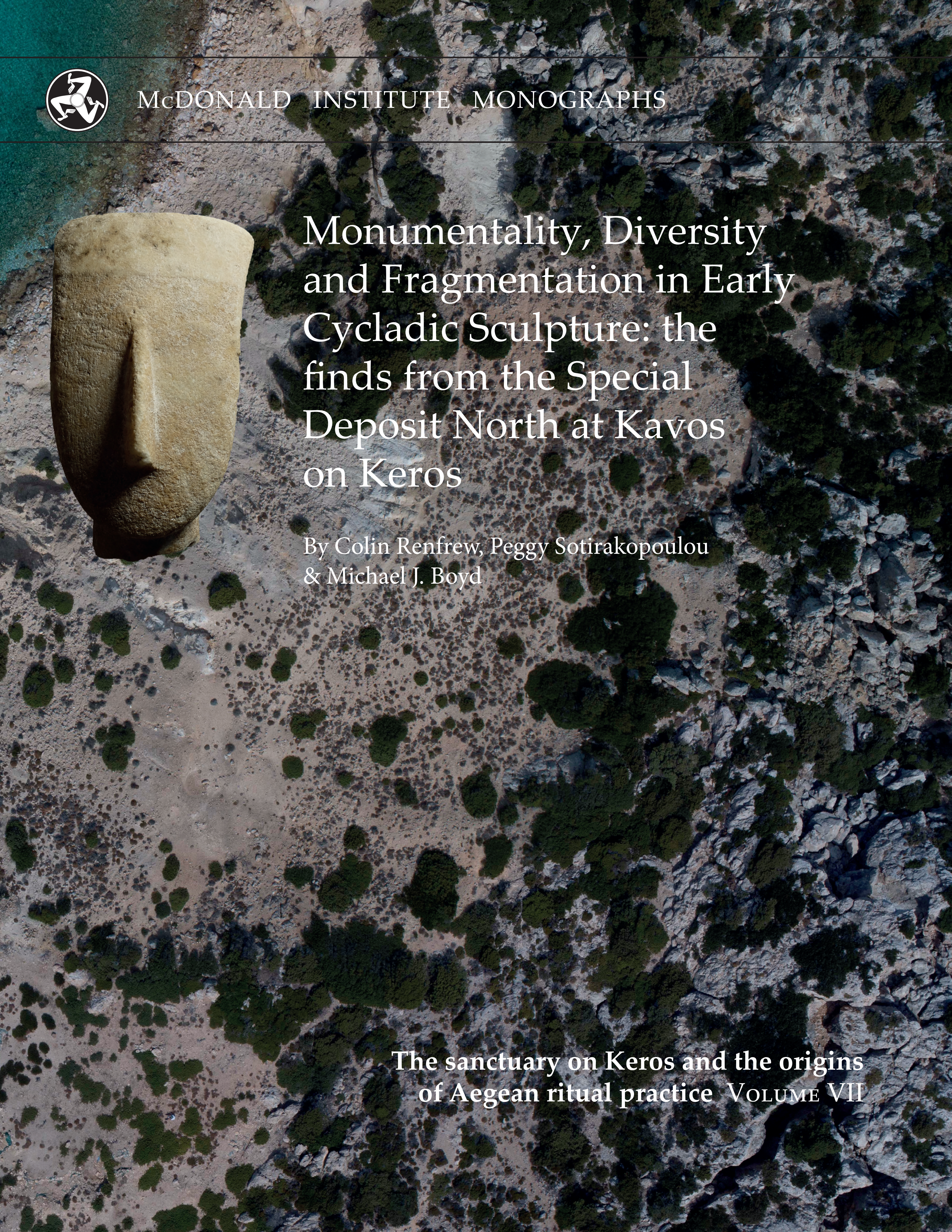


McDONALD INSTITUTE MONOGRAPHS

Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros

By Colin Renfrew, Peggy Sotirakopoulou
& Michael J. Boyd

The sanctuary on Keros and the origins
of Aegean ritual practice VOLUME VII

Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros

McDONALD INSTITUTE MONOGRAPHS

Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros

By Colin Renfrew, Peggy Sotirakopoulou &
Michael J. Boyd

The sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean
ritual practice
Volume VII

The Packard Humanities Institute
Los Altos, Santa Clarita, Cambridge

ΙΣΝ/SNF
ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΣΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΝΙΑΡΧΟΣ
STAVROS NIARCHOS
FOUNDATION

The A. G. Leventis
Foundation

Leverhulme
Trust

Published by:
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
University of Cambridge
Downing Street
Cambridge, UK
CB2 3ER
(0)(1223) 339327
eaj31@cam.ac.uk
www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk

McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2024

© 2024 McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture is made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 (International) Licence: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

ISBN: 978-1-913344-23-8

On the front cover: *Foreground, NM4182 from the Special Deposit North at Kavos; background, the Special Deposit North from the air.*

Frontispiece: *NM4182 from the Special Deposit North at Kavos.*

Edited for the Institute by Matthew Davies (*Series Editor*).

Contents

Contributors vii
Figures viii
Tables x
Abbreviations xi

Preface xii

Acknowledgements xiii

Chapter 1 Historical Review of the Archaeology of Keros: The Special Deposit North 1

Chapter 2 Variety and Sub-variety in Early Cycladic Sculpture 11

Chapter 3 Catalogue of Sculptural Fragments 22
Appendix: Concordance of Naxos Museum numbers, excavation numbers and figure numbers 195

Chapter 4 The Folded-arm Figure in the Special Deposit North 203

Chapter 5 Figures of Special Type from the Special Deposit North 219

Chapter 6 The Place of the Schematic Sculptures 227

Chapter 7 Painted Decoration 237

Chapter 8 Selection and Fragmentation in Ritual 251

Chapter 9 The Special Deposit North and the Sanctuary at Kavos 259

Greek summary *269*
References *277*
Index *282*

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary images of the artefacts (Chapter 3)

Data tables

CONTRIBUTORS

COLIN RENFREW
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3ER, UK
Email: acr10@cam.ac.uk

PEGGY SOTIRAKOPOULOU
35 Laskou Street, Pangrati, 116 33 Athens, Greece
Email: psotirakopoulou@gmail.com

MICHAEL J. BOYD
Science and Technology in Archaeology and
Culture Research Center, The Cyprus Institute, *and*
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research,
Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3ER, UK
Email: mjb235@cam.ac.uk

Figures

Frontispiece: *NM4182 from the Special Deposit North at Kavos.*

Chapter 1

1.1. *Map of the Small Cyclades between Naxos, Amorgos and Ios, with Keros in the centre.* 2
1.2. *Plan of the Kavos and Dhaskalio area, showing the two special deposits, Dhaskalio and Kavos Promontory.* 3
1.3. *The Special Deposit North from the west, taken in July 1963.* 4
1.4. *The Special Deposit North in July 1963.* 5

Chapter 2

2.1. *The Kapsala variety (NM5463).* 12
2.2. *The Spedos variety (EAM6195).* 13
2.3. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.20).* 14
2.4. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.21).* 15
2.5. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.22).* 16
2.6. *The Kavos sub-variety (Bibliothèque Nationale, Reg 57 no. 22).* 17
2.7. *The Akrotiri sub-variety (AKR2684).* 18
2.8. *The Dokathismata variety (EAM4722).* 19
2.9. *The Chalandriani variety (EAM5201).* 20
2.10. *The Chalandriani variety (EAM3916).* 20
2.11. *The Special Deposit North sub-variety (Ma3093).* 21
2.12. *The Apeiranthos variety (NM6222).* 21
2.13. *The Dhaskalio sub-variety (***5751***).* 21
2.14. *The five forms seen in the schematic sculptures from the Special Deposit North.* 22

Chapter 3

3.1. *Sculptures of Kapsala variety.* 27
3.2. *Sculptures of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety.* 28
3.3. *Sculpture of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety.* 29
3.4. *Sculptures of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety.* 30
3.5. *Sculpture of Spedos variety. Scale 1:4.* 32
3.6. *Sculpture of Spedos variety. Scale 1:4.* 33
3.7. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 35
3.8. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 36
3.9. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 37
3.10. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 38
3.11. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 39
3.12. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 40
3.13. *Neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 42
3.14. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 43
3.15. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 44
3.16. *Necks and torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 46
3.17. *Necks and torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 47
3.18. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 49
3.19. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 50
3.20. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 51
3.21. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 52
3.22. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 53
3.23. *Waists and pelves of of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 54
3.24. *Waists and pelves of of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 56
3.25. *Waists and pelves of of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 57
3.26. *Pelves and upper legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 58
3.27. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 60

3.28. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 61
3.29. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 62
3.30. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 63
3.31. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 64
3.32. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 66
3.33. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 67
3.34. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 68
3.35. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 70
3.36. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 71
3.37. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 72
3.38. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 73
3.39. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 74
3.40. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 75
3.41. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 76
3.42. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 77
3.43. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 78
3.44. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 79
3.45. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 80
3.46. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 82
3.47. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 83
3.48. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 84
3.49. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 85
3.50. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 86
3.51. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 87
3.52. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 89
3.53. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 90
3.54. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 92
3.55. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 93
3.56. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 94
3.57. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 96
3.58. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 97
3.59. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 98
3.60. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 100
3.61. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 101
3.62. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 102
3.63. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 103
3.64. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 105
3.65. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 106
3.66. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 107
3.67. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 108
3.68. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 109
3.69. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 111
3.70. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 112
3.71. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 114
3.72. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 115
3.73. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety.* 117
3.74. *Sculptures of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety.* 118
3.75. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 119
3.76. *Necks of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 120
3.77. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 122
3.78. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 123
3.79. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 124
3.80. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 125
3.81. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 126

3.82. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 128
3.83. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 130
3.84. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 131
3.85. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 132
3.86. *Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Special Deposit North sub-variety of Chalandriani variety.* 132
3.87. *Head of folded-arm figurine of of Chalandriani variety.* 133
3.88. *Sculptures of folded-arm figurines of Chalandriani variety.* 134
3.89. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety.* 134
3.90. *Pelvis and leg of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety.* 136
3.91. *Leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety.* 136
3.92. *Feet of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety.* 137
3.93. *Fragmentary and indeterminate folded-arm figurines.* 138
3.94. *Head of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety.* 139
3.95. *Neck of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety.* 140
3.96. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety.* 140
3.97. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of uncertain variety.* 141
3.98. *Sculptures of special type.* 142
3.99. *Sculptures of special type.* 144
3.100. *Sculptures of special type.* 145
3.101. *Sculptures of special type.* 146
3.102. *Sculptures of other type.* 147
3.103. *Schematic figurines of Form 1.* 148
3.104. *Schematic figurine of Form 1.* 150
3.105. *Schematic figurines of Form 1.* 151
3.106. *Schematic figurines of Form 1.* 152
3.107. *Schematic figurines of Form 2.* 153
3.108. *Schematic figurines of Form 2.* 154
3.109. *Schematic figurines of Form 3.* 155
3.110. *Schematic figurines of Form 4.* 156
3.111. *Schematic figurines of unknown form.* 157
3.112. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 1.* 158
3.113. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 3.* 159
3.114. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 5.* 160
3.115. *Sculptures of uncertain type.* 162
3.116. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Kapsala variety.* 163
3.117. *Sculpture of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 164
3.118. *Sculpture of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 165
3.119. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 166
3.120. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 168
3.121. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 169
3.122. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 170
3.123. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 171
3.124. *Waists of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 172
3.125. *Pelves of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 174
3.126. *Waist, pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.* 176
3.127. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 177
3.128. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 178
3.129. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 180
3.130. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety.* 180
3.131. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 182
3.132. *Pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 183
3.133. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety.* 184
3.134. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 185
3.135. *Feet of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety.* 185

3.136. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety.* 185
3.137. *Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety.* 187
3.138. *Pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety.* 187
3.139. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety.* 188
3.140. *Unfinished folded-arm figurine.* 190
3.141. *Unfinished folded-arm figurine.* 191
3.142. *Sculpture of special type.* 191
3.143. *Sculpture of special type.* 192
3.144. *Schematic figurine of Form 1.* 192
3.145. *Schematic figurine of Form 2.* 194
3.146. *Schematic figurine of Form 3.* 194
3.147. *Sculptures of uncertain type.* 194

Chapter 4

4.1. *Frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurines by variety.* 214–15
4.2. *Comparison of percentage frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurines in the two special deposits.* 217

Chapter 6

6.1. *The five forms seen in the schematic sculptures from the Special Deposit North.* 229

Chapter 7

7.1. *Paint and 'paint ghosts' visible on marble sculptures from Kavos.* 238

Chapter 8

8.1. *Comparing the percentage preserved of figurine fragments between the two special deposits.* 252

Chapter 9

9.1. *EAM4723 from Dokathismata, recently identified as male.* 263

Tables

Chapter 3

3.1. *Numbers of figurine fragments, mode of collection, and find location.* 23
3.2. *Figurine fragments from Kavos not published in this volume.* 24
3.3. *List of comparandum pieces by museum number, context and references.* 24–5

Chapter 4

4.1. *Cycladic sculptures with heights above 580 mm.* 209
4.2. *Estimated heights for fragments of folded-arm type in the Special Deposit North.* 210–13
4.3. *Percentage frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurine fragments.* 216
4.4. *Numbers of folded-arm figurines from both special deposits by variety.* 218

Chapter 5

5.1. *Special Deposit North special type figures and mode of recovery.* 220
5.2. *Special figure types from the Special Deposit North at Kavos.* 220
5.3. *Special type figures from Aegean sites.* 225

Chapter 6

6.1. *Special Deposit North schematic figurines and mode of recovery.* 228
6.2. *Forms of the Special Deposit North schematic figurines.* 228

Chapter 7

7.1. *Painted sculptures and mode of recovery.* 239
7.2. *Paint and 'paint ghosts' preserved on sculptures from Kavos.* 240–41

Chapter 8

8.1. *Figurine fragments by type.* 250
8.2. *Varieties of the folded-arm figurine in the two special deposits at Kavos.* 250
8.3. *Varieties of the schematic figurine in the two special deposits at Kavos.* 251
8.4. *Numbers of breaks on figurine fragments found in the two special deposits at Kavos.* 251
8.5. *Frequencies of percentage of original figurine preserved in the two special deposits.* 252
8.6. *Mean percentages of original figurine preserved by fragments in each special deposit.* 253
8.7. *Occurrences of body part per fragment in the two special deposits.* 253
8.8. *Degree of weathering on fragments from Kavos.* 254
8.9. *Comparison of degree of weathering between the two special deposits.* 254

Chapter 9

9.1. *Cycladic sculptures with heights above 580 mm, including material from Kavos.* 260–62

Abbreviations

m	metre
cm	centimetre
mm	millimetre
km	kilometre
Max	maximum dimension
MaxV	maximum vertical dimension
EstH	estimated height
AKR	Akrotiri
GM	N.P. Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art
EAM	National Archaeological Museum
NM	Naxos Museum
SM	Syros Museum
WD	weathering degree

Preface

The complex of sites at the west end of the Cycladic island of Keros, today comprising the islet of Dhaskalio and the two locations which have been designated the Special Deposit North and the Special Deposit South, together with the neighbouring location which we have referred to as 'Kavos Promontory', constitute what we have elsewhere described as the earliest maritime sanctuary in the world (Renfrew et al. 2012). Earlier volumes in this series (and they are listed at the head of the bibliography at the end of this volume) have dealt in detail with several components of the sanctuary. In the present volume we return again to the rather complex question of the area which has been designated the Special Deposit North. As discussed subsequently in this volume, this was the region of the sanctuary which was subjected to systematic looting in the years prior to 1963 (and it is not excluded that looting on a reduced scale may have taken place after that date).

In attempting to give a systematic account, the matter is complicated by the widespread tendency to ascribe to Early Cycladic sculptures of unknown provenance, whether complete or fragmentary, appearing on the market or in private collections, or indeed in museums, a likely origin at Kavos on Keros. By implication, this refers to the area now described as the Special Deposit North, since the unlooted region we now term the Special Deposit South was not recognized and published until the researches of 2006–2008.

Much of the background to this situation has been systematically set out in the comprehensive volume *The 'Keros Hoard'* (Sotirakopoulou 2005), which discusses the issues involved, and proceeds to publish a number of important sculptures whose origin can plausibly be assigned to the Special Deposit North at Kavos. In this volume, we set out to discuss systematically the sculptures now preserved in the Naxos Museum, whose origin in the Special Deposit North or nearby on Kavos we feel may be regarded as reasonably secure. In a sense this should complete the work which we have undertaken in the other volumes in this series. Taken together, they may perhaps be regarded as a definitive account of the archaeological work undertaken at the sanctuary on Keros, following its recognition by professional archaeologists in 1963.

This volume begins with an attempt to review the rather complex history of archaeological research on Keros, with special attention to the Special Deposit North. There follows in Chapter 2 a brief summary of the nomenclature of the terms now widely used in detailed discussions of Early Cycladic sculpture, and this is followed by the main body of the volume, namely a systematic catalogue of sculptures, most of them fragmentary, from the Special Deposit North, now in the Naxos Museum. That catalogue opens the way to a discussion of the folded-arm figure as represented in the Special Deposit North, followed by a detailed treatment of the sculptures of special type (including harpist and pipe player) which are prominently represented there. In Chapter 6 the schematic sculptures, which complete the sculptural repertoire, are discussed. There follows the discussion of the painted decoration, as further noted below. The survey of the specific material in these chapters then permits a consideration in Chapter 8 of the issue of deliberate fragmentation of Early Cycladic sculptures during the course of the rituals associated with them, and of the selection of materials chosen for deposition at Kavos. The final chapter seeks to offer a survey of our current understanding of the role of the Special Deposit North in the practices undertaken during the Early Bronze Age at the sanctuary at Kavos.

Two of the three authors (ACR and MJB) wish specifically to thank their co-author (PS) for the special insights she has brought, with particular reference to her treatment of the painted decoration of the sculptures discussed in detail in Chapter 7, to which she contributed the first draft, which indeed forms the basis for that chapter in its present form. Together we hope that this volume will serve to clarify some of the remaining problematic issues surrounding the sanctuary on Keros, and particularly those involving the Special Deposit North. Clearly other issues remain when we seek to consider the Early Bronze Age cultures of the Cycladic islands. For instance, it remains puzzling that the locations of the workshops used for the production of the 'canonical' folded-arm sculptures have not yet been located, despite some systematic field survey on the island of Naxos, where they may be presumed to be located (Volume VIII). So there are certainly problems which remain for future research.

Our thanks as authors to our colleagues in the Greek Archaeological Service are set out more fully in the Acknowledgements below. And we wish to express again our warm personal thanks to Christos Doumas and Photeini Zapheiropoulou for encouraging us in our continuing research into these fascinating problems.

Acknowledgements

In seeking to acknowledge those who have encouraged and facilitated our work on Keros, we wish to express our gratitude to the colleagues who have supported our work in a number of ways. Our first thanks must be to the Greek Archaeological Service, and in the first place to the Ephors of Antiquities who have authorized and encouraged our work, most recently Demetris Athanasoulis, and his predecessors from the time of Nikolaos Zapheiropoulos, Photeini Zapheiropoulou, Marisa Marthari, and Panagiotis Chatzidakis.

We owe a very special debt of gratitude to Christos Doumas, who was the first archaeologist systematically to investigate the sanctuary at Keros, working both on Dhaskalio and at Kavos, and to Photeini Zapheiropoulou who (with Konstantinos Tsakos) conducted extensive investigations in and around the Special Deposit North. Christos Doumas kindly suggested we study the material from the 1960s. The material recovered during the 1980s was originally published as part of the Inter-University Project for Research on Amorgos and Keros (Renfrew *et al.* 2007), directed by Christos Doumas, Lila Marangou and Colin Renfrew.

Others in the Greek Archaeological Service who have generously facilitated the work of the Cambridge Keros Project include Irini Legaki and more recently Stefanos Keramidas. We are grateful to Irini Legaki in her position as directing the Museum on Naxos for making us welcome there and for all the practical arrangements necessary for the work to take place. Study took place in the Naxos Museum in 2013, 2015 and 2016. We also wish to express our gratitude to Ilias Probonas and Vasiliki Chamilothori, former and current Chief Guard at the Naxos Museum respectively. Much help has also been given to us by Daphne Lalayannis, former conservator at the Naxos Museum. We also express our thanks to the many members of the Cambridge Keros Project who have encouraged our work, in particular Giorgos Gavalas.

The work for this volume and for the Cambridge Keros Project more generally is undertaken under the auspices of the British School at Athens and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in Cambridge. We thank successive directors of the British School, Cathy Morgan, John Bennet and Rebecca Sweetman, as well as Tania Gerousi for assistance with permits. Similarly we thank successive directors of the McDonald Institute, Graeme Barker and Cyprian Broodbank, for their support of the project. Help with funding and administrative matters has been given by Sara Harrop, Sophia Caldwell, Nicholas Ward and Emma Jarman. We thank James Barrett and Matthew Davies, former and current head of the publications programme for the Institute, for their interest and support in seeing this volume through the press.

For the drawings we warmly thank Jenny Doole. We also thank the then Curator of Prehistoric Collections at the National Museum, Lena Papazoglou-Manioudaki, for permission to draw the sculptures shown in Figures 2.2–2.5, 2.8–2.10, and 9.1. Photographs of artefacts are by Michael Boyd (NM4181 by Dieter Depnering).

The Leverhulme Trust (2014–2016) and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation (2017–2019) have generously funded much of the production of the current volume, and here we are also grateful to the Packard Humanities Institute, who have contributed to the costs of production, along with the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. This volume is part of a wider research programme which has been funded by many foundations and individuals since 2006. In addition to those noted above, we thank the A. G. Leventis Foundation, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the British Academy, the Balzan Foundation, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the British School at Athens, the Cyprus Institute, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, National Geographic Society, AIGEAS-AMKE, Cosmote, Blue Star Ferries, EZ-dot and private donors.

On Kouphonisi we are grateful for much local support from the former Proedros Antonis Koveos and others who have been supportive, including Yannis Simigdalas and Katerina Simigdala, and Rousettos and Katerina Prasinos, as well as Giorgos Platys. Transport to Keros was provided with efficiency and unfailing regularity by the Prasinos family.

Chapter 1

Historical Review of the Archaeology of Keros: the Special Deposit North

Keros before 1963

The island of Keros is located in the south-central Cycladic islands of the Aegean, in the middle of the 'Small Cyclades' located south of Naxos, west of Amorgos and northeast of Ios (Figs. 1.1, 1.2). The island is one of the larger islands in the Cyclades that are today uninhabited; its peak (434 m) dominates the surrounding islands in the archipelago. It is today somewhat arid, but supported small-scale agriculture as recently as the 1970s and had a population of at most about 25 in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (12 recorded in the census of 1928: Marangou 2007, 11; 8 in the census of 1961: Renfrew 1982, 280; see further discussion in Volume VI, chapter 4). In the 1950s and 1960s two families lived on the island at the modern settlement of Konakia, located on the north-central shore.

The archaeology of Keros first came to notice in the nineteenth century, when some of the most notable early finds of Early Cycladic sculpture are documented as coming from the island of Keros. One of the most celebrated of these is the large marble head which was donated to the Louvre in 1873 (Volume I, 12, fig. 1.9). Two other early finds, the lyre player and the pipe player, were first published by Köhler in 1884 (Volume I, 11, figs. 1.7, 1.8). Although their specific findspots are unknown, these materials should have been sufficient to indicate important Early Cycladic activity on the island. However, no documented archaeological work was carried out on the island in the first six decades of the twentieth century.

Keros came once again to archaeological attention in 1963. Reports of looting led first Christos Doumas, as representative of the Archaeological Service, and then Colin Renfrew, at that time conducting a survey of sites for his doctoral research, to visit Keros in the summer of 1963. Doumas records on his visit of 13 June 1963 the 'devastation' that he encountered (Volume I, 79); Renfrew similarly records on his visit just over a month later (24 July 1963) 'catastrophic illicit digging', a large area stripped of vegetation with archaeological remains strewn over the surface (Renfrew 2007a, 20). This much is evident from the photographs taken at the time (Figs. 1.3, 1.4), and the material recovered, which included broken marble figurines, broken marble vessels and broken pottery.

The subsequent history of documented activity at the site is discussed below, but here we first present the available information concerning the organization of the looting, the looted material and the looters' (much later) description of the site. It should be clear to the reader that we consider looters' tales to be inherently unreliable, and indeed the purpose of the present volume, and the other scientific work undertaken on Keros and published in the volumes of the present series, is to present and analyse the material documented as coming from sanctioned excavations on Keros. However, stories about the nature of the parts of the Keros site destroyed by looters persist in the archaeological debate, despite the long history of sanctioned work on the island, and so it is worth comparing the hard evidence with the hearsay deriving from those illicit activities.

It seems reasonably clear that the looting was carried out principally by the inhabitants of Keros in the 1950s and 1960s, under the auspices of a known looter from Athens (Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010), who sold much of his stock on to the dealer Nicolas Koutoulakis in Paris (Getz-Gentle 2008). Much of the work was carried out by a single inhabitant of Keros, with the material being periodically transported to Naxos or Kato Kouphonisi and then moved on to Athens and Paris. The date when the looting began is unclear. In conversations with witnesses and with those involved in the looting, Papamichelakis was given 1957–58 as the starting date (Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010); others have suggested a date of 1955. However, Getz-Gentle, who had privileged access to Koutoulakis' storeroom in Paris in 1968, believes the activity to have begun earlier (Getz-Gentle 2008). She was told (by an unnamed source) that many pieces arrived in Paris wrapped in newspapers that predated

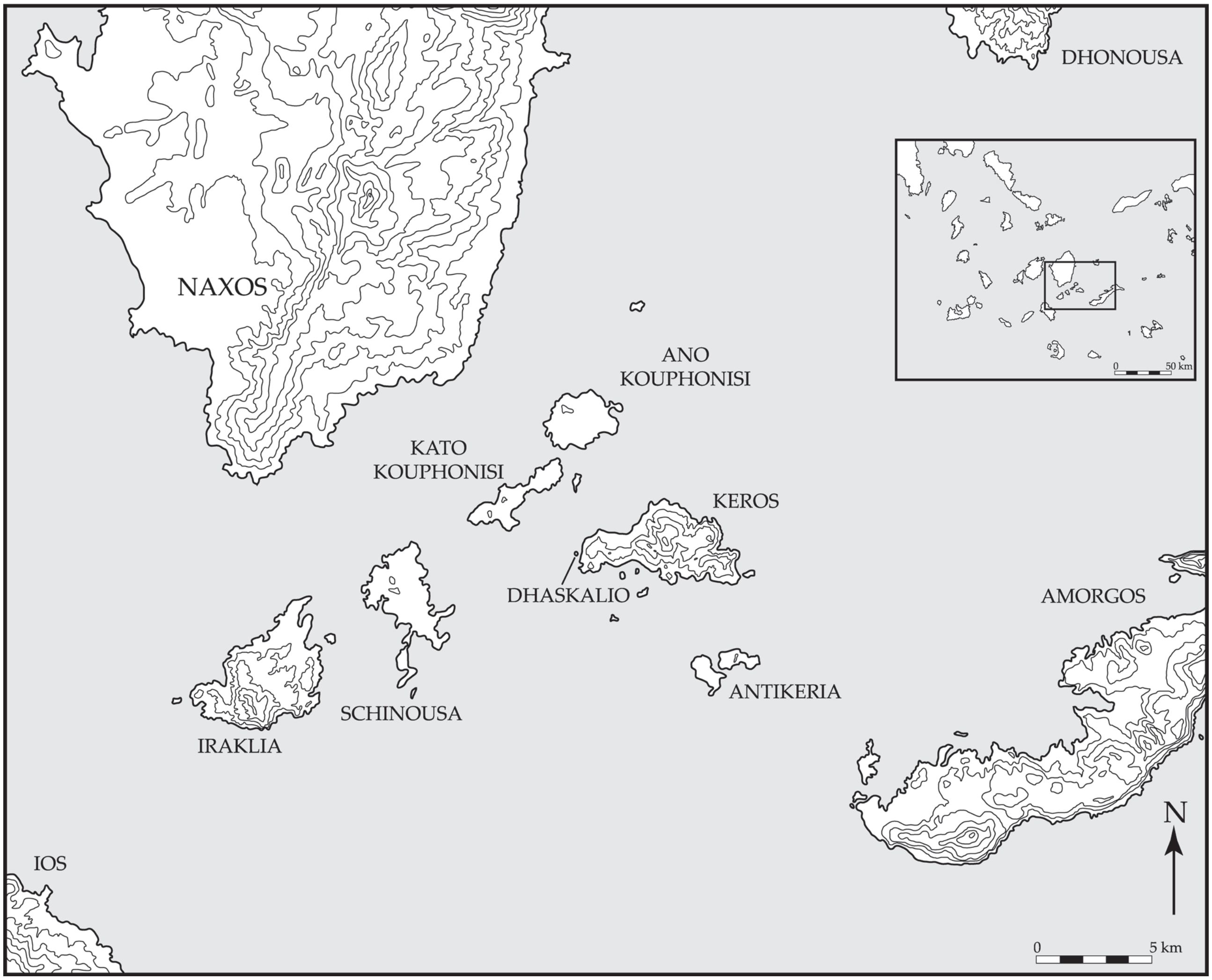


Figure 1.1. *Map of the Small Cyclades between Naxos, Amorgos and Ios, with Keros in the centre.*

the second world war, and she has identified several fragments that she believes to have been looted from Keros as being in collections in the early 1950s. None of this constitutes proof. However, a comparison of aerial photographs taken in 1945 and in 1960 (Volume II, fig. 14.6) shows that, although by 1960 the looting was already extensive, in 1945 a part of the area to the north appears to have been cleared. Therefore, while it remains a possibility that limited looting occurred in the 1940s, the greater part probably occurred in the decade before 1963. The looters themselves have claimed that looting continued between the minor intervention of Doumas in 1963 and the more substantial work of Zapheiropoulou in 1967 (Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010), and this seems likely. The 1967 excavation probably brought the main period of looting on Keros to an end, although some limited looting in subsequent years seems likely, if not in any way documented.

Archaeological work in the looted area

The archaeological site located on the western tip of Keros at Kavos entered the documented record with the sanctioned collection of material carried out by Renfrew on 24 July 1963. This was quickly followed by the more significant small-scale rescue excavation carried out by Christos Doumas in September 1963 in the area later designated the Special Deposit North (Doumas 1964). Doumas' brief description indicates both that he collected material from the surface and that he dug within the looted area, but to no great depth. His preliminary conclusion was that a rich cemetery had been profoundly disturbed by falling boulders, perhaps dislodged by earthquake, which damaged the graves and their contents, which were then further destroyed by the looters. He noted the presence of human bone in support of this hypothesis. Doumas also excavated further south on Kavos (at the

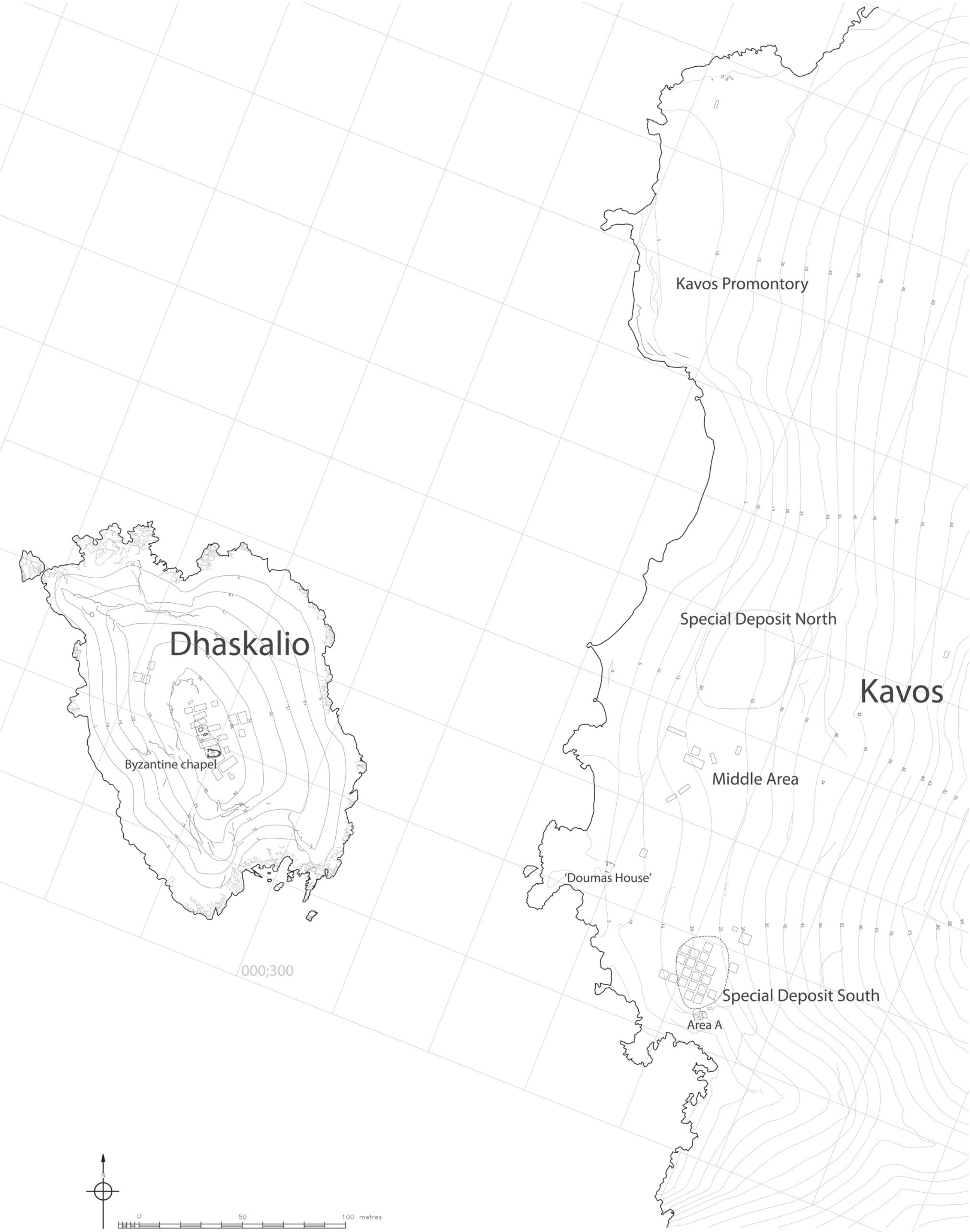

Kavos Promontory
Special Deposit North
Dhaskalio
Kavos
Byzantine chapel
Middle Area
'Doumas House'
000;300
Special Deposit South
Area A
N
0
50
100 metres

Figure 1.2. *Plan of the Kavos and Dhaskalio area, showing the two special deposits, Dhaskalio and Kavos Promontory. Trenches shown are from the 2006–2008 excavation seasons.*

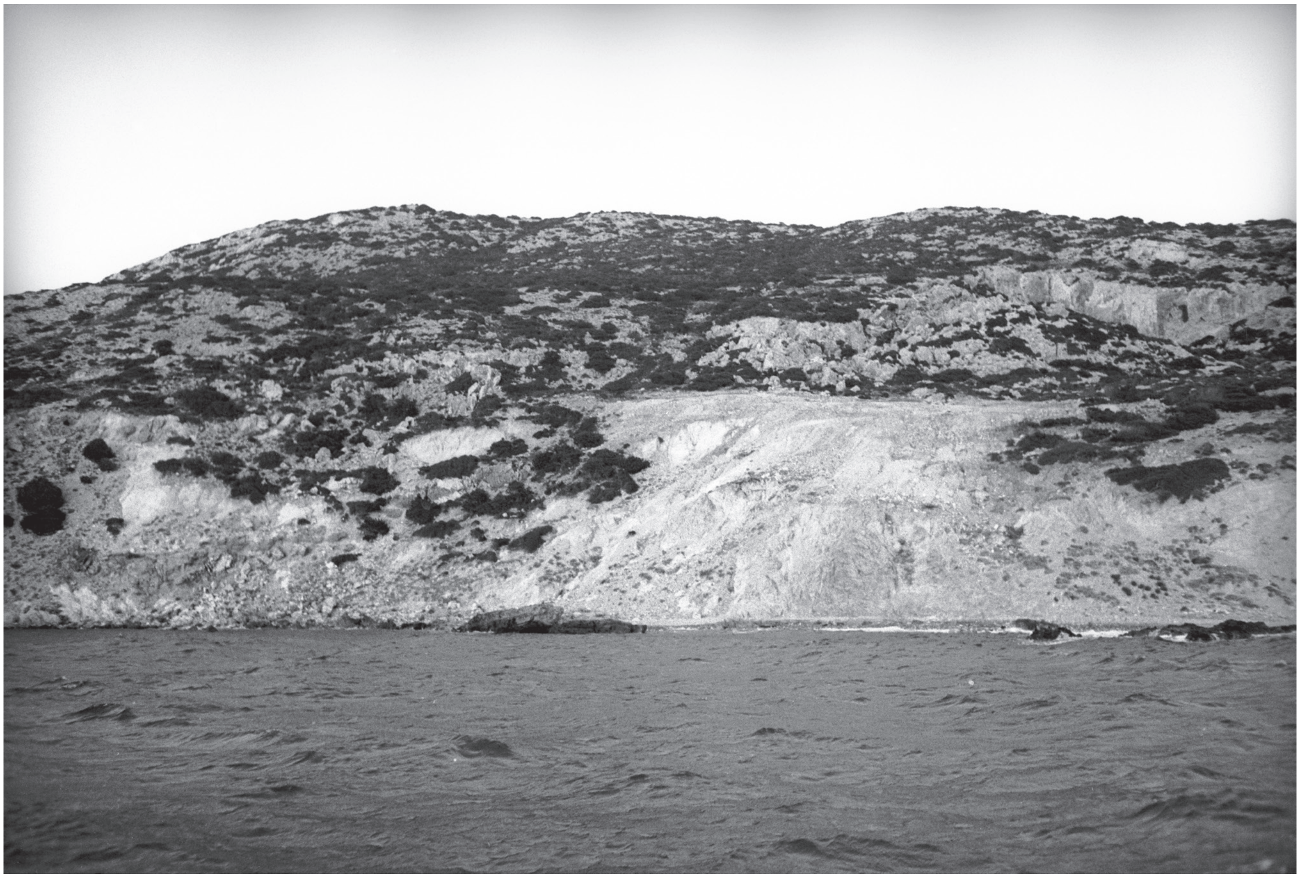


Figure 1.3. *The Special Deposit North from the west, taken in July 1963.*

point subsequently called the 'Doumas House': Volume II, 413–15), and on Dhaskalio (Volume I, 79–86).

More extended excavations took place under the direction of Photeini Zapheiropoulou from 20 July to 13 August 1967 (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b) under the day-to-day supervision of Konstantinos Tsakos. These had been preceded by a visit to Kavos in 1966 when surface material was collected. Zapheiropoulou set out systematically to excavate the entire area subsequently understood as the Special Deposit North. By her own account, she excavated to bedrock over most of the area; because no structures were found, 'the excavation turned out to be little more than the recording of important finds' which were 'more numerous than the stones or the earth that were removed to find them' (Zapheiropoulou 2007b, 35). Zapheiropoulou rejected Doumas' theory of a cemetery (Zapheiropoulou 1968a; 2007b), despite her own discovery of one (1968a) or two graves (2007b). She notes the lack of broken schist slabs as a key objection to the cemetery hypothesis (2007b, 36), although subsequent observations indicate that some such slabs were present in the material thrown down the hill by the looters (Volume II, 409–11).

Additional material coming from Kavos was given to Zapheiropoulou in 1966 and 1967 by Ioannis and Ilias Simigdalas, residents of Keros and workers on her excavation. In subsequent years other material collected at Kavos was handed in to the Archaeological Museum on Naxos by Despina Hatzi-Vallianou (1975), Pat Getz-Preziosi (1984), and A. Koraki (perhaps 1987). None of this material is known specifically to have come from the looted area: it may have come from elsewhere on Kavos, including the area later designated the Special Deposit South, although the looted area may seem the most likely provenance.

The site was further investigated in 1987 by the Inter-University Project for Research on Amorgos and Keros (Renfrew et al. 2007), with participation of the Universities of Athens, Ioannina and Cambridge, with the Archaeological Service. This project comprised a detailed surface survey of Kavos and test trenches within the looted area. This project offered the first detailed understanding of Kavos and the position of the looted area within what could now be understood to be a much larger site. The survey, led in the field by Todd Whitelaw (Whitelaw 2007), underpinned the planning for subsequent excavations in 2006–2008,

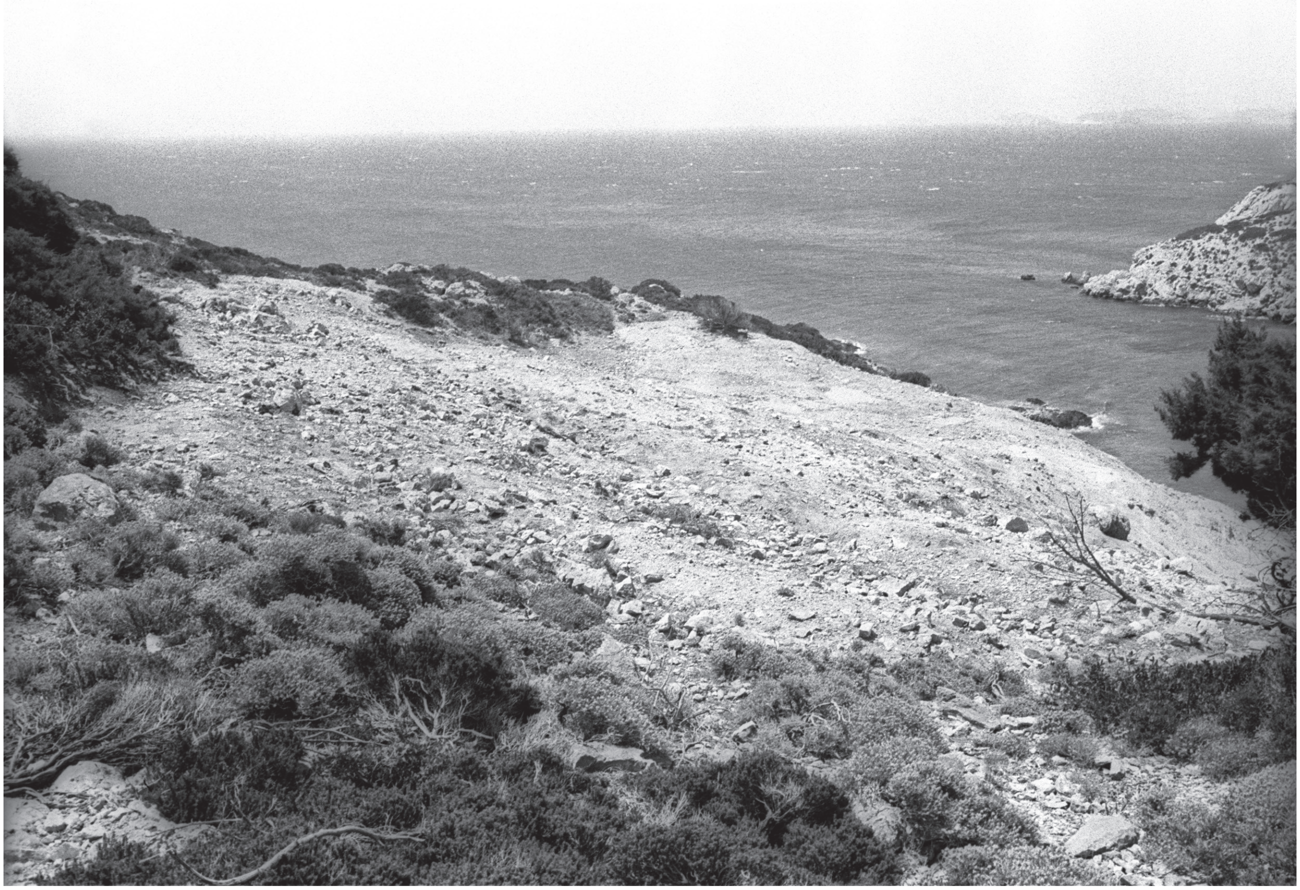


Figure 1.4. *The Special Deposit North in July 1963.*

and contributed directly to the discovery of the Special Deposit South (Volume II, 3). The excavations in the looted area, within already disturbed strata, recovered further marble and ceramic items in the fragmentary form already familiar from previous work. It became clear that the fragmentary condition of the material, including marble figurines and vessels, was not due to careless excavation by recent looters. On the contrary, it emerged that the material in the Special Deposit North had been broken prior to its deposition during the Early Bronze Age (Renfrew 2007c). It was later concluded that the fragmentary condition of much of the material from the Special Deposit South was likewise due to deliberate fragmentation before deposition during the Early Bronze Age period (Volume II, 214–15).

The nature of the Special Deposit North

Given that the material recovered from the two special deposits at Kavos is broadly similar in nature, an initial inference may be that the two deposits were themselves broadly similar in nature, and were created by repeated human action of a predictable nature. The nature of the Special Deposit South and the types of activities that led to its formation are now clearly understood on the basis of detailed study of the material recovered and the stratigraphic understanding achieved of an undisturbed deposit (Volumes II, III). That similar activities and similar formation processes occurred in the Special Deposit North can hardly be doubted. However, there is some evidence to suggest that different practices were an additional component of the Special Deposit North.

Beginning with evidence from excavation, we have already noted that Doumas found human bones in 1963, and Zapheiropoulou found one or two intact graves in 1967. Even though these are poorly documented, they do demonstrate that some sort of funerary activity is evidenced in the vicinity of the Special Deposit North. The 1987 survey and excavations recovered 614 human bone fragments. These are uncontextualized and no detailed study has yet been carried out, but they were overwhelmingly recovered from the looted area (Whitelaw 2007, fig. 4.32e), and this contrasts sharply with the results from the Special Deposit South, where despite very careful recovery strategies designed to recover bone remains, no bone nor tooth was found (Volume II, 381). Some human remains were recovered from rock-shelters outside and immediately to the south of the Special Deposit South (Volume II, chapters 17 & 18).

Both special deposits contained significant quantities of broken marble vessels and broken marble sculpture. Detailed study of the material from the Special Deposit South showed that joins were rare between fragments, showing that the usual ritual was to deposit only a single piece from any one item. Study of the breaks of the Special Deposit North material confirmed breakage in antiquity. However, one important piece of sculpture was not broken, and was found intact. This is the large sculpture recovered by Zapheiropoulou (2017; NM4181). The exact findspot of the piece is not entirely clear, and contrasting accounts have been published. In 1967 (Zapheiropoulou 1968a) it is said to have been found between stones in the lowest layer above bedrock along with all the other finds (Zapheiropoulou 2007a, fig. 3.23, reclining). Subsequently (Zapheiropoulou 2007b, 36; 2017) it is said not to have come from the centre of the looted area, but rather from further east, where the plateau on which the Special Deposit North is situated comes to an end, and where the rocks become steep, leading to a cliff face. Here there are numerous rock cavities, none of which has been adequately explored. It is at the entrance to one of these that the intact figurine is said to have been recovered (Zapheiropoulou 2007b, 36, fig. 3.24, standing). The two illustrations present two different possible versions of the recovery. In the second, the figure is propped up against the rock and clearly not in its original position. However, the first photograph also appears to have been taken subsequently to the discovery. The latter, reclining, post-dates the former, standing, as the latter clearly shows a break at the neck of the figurine which is absent in the former. Hence the latter should probably be disregarded, placing the point of recovery indeed outside the Special Deposit North, to the east. The exact location, however, remains uncertain.

The marble vessels from the Special Deposit North also differ from those from the Special Deposit South. The material from the Special Deposit South is dominated by small sherds from vessels that have been broken into many pieces (Volume III, chapter 4). Although detailed study of the material from the Special Deposit North is yet to take place, it is clear that some of the marble vessel fragments are much larger, constituting more than 30 per cent of a vessel, and sometimes more than 50 per cent of a vessel (see, for example, Zapheiropoulou 1968a, pl. 332α–β). The material seems also to include many more large vessels, such as basins. The Special Deposit North has also yielded some complete or almost complete marble vessels restored from a number of joining fragments (see Zapheiropoulou 1968a, pl. 333α–γ). There are also nonetheless small, highly fragmentary pieces. This raises the possibility that fragments of vessels analogous to those documented in the Special Deposit South may have been present in the Special Deposit North alongside fragments of a different nature, those of large vessels conceivably deposited intact.

The evidence of the pottery, discussed in some detail in Volume III (438–43), should also be considered here. Speaking of the nature of the Special Deposit North (and of the closely similar nature of the Special Deposit South), it should be clarified that these deposits are 'special' not only because of their unprecedented wealth in marble vessels and figurines, but also because of their richness in ceramic forms of a ceremonial or ritual character (which are essentially the same and occur in the same order according to frequency in both deposits) as opposed to the very small quantities of strictly domestic or household wares. This 'choice' ceramic material consists primarily of sauceboats, including a considerable number of examples with finials in the form of animal protomes, and to a lesser degree of pedestalled conical-necked jars with either incised or impressed-and-incised decoration, followed by comparatively impressive numbers of multiple-headed lamps and painted dark-on-light wares of Early Cycladic II type, including, apart from sauceboats, jugs, pyxides, kylikes and one-handled pedestalled cups. The sauceboats from the two Special Deposits represent the largest and most diverse accumulations of such vessels known anywhere in the Cyclades and the Aegean, but the numbers of pedestalled conical-necked jars with incised decoration and multiple-headed lamps are also surprising in view of their extreme rarity in the Cyclades beyond Kavos on Keros. The conical-necked jars with impressed-and-incised decoration and the painted dark-on-light wares of Early Cycladic II type are also much better represented than at other Cycladic sites.

Regarding pottery fragmentation, the potsherds from the Special Deposit South, like the marble vessel fragments from this deposit, are also as a rule very small (see, for example, Volume III, figs. 5.6–5.10), and they were found to join or belong together (old breakages) in 755 instances (representing 300 vessels), out of a total of approximately 54,000 sherds. The instance of joins in the pottery between sherds (about 1.4 per cent) is about the same as joins between fragments of marble vessels (about 1.2 per cent) and much less than joins between figurine fragments (about 14 per cent). Despite there being 300 vessels represented by joins in the pottery, very rarely do they form a considerable part of a vase and in only two instances a nearly complete small vase. On the other hand, the pottery from the Special Deposit North consists of fragments that are often larger than the ones from the Special Deposit South and also join or belong together in a number of cases, though again only occasionally forming a substantial part of a vase (e.g. Sotirakopoulou 2004, pls. 8–16; 2008a, fig. 13.2–13.11). The assemblage also includes five complete small vases, two of which were restored from a number of joining sherds, and the three others were found almost intact (Sotirakopoulou 2004, pls. 9b, 12:a–b, 14b; 2008a, fig. 13.1:a–d).

All of these strands of evidence point to the possibility that a small cemetery existed alongside the Special Deposit North. Such a solution would allow the formation and content of the Special Deposit North per se to be seen as analogous to the Special Deposit South, with a subsequent mixing of material from the graves with material from the deposit brought about by the destructive activities of the looters. While this is one possibility, others could be imagined. It is, however, the possibility that agrees with the looters' own description of the area they destroyed. Once again, we repeat that looters' tales are often extremely unreliable. However, in the light of the discussion above, it is worth summarizing how they described the area of their activities (as told to Papamichelakis: Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010).

> Going up from the sea the Kavos area had a slope where there were some poor graves. After that there was a small plateau where there was the 'pit' [ie the Special Deposit North]. After the pit there was another slope going up until the rocks of the mountain. In that second slope there were the richest graves that all had marble goods in them … The 'pit' on the plateau was about 15 m long, 4 m wide and a couple of metres deep … All the figurines and the vessels that were found in the pit were broken. On the second slope after the pit, going up, there were very rich graves that all had in them marble objects. All the objects of the graves were intact. Some of the graves had as much as 13 or 15 items … They also found a seated figurine. The biggest find was a figurine 1.5 m long that was found in a grave about 15 m away from the 'pit'. (Collected testimony given to Papamichelakis by his respondents in preparation for Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010)

All of the above is open to question. But it does open the possibility that both a cemetery and a special deposit existed in the area at Kavos later designated the Special Deposit North. The presence of bones and large vessel fragments among the material recovered in 1963 and 1967 could perhaps be explained by being the downslope discard of the looters as they worked in the tombs. The complete figurine recovered by Zapheiropoulou to the east of the Special Deposit may well have been associated with a grave.

The looted material

Most of the material looted from Kavos in the years prior to 1963, and perhaps subsequently, was transported to Athens and sold, mainly to the notorious Paris-based antiquities dealer Nicolas Koutoulakis. In his Paris storeroom, Getz-Gentle was able in 1968 to examine much of the material, mixed with other looted materials, so that the provenance of any one object was never secure (Getz-Gentle 2008; Renfrew 2008; Sotirakopoulou 2008c). The material first came to wider attention during the exhibition Kunst der Kykladen staged in Karlsruhe in 1976 by Jürgen Thimme. This exhibition is widely credited with having alerted archaeologists in general to the scale of the problem of looting in the Cyclades. It also constituted the first public presentation of what came to be known as the 'Keros hoard'.

The problem of how to approach the material said to have been looted from Kavos is a significant one (Renfrew et al. 2016; Tsirogiannis et al. 2022). Koutoulakis, the dealer through whose hands much of the material seems to have passed, is said by Getz-Gentle (2008) to have been capable of changing his claims of provenance for any given piece from one discussion to another; and once the importance of Keros began to be more widely understood, a Keros 'provenance' may have developed a certain cachet among collectors. These problems were faced in the exhaustive study by Sotirakopoulou (2005), *The 'Keros Hoard'*, in which she presents 253 figurines that have been claimed as part of this material. She divides this assemblage into a group of 149 formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection and widely regarded as likely to have come from Keros, and a second group of 104 fragments, dispersed among different collections and museums. Not all the members of the second group may have come from Keros, though it seems likely that many of them did. Two joins between fragments from the 'Keros hoard' material in the Erlenmeyer Collection and material from the 1960s excavations curated in the Naxos Museum, first observed by Sotirakopoulou, strengthened the claims that the material originated on Keros (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 319–22).

Sotirakopoulou also demonstrates that the Erlenmeyer material presented, which she regards as securely from Keros, and the material excavated in the Special Deposit North and now in the Naxos

Museum, is broadly similar in nature (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 317–19). While some individual pieces published in The 'Keros Hoard' may have derived from other sources, it seems clear that most of them come from the Special Deposit North, and taken together with the material published in this present volume, bring the number of fragments known or thought to have come from the deposit to more than 500. This figure is surely an underestimate: there is no reason to believe that the Special Deposit North was originally composed of fewer objects than the Special Deposit South. The collection of unprovenanced material now curated in the Apeiranthos Museum comes to mind as potentially deriving partly from Kavos, and many private collections outside Greece are barely known. It seems likely therefore that several hundred pieces looted from Kavos are as yet unpublished and so not yet widely known.

The present publication

The present work brings to publication the 314 pieces securely documented as having been collected at Kavos. They join the 573 figurine fragments published in Volumes II (11 examples), III (549 examples) and VI (13 examples) of the present series from the Special Deposit South and elsewhere on Kavos.

While the sculptural material from the Special Deposit North is now well understood, the remaining content of the deposit is also of very great significance in the interpretation of the site. The partial publication of the pottery (Sotirakopoulou 2004) offers key insights, but full publication would be welcomed. Most important of all, however, is the anticipated study and final publication of the marble vessels from the Special Deposit North, which may well offer important new insights into the nature of the site and the manner in which it came to be formed.

Among the points which the publication of this material, now curated in the Naxos Museum, serves to document are several which are important to the full understanding of the material now often designated the 'Keros hoard', which as we have clarified represents the material recovered from the wider area of the Special Deposit North. The material constituting the 'Keros hoard', in its wider sense, comprises both the materials deposited over several centuries by Cycladic visitors in the Special Deposit North, and also the contents of the putative small cemetery just to the east of the Special Deposit North itself. The unfortunate looting of the area in the years prior to 1963 means that material abstracted and illegally exported at that time can no longer be attributed with complete confidence either to the Special Deposit North or to that cemetery. Moreover, as Getz-Gentle (2008) makes clear, much of that material passed through the hands of the dealer Nicolas Koutoulakis, who did not always give a reliable account of the source of the material which he was selling. It seems well established that he was also dealing in Early Cycladic material deriving from other islands. For these reasons, the attribution 'from Keros' to material in private collections and museums which was purchased on the market (whether or not directly from Koutoulakis) during these years cannot be regarded as secure. In particular, such attribution cannot be taken as offering any secure information as to what was or was not in fact found on Keros. It is for these reasons that the material curated in the Naxos Museum and published in the present volume, whose origin in Keros can scarcely be doubted, is of real relevance to the full understanding of the Keros story.

The publication of this material from the Special Deposit North allows a more coherent comparison of the finds from the Special Deposit North with those deriving from the Special Deposit South, already fully published (Volumes II, III). We can now see more clearly that finds of the Kapsala variety of folded-arm figure are scarcely represented in either Special Deposit. This may lend support to the view that the formation of the two special deposits began at a time when the folded-arm figure itself was already a well-defined type. It should be noted that already in 1969 it was suggested that the Kapsala variety of the folded-arm figure was the earliest in the typological development of the folded-arm figure (Renfrew 1969). This has been argued on the basis of the rich finds from the graves at Aplomata on Naxos (see Chapter 9).

It should be further noted that the finds from the two special deposits do not include any examples of the Plastiras type, which serves to support both the assignment of that type to the late phase of Early Cycladic I, the Grotta-Pelos culture, and the conclusion that the main use of the two special deposits did not fall in chronological terms at the very beginning of the period of Early Cycladic II, the Keros-Syros culture. A very few characteristic Kampos Group forms have been recovered (a biconical pyxis with a red Urfirnis slip and two or three incised aryballoi: Sotirakopoulou 2004, pls. 12a, 14b; 2008a, fig. 13.1:a–b), placing the earliest, perhaps sporadic, activity either in or in the vicinity of the Special Deposit North in the transitional EC I–II phase (Sotirakopoulou 2004, 1334; Volume III, 440, 442). Another very interesting feature is the presence in both the special deposits of schematic figurines, along with the very abundant, although fragmentary, folded-arm sculptures. As already noted, not a single fragment of a folded-arm sculpture has yet been discovered on the islet of Dhaskalio, although schematic sculptures are relatively frequent there, and it is perfectly clear that the time-range for the use of Dhaskalio encompasses the duration of the two special deposits.

In discussing these matters, it is worth emphasizing that our understanding of the significance of the Special Deposit North will not be complete until full study and publication has been undertaken of the marble bowls and vessels from the Special Deposit North. It should be remembered that the looters of the Special Deposit North seemed to have accorded priority in their recovery procedures to the sculptures rather than to the marble bowls and vessels, no doubt because the sculptures were much easier to sell on the illicit market. One notable exception, however, is the so-called dove bowl in the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens (GM329; Doumas 2000, 129, no. 168). As noted elsewhere (Zapheiropoulou 1968b, 100, figs. 5–6) the find of individual small fragments of birds and of a dove bowl in the Special Deposit North lends support to the view that this is the location from which the looters recovered it. The circumstance that a preliminary inspection of the marble bowls and vessels from the Special Deposit North, now curated in the Naxos Museum, suggests that some of these will prove, when restoration is undertaken, to be completely restorable (like the vessels illustrated by Zapheiropoulou: 1968a, pls. 333α–γ) gives an indication that the life-history of these special items may differ from that of the fragmented marble bowls so often found in both the Special Deposit South and the Special Deposit North. We feel that the full and systematic study of the marble bowls and vessels recovered from the Special Deposit North will give further insights into the manner in which some of the rituals undertaken at that location went beyond, or differed from, those now well documented from the study of the finds from the Special Deposit South, which was, as has been concluded, a deposit which was never systematically looted.

Chapter 2

Variety and Sub-variety in Early Cycladic Sculpture

The Special Deposits at Kavos first developed in the mature phase of the Early Cycladic period, sometimes designated the Keros-Syros culture, or Early Cycladic II. It was at this time that the canonical folded-arm figure became the dominant sculptural form, emerging from predecessors in the preceding Grotta-Pelos culture, or Early Cycladic I phase. At this time, schematic sculptures continued to be found. They now occur in a more restricted range of forms, broadly designated the Apeiranthos variety (see below). At Kavos, the sculptures recovered, usually in fragmentary condition, are predominantly of the folded-arm type, which is found in a number of well-defined varieties.

The Early Cycladic folded-arm figure of marble has been a feature of the Early Cycladic cemeteries, recognized since the excavations of Dümmler (1886) and particularly of Tsountas (1898; 1899). Over the years it has been recognized that although the form has regular, somewhat standardized features, there are groups of folded-arm figures with more detailed similarities which have been defined as 'varieties' (Renfrew 1969). These have been further detailed and discussed in a number of publications over the past 50 years. Some of the recognizable varieties or groups are now widely agreed. For instance, it has been recognized that sculptures which have been assigned to the Koumasa variety were almost certainly manufactured in Crete, and have been, apparently without exception, found in Crete (Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2017). It is perhaps of interest to add here that recent finds from Crete have suggested the existence of sub-varieties within the Koumasa variety that need to be defined (Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2017, 24, 28, 278, 281, 286, 587).

There seems now to be fairly widespread agreement among scholars that it is appropriate to speak of a standard or 'canonical' folded-arm figure sculptural type (first termed 'canonical' by Thimme in the exhibition catalogues for the *Kunst der Kykladen* exhibition in Karlsruhe which took place in 1976: see Renfrew 1976, 66; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 454). The principal varieties have been discussed on a number of occasions (Renfrew 1969; 2017a; Volume III, chapter 2).

It is appropriate here to quote again the definition of the folded-arm figure established in 1969:

> There are several varieties of the folded-arm type, which are discussed below. But all these share certain features in common. The head is tilted upward and backward on a short neck, with only the nose indicated among the facial features. Ears and eyes are not normally shown. The figurines are generally female, always naked. The arms are folded at the waist, nearly always right below left. Above them the two breasts are lightly indicated. There is sometimes a horizontal line at the waist, and the pubic triangle is often indicated by incision. The legs, always held together, are often slightly bent at the knees, and the feet (except in the Kapsala and Chalandriani varieties) are inclined so that the figure, if it was indeed imagined as upright, was standing on tiptoe. There is a marked lack of detail: often only fingers and toes are indicated by incisions, and details such as ankles, kneecaps, navel, ribs or hair are not shown. The back is extremely simple, with only an incised line for the backbone, and sometimes incisions behind the arms. All the figurines, including the several pregnant ones, are notably slim. In general the figurines are very graceful. (Renfrew 1969, 9–10)

It is not appropriate here to repeat the detailed presentation of the examples of the folded-arm figure recovered in systematic and authorized excavations, and published by recognized scholars. However, since the definitions of these varieties are by implication used to order the catalogue which follows, it seems appropriate to repeat here the definitions which are set out in Volume III of *The Sanctuary on Keros*, together with a drawing of a complete folded-arm sculpture of the relevant variety in a manner which follows the treatment in chapter 1 of Volume III, without, however, setting out the detailed iteration of the specific examples which have been used to formulate the definition of the relevant variety or sub-variety. These definitions

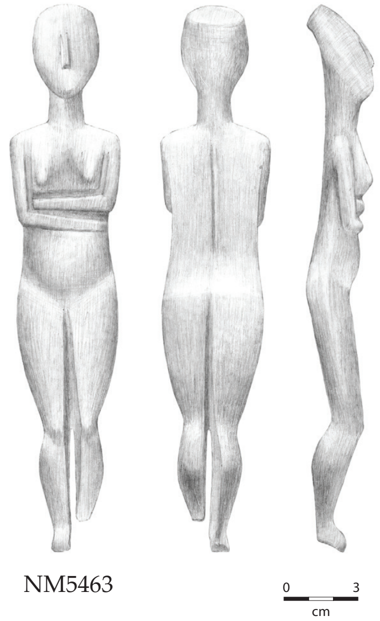


Figure 2.1. *The Kapsala variety (NM5463, from Aplomata, Naxos, grave 13; after Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.11). Height 218 mm.*

are concisely repeated below, so that the reader does not have to make repeated reference to the discussion set out in chapter 1 of Volume III.

The recognized varieties of the folded-arm figure

The varieties of the folded-arm figure, as currently recognized, essentially follow the early classification produced by Renfrew in 1969. Here it is important to make reference to the very systematic work of Pat Getz-Gentle (2001), formerly writing as Getz-Preziosi (1987b), who has produced the most thorough publication of Early Cycladic sculptures. To her we owe the recognition of the identification and early publication of the sub-variety of the Spedos variety figurines which she identified as the works of the 'Goulandris Master' (Getz-Gentle 2001, 161–6). For reasons set out elsewhere (Renfrew 2017a), it has been preferred to use a nomenclature based on the location where examples of the sub-variety have been excavated, rather than on the name of a museum or private collection, and so the works designated by Getz-Preziosi as those of the 'Goulandris Master' (Getz-Preziosi 1976, 86–8; 1977, 84–6; 1987b, 159) have been classed here as the Kavos sub-variety of the Spedos variety (Renfrew 2017a, 7; Volume III, 10).

For the convenience of the reader, the definitions of the varieties and sub-varieties employed here are set out in the pages which follow. They follow closely the treatment set out in chapter 1 of Volume III of the present series. Where convenient a different example has been chosen and it is appropriate to compare this with the illustration of each variety originally used in the publications cited.

The Kapsala variety

The Kapsala variety of the folded-arm figure is not significantly represented in the Special Deposit South on Kavos, nor is it a major feature of the Special Deposit North. It is illustrated here by NM5463 (Fig. 2.1), published in detail by Doumas & Lambrinoudakis (2017, fig. 15.12), which closely resembles the Kapsala variety figure from the same grave used to illustrate the Kapsala variety in chapter 1 of Volume III (9, fig. 1.3: NM5461). The definition is as follows:

> This is a figurine which is fairly narrow across the shoulders and arms. All parts of the body show good round modeling so that in profile it is not so thin or flat as the Dokathismata and Chalandriani varieties, nor yet so stocky as the Spedos variety sometimes is. The head is convex viewed from the front (the cheeks being somewhat rounded), and distinctly plump in profile. Often it is not flat at the crown, and it is usually well distinguished from the neck. The breasts are rather clearly shaped, often squarish, and are close to the arms. The torso is well rounded, and the shoulders are not angular, and only a little wider than the hips. The thighs do not bulge. The buttocks are sometimes rounded, in relief. The knees are pronouncedly flexed. The legs are often separated a little below the knee, and rounded. There are often some slight indication of the knees themselves. The feet are neat, lightly arched, often very flat on the ground, unlike the tiptoe position of the other figurines. There are generally few incisions on the body, and consequently little emphasis on the pubic area, since the overall effect is not a linear one, but achieved by sculpting in the round. (Renfrew 1969, 15)

The Spedos variety

The Spedos variety of the folded-arm figure is the most frequently found variety in the Special Deposit North, just as it is in the Special Deposit South. It was originally defined as follows:

> This is the commonest variety of the FAF, and probably some further subdivision of the very numerous examples would be possible. Finds are especially frequent in Naxos. The figurines appear thick and well built in profile, and there is much sculpting in the round.
>
> The head, seen in profile, is fairly thick, with a vertical surface at the crown. Seen from the front it is

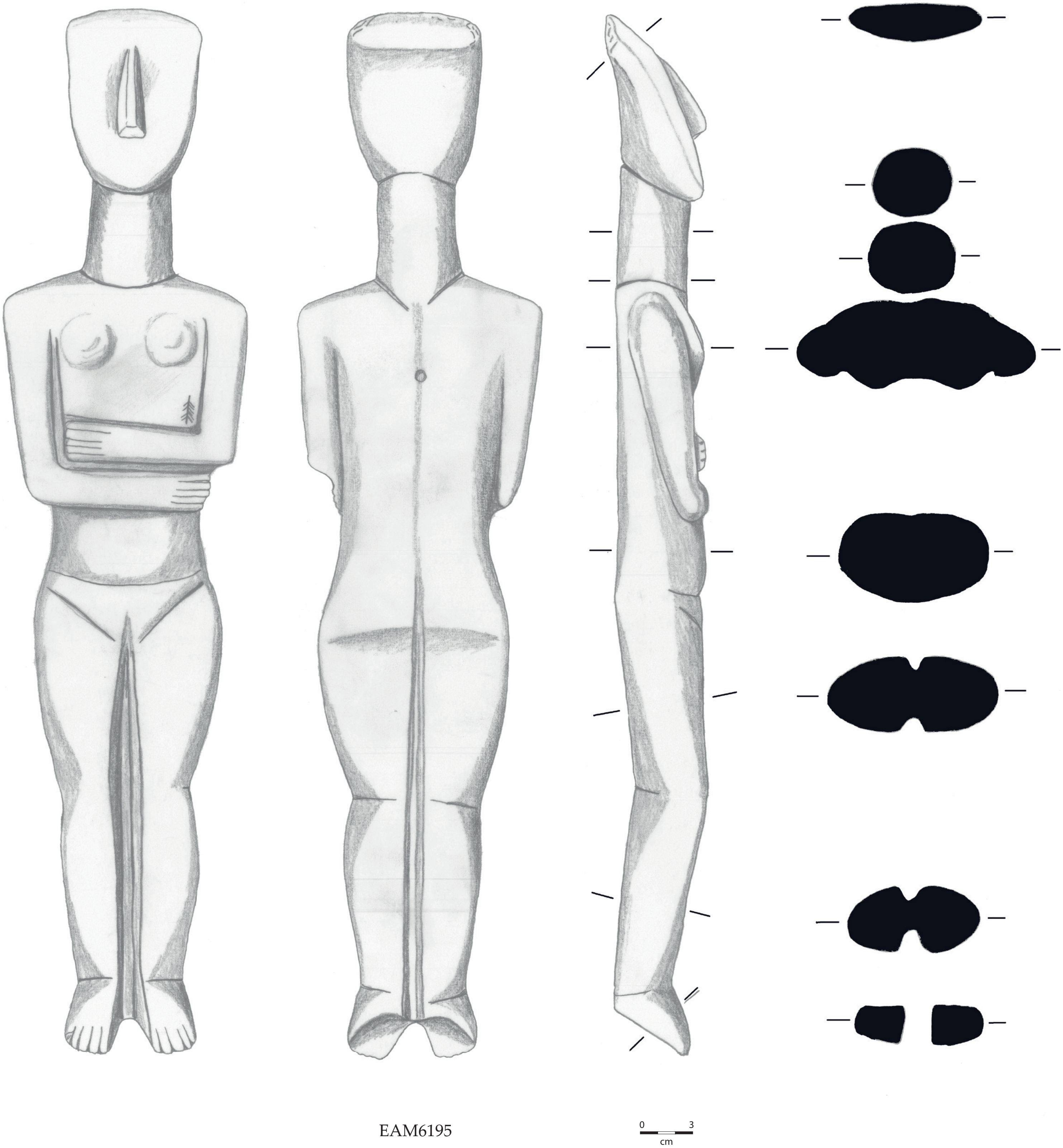
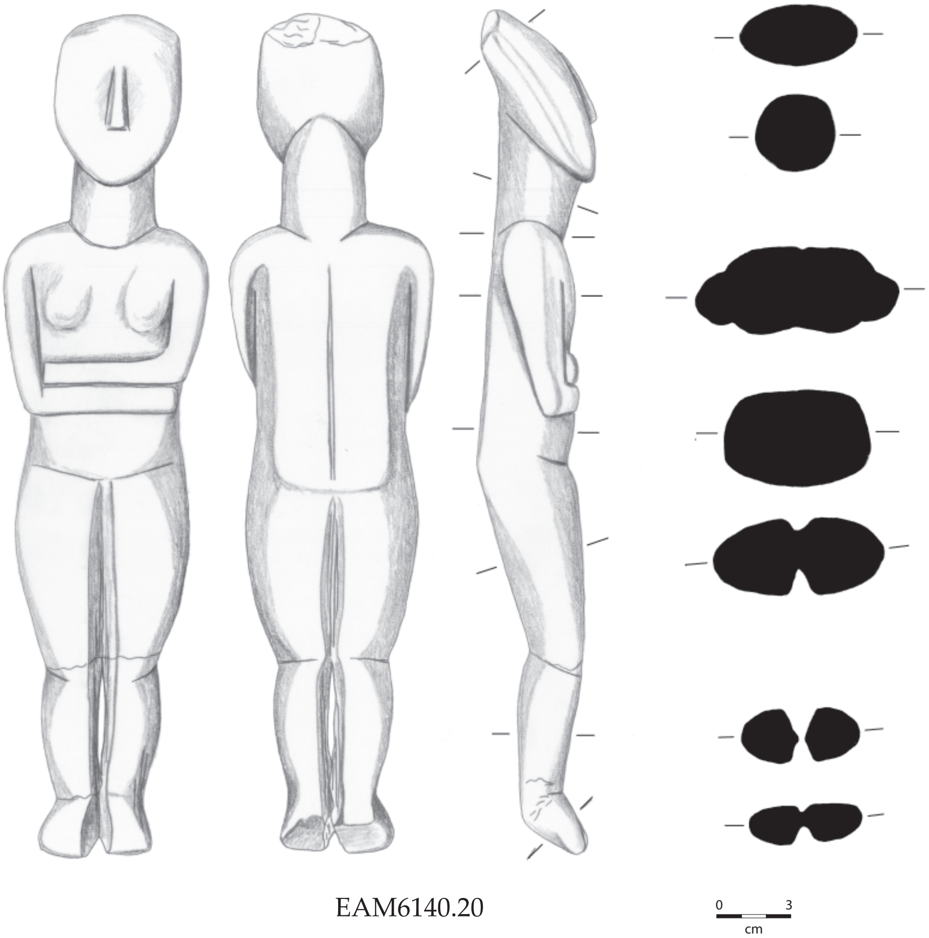


Figure 2.2. *The Spedos variety (EAM6195, from Spedos, Naxos, tomb 10). Height 587 mm.*



EAM6140.20

Figure 2.3. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.20, from Spedos, Naxos, tomb 14). Height 335 mm.*

> sometimes lyre-shaped, broadening markedly at the crown. The face is a convex surface, and the chin is rounded.
>
> There is considerable variation in the body, which may be rather straight, although more often flexed at the knees. The waist is usually clearly modeled, being narrower than the thighs, and terminates with an incised line at the lower edge. It certainly does not disappear, as it does in the Chalandriani variety. The shoulders are of varying width, although not so wide as in the Chalandriani and Dokathismata varieties, and are sometimes rounded. The upper leg (knee to pelvis) is modeled separately from the calf (ankle to knee), so that the knees are shown by modeling rather than by incision. The arms too are generally modeled rather than simply incised or cut. Incisions are not numerous, and often the pubic triangle is not marked at all. (Renfrew 1969, 20)

With respect to the lyre-shape effect sometimes seen in heads of the Spedos variety, study of the painted decoration seen in some examples (see Chapter 7, the hair) suggests that this unexpected widening of the head at the crown may be a representation of a particular manner of wearing and representing the hair at the top of the head. The flat surface frequently seen at the crown of the head has been designated 'the cranial plane' (Volume III, 27), and further consideration can support the view that this perhaps unexpected planar surface is a result of an attempt to depict a particular hairstyle. This is further discussed in Chapter 9.

It is not difficult to select good examples of the Spedos variety for illustration, since many come from secure archaeological contexts (see for example NM6904 from grave 27 at Aplomata on Naxos: Volume III, 9, fig. 1.4). Here the opportunity is taken of illustrating four significant examples from excavation contexts which have been specially drawn by Jenny Doole. These are EAM6195 (Spedos tomb 10, Fig. 2.2), EAM6140.20 (Spedos tomb 14, Fig. 2.3), EAM6140.21 (Spedos tomb 13, Fig. 2.4) and EAM6140.22 (Spedos tomb 10, Fig. 2.5), excavated by Stephanos (Papathanasopoulos 1962).

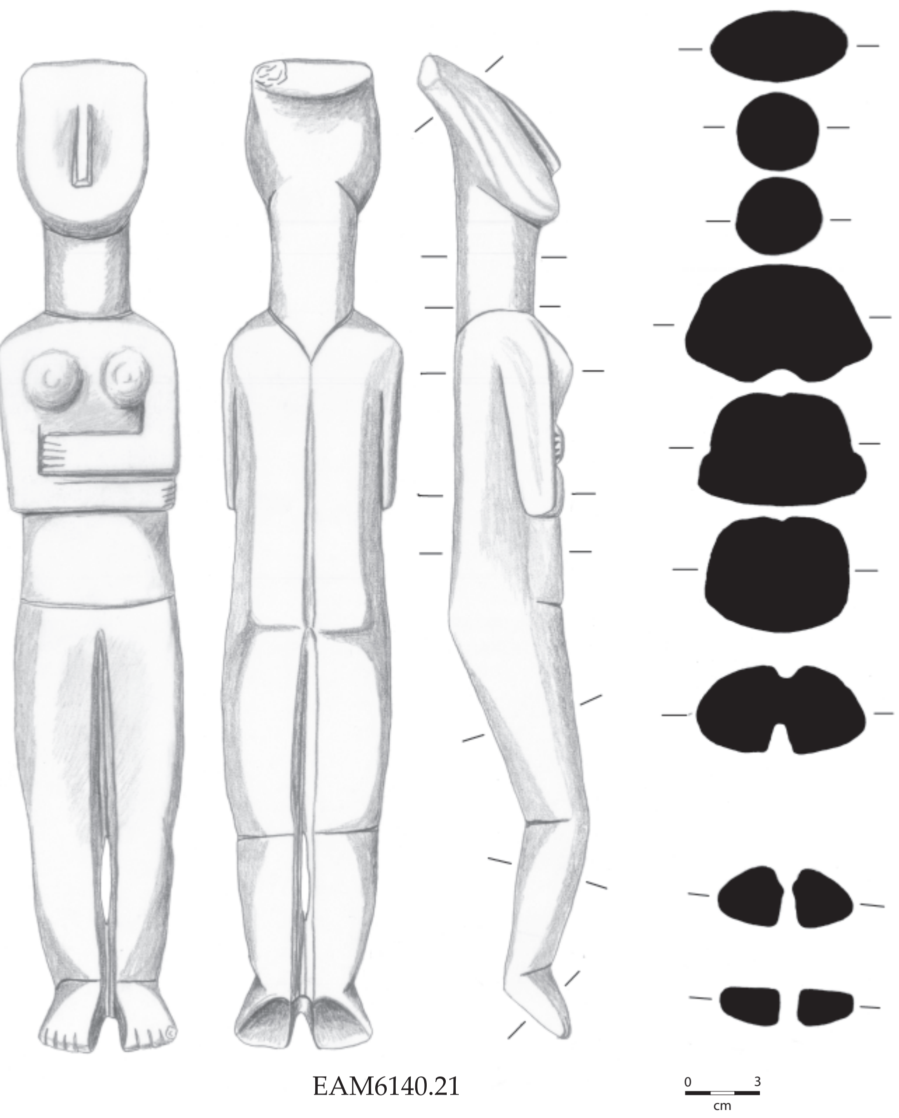

EAM6140.21
0
3
cm

Figure 2.4. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.21, from Spedos, Naxos, tomb 13). Height 396 mm.*

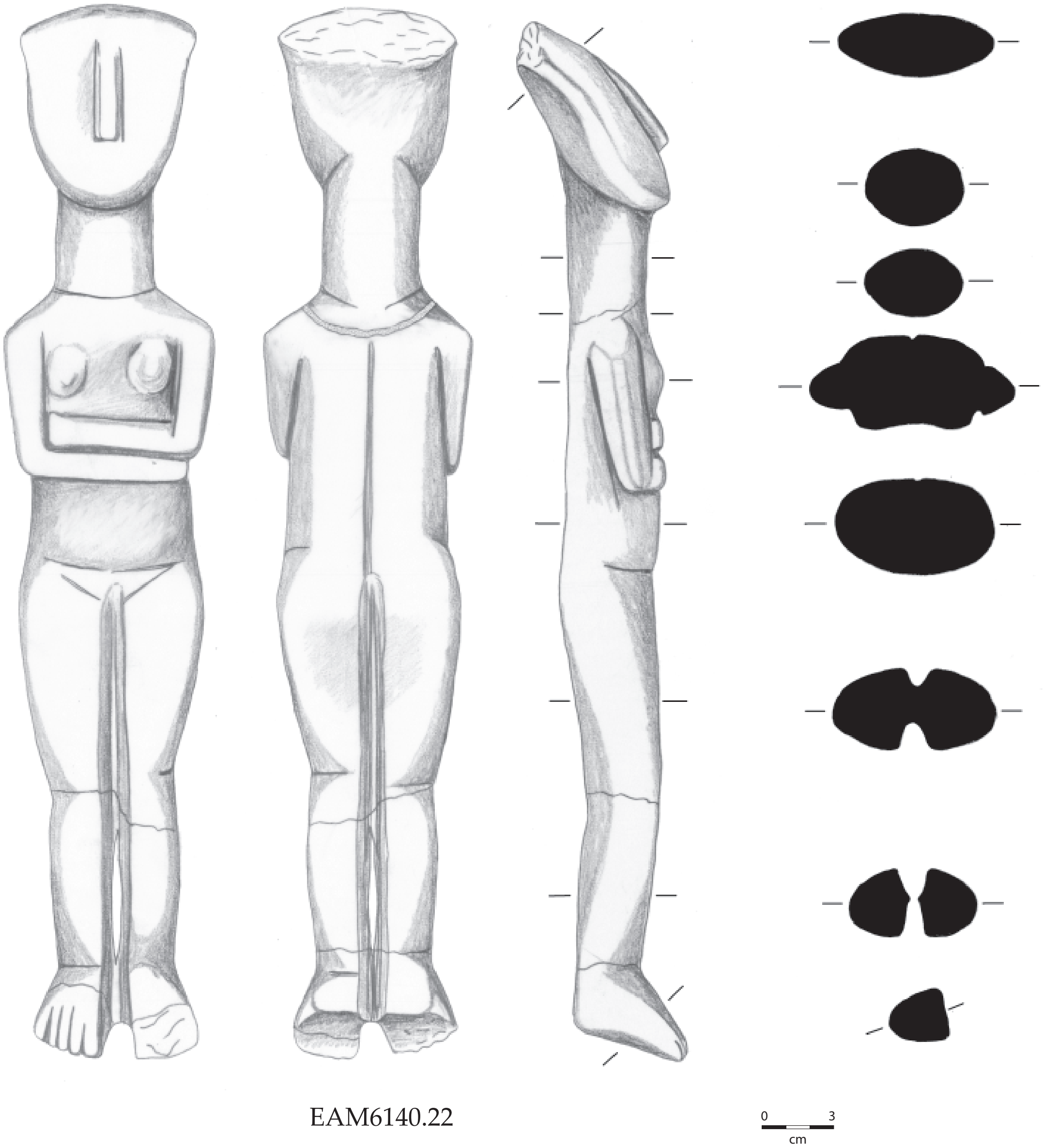

EAM6140.22
0
3
cm

Figure 2.5. *The Spedos variety (EAM6140.22, from Spedos, Naxos, tomb 10). Height 435 mm.*

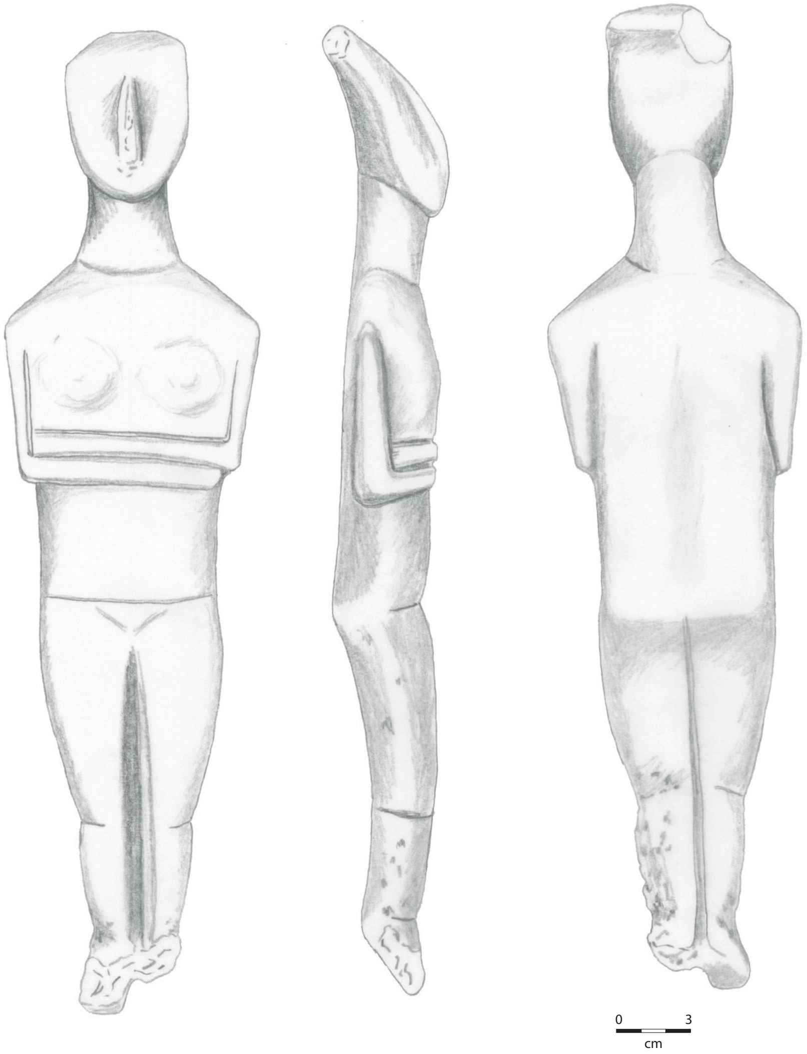


Figure 2.6. *The Kavos sub-variety (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Reg 57 no. 22: acquired 1859). Height 390 mm.*

The Kavos sub-variety

Although the Kavos sub-variety of the Spedos variety is known from many examples which have been systematically listed by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 159–61; Getz-Gentle 2001, 161–6), examples excavated in systematic archaeological excavations are very difficult to document. The sculpture illustrated here (Fig. 2.6) is curated by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, where it was acquired in 1859, so that its authenticity can scarcely be doubted (Caubet *et al.* 2013, 72, pl. 1). Since this sub-variety was first recognized by Getz-Gentle, who refers to the 'Goulandris Master', it is appropriate to repeat her description here.

> The works are sturdy in appearance, exhibiting soft, subtle contours, punctuated at regular intervals by neatly incised, parallel lines marking the horizontal divisions of the neckline, abdomen, knees, and ankles. The head is of the classic lyre shape with a shallow chin and a prominent long semiconical nose often extending rather low on the face. The arms are narrow, the small breasts spaced wide apart. The abdominal area is defined by a broad line which forms the top of a small pubic triangle. The knee and ankle grooves continue around the figure, interrupted only by the leg-cleft. This is treated as a deep imperforated groove.
>
> While the torso is conceived as a relatively flat surface in front, the back normally has a distinct curvature that is unusual. Whether intended or not, this rounding of the back imbues the figures with a strong tactile appeal while at the same time rendering them somewhat unstable when placed on a flat surface ... The sculptor normally elected not to incise the spine, a feature found on most Late Spedos variety figures ... The Goulandris Master consistently used the four-part, compass-drawn plan in laying out his works, although on some examples he failed, at least on the finished sculpture, to make the third division

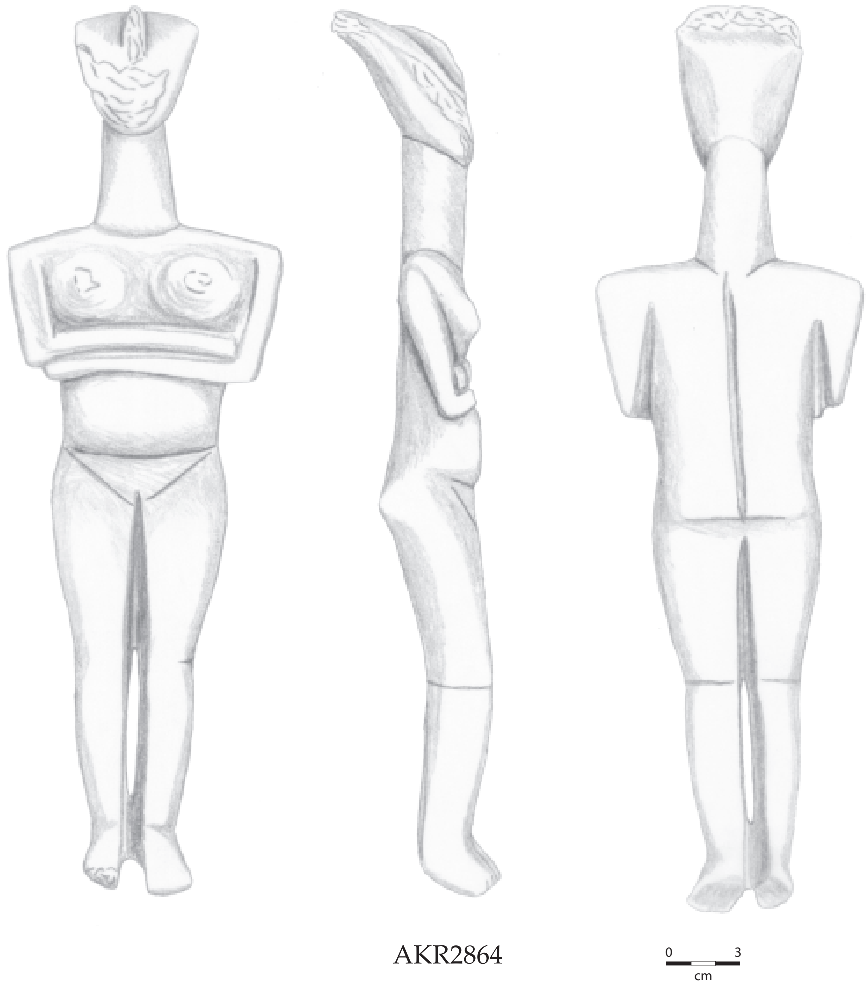


Figure 2.7. *The Akrotiri sub-variety (AKR2684, from Akrotiri, Thera: see Sotirakopoulou 1998, pl. 25). Height 360 mm.*

> coincide with the knees ... The Goulandris Master also employed the harmonic system to determine important angles on the outline and surface and perhaps as a compositional aid as well. He was quite consistent in choosing the same angle for the same features. (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 102–3)

Two fragments of this sub-variety come from the Special Deposit North (NM2375, NM4193), and have already been published (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, figs. 23.16, 23.17). It seems possible that the sculpture from grave 23 at Aplomata on Naxos, NM5800 (Kontoleon 1972, pl. 136*α*), is to be assigned to this sub-variety, but it has not been possible to locate this piece in the Naxos Museum.

The Akrotiri sub-variety

When considering sub-varieties of the now-established varieties of the folded-arm figure, one quite rapidly confronts problems, not only of nomenclature (for example, 'Goulandris Master' *versus* Kavos sub-variety) but of taxonomy. In general, as Getz-Preziosi has shown (1987b; Getz-Gentle 2001), it is often not difficult to recognize specific figures as falling within a clear category, even if there are methodological debates about the nomenclature to be followed. Ultimately more difficult are the taxonomic questions which surround examples of what has been defined as the Akrotiri sub-variety. There is a problem here, however, that it is possible to define a group of typologically related figures, here referred to as the Akrotiri sub-variety, but initially first recognized by Getz-Preziosi (1978, 5–7, figs 7–9; 1984, 14–19, figs 12a–b; 1987b, 115–17, 162–3; Getz-Gentle 2001, 97–100, 167–8). Getz-Preziosi noted that some of these seemed close to the Spedos variety, and some to the Dokathismata variety (see, for example, the recently published figurine from Chalandriani on Syros: Marthari 2017b, 303–4, figs 20.10–20.12). They give the appearance of forming a coherent sub-group, here regarded as a sub-variety. As outlined in an earlier discussion of sculptures from the Special Deposit North (Sotirakopoulou *et al*. 2017, 357), it seems appropriate to refer to these sculptures as examples of the Akrotiri sub-variety, taking the example AKR2684 from the excavations of Marinatos at Akrotiri on Thera (Fig. 2.7; Marinatos 1972, 23, pl. 38b; Sotirakopoulou 1998, 140–42, pl. 25) as the name-piece. It should be noted that the name-piece initially chosen for this sub-variety by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 162), formerly in the Schuster collection, is without provenance, so that the example from Akrotiri constitutes a more suitable name-piece (see the discussion in Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 357). The interesting problem arises here, however, when considering the Akrotiri sub-variety as to whether these examples stand closer to the Dokathismata variety or to the Spedos variety. Underlying this apparent problem of nomenclature lies the possibility that these pieces of the Akrotiri sub-variety may be an intermediate form if, as has been hypothesized, the Dokathismata variety may have evolved from the Spedos variety. In this volume the decision was taken in compiling the catalogue to list four fragments assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety to the Spedos variety (NM4175, NM4296, NM4187 and NM4200), while three pieces of the Akrotiri sub-variety are listed with the Dokathismata variety (NM4186, NM4194 and NM4199). That may seem unsatisfactory from a classificatory point of view, but is perhaps understandable if this may be a transitional form.

The Dokathismata variety

The Dokathismata variety is well represented at Kavos. It was originally defined as follows:

> The most long, thin, angular and elegant figures are of the Dokathismata variety. All are thin, with rather sinuous line in profile, broad and often very angular at the shoulders. The surface of the figurines is flat, so that details, especially at the pubic triangle, are shown by incision.
>
> The head is sometimes triangular, with cheeks straight, although the chin is usually rounded, not pointed. The head sometimes has a slight S-shaped edge in profile. The crown of the head is indicated by a smooth vertical plane, as in the Spedos variety. The head and neck are not clearly distinguished at the back.
>
> The shoulders are wide and pointed, the breasts very flat. The arms across the waist sometimes show a gentle upward curve at the middle, and sometimes the belly bulges a little in profile. The upper arm is distinguished from the torso by an incision, which sometimes cuts right through to separate the arm. But there is no rounding or modeling.

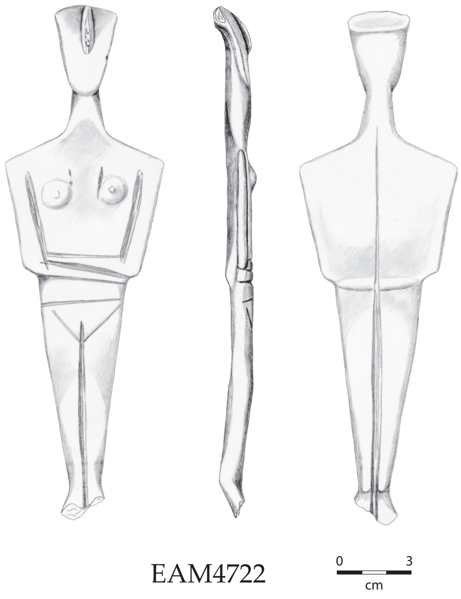


Figure 2.8. *The Dokathismata variety (EAM4722, from Dokathismata, Amorgos, grave 14). Height 205 mm.*

> The waist is not usually narrower than the torso and the thighs, and the buttocks are indicated by a ridge at the rear, which appears in profile as a minuscule protrusion. The waistline is often not delineated by an incision, but the pubic triangle usually is. The leg above and below the knee is indicated by a continuous single line so that the knees are not shown by any relief. The legs are not flexed. The feet are on tiptoe, with flat, widening toes. (Renfrew 1969, 16)

Here, it can be illustrated by EAM4722 from grave 14 at Dokathismata on Amorgos (Fig. 2.8). It is noted above that some pieces of the Akrotiri sub-variety stand closer to the Dokathismata variety than to the Spedos variety.

The Chalandriani variety

Sculptures of the Chalandriani variety are well represented in the Special Deposit North (Figs. 2.9, 2.10). The original definition can be reiterated here:

> In this variety the thorax is almost exactly square. The arms are strictly horizontal at the waist, the upper arms are vertical, and the shoulders form a right angle, and then run horizontally to the neck. The legs are often very short, giving a square effect also. The neck is long and cylindrical, and the head is simply a flat inclined triangle, set rather absurdly on the neck as if on a stalk. The nose is often a rough blob, rather than the neatly chiselled features of the Kapsala, Spedos and Dokathismata varieties.

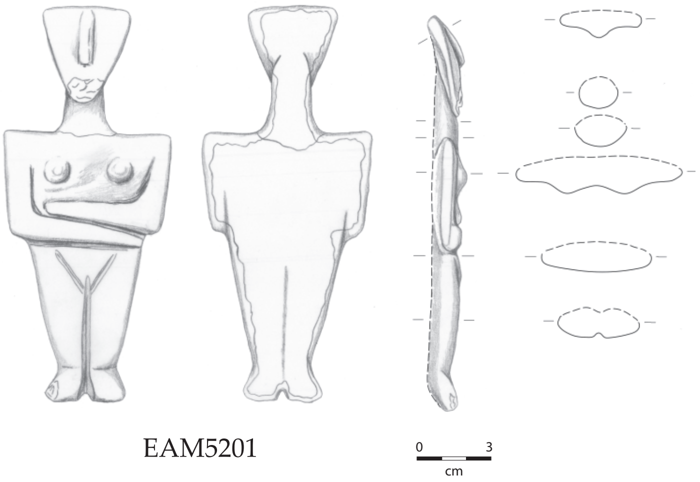


Figure 2.9. *The Chalandriani variety (EAM5201, from Chalandriani, Syros, tomb 447). Height 156.5 mm.*

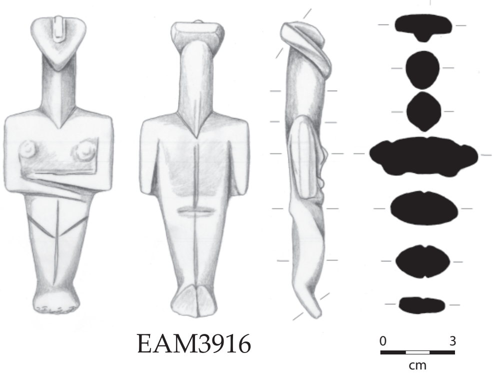


Figure 2.10. *The Chalandriani variety (EAM3916, said to be from Ios). Height 117 mm.*

> The chest is very flat, with low breast. Usually there is no waist, since the pubic triangle is incised immediately below the arms. Seen from the front, the legs run straight from the arms to the feet, although there can be a slight prominence at the knees to offset that of the buttocks behind.
> The legs are broad and slender, and the pubic triangle extends almost to the knees. The feet slope only slightly, or may be flat on the ground, while the toes are heavily indicated by incision. From the front the toes are markedly broader than the ankles.
> A special feature of these figurines is the sometimes anomalous position of the arms, with the left forearm set below the right. Indeed this left-below-right arm position is apparently restricted to figurines of the Chalandriani variety. (Renfrew 1969, 17)

Two sub-varieties of the Chalandriani variety have been recognized. The Kea sub-variety has recently been reconsidered (Renfrew & Boyd 2017a, 390–92). No examples of the Kea sub-variety have been recognized from the Special Deposit North.

The Special Deposit North sub-variety of the Chalandriani variety

This sub-variety was initially termed the 'Stafford Master' (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 123), and then the 'Louvre sculptor' (Getz-Gentle 2001, 104–8, 169–70). It is here designated the Special Deposit North sub-variety on the basis of the incomplete example from the Special Deposit North (NM3117: Renfrew 2007a, 23, fig. 3.8b, and 27, fig. 3.14). The piece in the Louvre (Ma3093) was acquired in 1913 (Fig. 2.11):

> The form is dominated by the lozenge-shaped torso, with each shoulder sloping down from the neck and making a right-angle turn at the shoulder at the top of the upper arm. The head is of flat, triangular form as usual in the Chalandriani variety with a pronounced nose which, in the Louvre piece, runs from the top of the head almost to the chin. There is a pronounced horizontal cranial plane. The body is thin and flat, with the breasts clearly indicated in relief. At the front the upper and lower arms are indicated by incisions. There is no waist, and the pubic triangle is indicated by an inclined incision at the left and right converging to the leg cleft which is indicated by a simple incision. The feet are flat on the ground with the front of the toes indicated by incision. At the back there is no incision for the spine, and the leg cleft is indicated by an incision which extends to the buttocks which are indicated by a low prominence. The lozenge-shaped torso clearly distinguishes these pieces from others of the Chalandriani variety, but in other details they conform with it. (Volume III, 15)

The Keros variety

The Keros variety of the folded-arm type refers to a somewhat varied group. They can be regarded in a general sense as folded-arm sculptures but differ from the rather strict canon to which the others adhere. The term 'post-canonical' was introduced by Thimme (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 416) to describe 'idols which are typically late examples of the Chalandriani variety'. However, there are no secure archaeological grounds for Thimme's chronological assessment. It seems appropriate to use the term 'Keros variety' since several sculptures of this class were recovered in the Special Deposit South, and in the Special Deposit North, on Keros (Volume III, 15–16).

The schematic type

The schematic sculptures of marble found in the Special Deposit North, like those in the Special Deposit South, are mainly within a quite restricted range of forms. Most of them fall within the Apeiranthos variety of sculptures of schematic type (Figs 2.12, 2.13):

> Their essential feature, distinguishing them from those of the Grotta-Pelos culture, is that they all have some indication of the head. Even when in outline the head is little more than a prong, both in section and in profile, it is asymmetrical in the same sort of way as the heads of the Louros figurines. Sometimes some facial features are actually shown. In addition, the waist is generally entirely absent. Usually these are not completely and uniformly flat: they are not *Brettidolen*. (Renfrew 1969, 14)

At the site of Skarkos, 30 complete and 19 fragmentary schematic sculptures have been assigned to the Apeiranthos variety, of which 36 are sub-divided into four more specific forms (Marthari 2017a). At Dhaskalio, facing Kavos, 10 figurines of the Apeiranthos variety were found in 2007–2008 (Volume I, chapter 24). It was possible there to define a sub-variety, the Dhaskalio sub-variety, into which nine of those ten Apeiranthos variety figurines might fall (Fig. 2.13). Several specific features characterize the sub-variety. The figurines

> are generally small, between 50 and 100 mm in length. The body, although roughly rectangular, is somewhat rounded at the corners and is not markedly thin (thickness 10–20 mm), nor strictly parallel sided. Considering the body only, below the shoulders, the ratio of length to width exceeds 1.5, and most examples are narrower than this. The most notable feature is the head, which is a narrow pro-

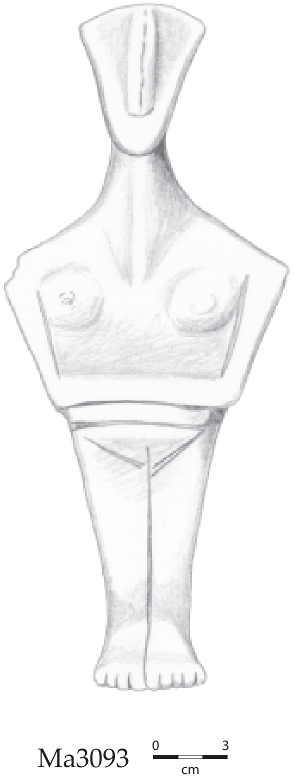


Figure 2.11. *The Special Deposit North sub-variety (Musée du Louvre Ma3093). Height 275 mm.*

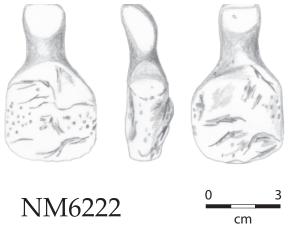


Figure 2.12. *The Apeiranthos variety (NM6222, from the Special Deposit North). Height 65 mm.*

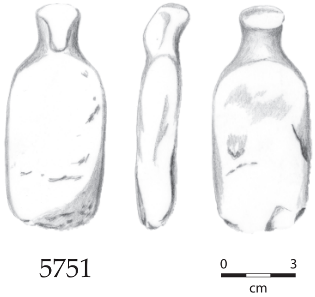


Figure 2.13. *The Dhaskalio sub-variety (***5751** *from Dhaskalio). Height 89 mm.*

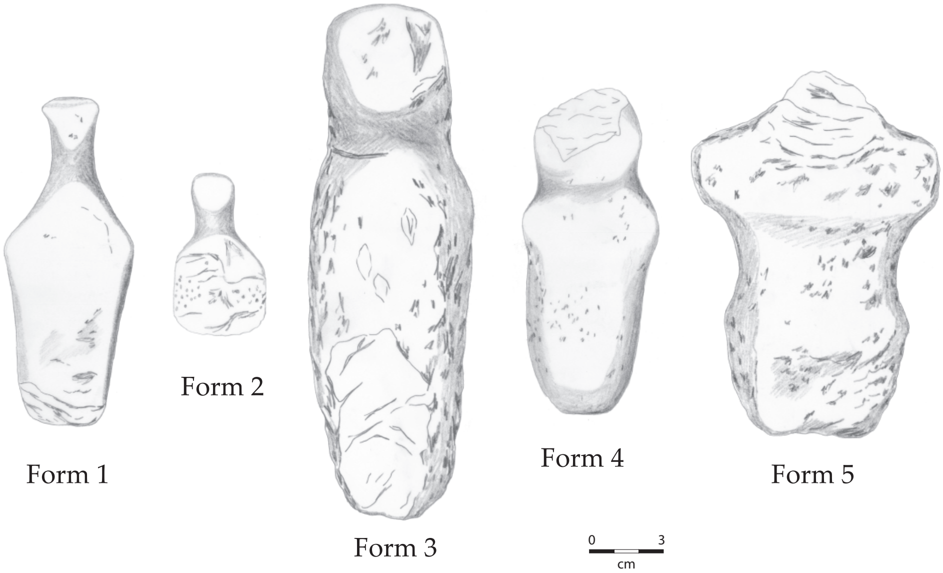


Figure 2.14. *The five forms seen in the schematic sculptures from the Special Deposit North, shown proportionally to scale. Left to right: NM2230, NM6222, NM 2233, NM4446 and NM4170.*

> trusion of the body, and narrowing to the front. This gives a prismatic shape when seen from above, the two planes of the face converging to produce a narrow ridge at the front, indicating the nose. Although the marble is very fine-grained, these figurines are smoothed rather than polished, and the lower part of the body seems rather roughly finished. (Volume I, 484)

During the excavations on Dhaskalio of 2016–2018, 24 schematic figurines were found, two of shell. Fourteen were of Apeiranthos variety, and one marble figurine was possibly of the Dhaskalio sub-variety.

The schematic sculptures from the Special Deposit North have been considered for the present volume in Chapter 6: examples of the five body shapes used in the classification are seen in Figure 2.14 and listed in Table 6.2. Forms 1–3 are of the Apeiranthos variety. Form 1, with 11 examples, has sloping shoulders, and an elongated, trapezoidal body narrowing toward the base. Form 2, with nine examples, also has sloping shoulders, with a more rectangular body. Form 3, which has five examples, have elongated, narrow and elliptical bodies. Forms 4 and 5 are not of the Apeiranthos variety. The two examples of Form 4 have rudimentary arm stumps, while the sole example of Form 5 is almost violin-shaped. As discussed further in Chapter 6, ascription to the Dhaskalio sub-variety is often difficult where the head is missing.

Chapter 3

Catalogue of Sculptural Fragments

This chapter presents the complete catalogue of sculptural fragments recovered from Keros before the excavations of 2006–2008, all of which are now curated in the Naxos Museum. The catalogue is divided into two parts. Part One lists the 263 fragments thought to derive from the area of the Special Deposit North, as defined in Chapter 1; these are from the excavations of Doumas in 1963, of Zapheiropoulou in 1967 and of Renfrew, Doumas and Marangou in 1987. It also includes three fragments collected by Colin Renfrew from the Special Deposit North in 1963. Note that Zapheiropoulou (2017, 339) has indicated that some of the sculptures originally published by her as from the Special Deposit North (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b) were found at Kavos in the vicinity of the Special Deposit North. These include the complete figure NM4181.

The second part includes all other fragments (51 in total) coming from the Kavos region, but whose origin specifically within the boundary of the Special Deposit North, as defined in Chapter 1, cannot be shown. A few (from the 1987 survey) are from known findspots outside the Special Deposit North. The others are fragments collected and handed in at various times by Ioannis and Ilias Simigdalas, Despina Hatzi-Vallianou, Pat Preziosi and A. Koraki. These could have come from anywhere on Kavos, including the area of either Special Deposit. The numbers of figurines are summarized in Table 3.1.

In August 2020, after this volume had been completed and was nearly ready to go to the press, a further eight figurine fragments were discovered in the Naxos Museum stored among the extensive stone vessel fragments from the 1960s excavations on Kavos. The opportunity has been taken to include them here, but it was not possible to arrange drawings in the time available, so they are illustrated only by photographs. Unlike all the other pieces, they have been seen and described by only one of us (MJB), although we have all had the opportunity to study the photographs. Four of them (NM15088, NM15089, NM15090 and NM15091) were stored with an indication of find date of 1966, and so are presumably from Zapheiropoulou's visit of that year, and are listed with those finds in Table 3.1. One (NM6181) was found during the 1967 excavations but

Table 3.1. *Numbers of figurine fragments, mode of collection and find location.*

Source	Number of fragments
Special Deposit North	
Renfrew collection, 24 July 1963	3
Doumas excavations, autumn 1963	59
Zapheiropoulou excavations, July-August 1967	174
Renfrew, Doumas & Marangou excavations and survey, August–September 1987	27
Kavos	
Photeini Zapheiropoulou, 1966	6
Ioannis Simigdalas, 1967	21
Ilias Simigdalas, 1967	3
Despina Hatzi-Vallianou, 1975	10
Pat Preziosi, 21 June 1984	4
A. Koraki, perhaps 1987	1
Renfrew, Doumas & Marangou survey, August–September 1987	6

Table 3.2. *Figurine fragments from Kavos not published in this volume.*

Source	Number of fragments	Reference
Surface finds within the area of the Special Deposit North during excavations elsewhere on Kavos, 2006–2008	2	Volume II, 405–6, fig. 14.8
Surface and excavation finds from Kavos, except the Special Deposit North (ie mainly the Special Deposit South), found during 2006–2008	559	Volume II, 440–41, fig. 15.40; 454–5, figs. 16.8–16.9; 477–8, fig. 17.23; 532, fig. 20.9; Volume III, chapter 3, figs 3.1–3.157
Surface finds from Kavos found during the 2012–2013 survey (none from the Special Deposit North)	13	Volume VI, chapter 13

misclassified as a vessel fragment. The other three were stored with finds from the 1963 excavations, and so perhaps derive from them (NM15085, NM15086 and NM15087).

For reference, Table 3.2 lists fragments from Kavos, mainly from the Special Deposit South, published elsewhere. Only two further fragments from the Special Deposit North are published in Volume II, while 572 fragments from elsewhere on Kavos are published in Volumes II, III and VI.

It should be noted that the substantial body of material reportedly looted from Kavos on Keros, mainly from the Special Deposit North, was published by Peggy Sotirakopoulou in her book *The 'Keros Hoard'* (Sotirakopoulou 2005). It is indeed likely that much of that material derives from Kavos.

Each figurine is listed here by its Naxos Museum number. Fragments recovered by Doumas in 1963 have, in addition to the Naxos Museum number, a number given during that project, as do fragments found in the

Table 3.3. *List of comparandum pieces by museum number, context and references. EAM, National Archaeological Museum, Athens; NM, Naxos Museum; SM, Syros Museum; AKR, Akrotiri. Numbers in bold are from the Keros 2006–2008 excavations.*

Museum nos.	Context	Reference
Figurines of folded-arm type		
AE176	'Amorgos'	Sherratt 2000, 155–6, pls 183–6, col. pl. 10
AKR2684	Akrotiri	Sotirakopoulou 1998, pl. 25; Doumas 2017c, fig. 31.5
EAM3978	Amorgos	Zervos 1957, pls 297 and 299
EAM4722	Dokathismata tomb 14	Tsountas 1898, pl. 10.1; Zervos 1957, pl. 254; Renfrew 1969, pl. 5b; Rambach 2000, pls 2.2, 161.1
EAM4723	Dokathismata tomb 14	Renfrew 1969, pl. 5c; Rambach 2000, pls 2.3, 161.2; Birtacha 2018, figs 2, 3
EAM5107	Chalandriani tomb 345	Rambach 2000, pls 46.4, 161.4
EAM5201	Chalandriani tomb 447	Zervos 1957, pl. 245; Rambach 2000, pl. 63.2, 162.2, 162.3
EAM6140.19	Phyrroghes tomb 28	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 72α
EAM6140.20	Spedos tomb 14	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 54β
EAM6140.21	Spedos tomb 13	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 54α
EAM6140.22	Spedos tomb 10	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 46β
EAM6164	Syros, probably Chalandriani	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.10
EAM6165	Syros, probably Chalandriani	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.11
EAM6174	Syros, probably Chalandriani	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.4
EAM6195	Spedos tomb 10	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 46α
EAM20934	Unknown	Thimme 1976, 259 no. 151; Hattler 2011, 263 no. 45
Louvre Ma3093	Unknown	Zervos 1957, figs 159–61; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 123–6, pls 46–7.3; Getz-Gentle 2001, 104–8, pls 91c, 93c, 94c, 96a; Volume III, fig. 1.10
NM166	Phiondas	Legaki 2017, figs 16.3, 16.4
NM167	Phiondas	Legaki 2017, figs 16.5, 16.6
NM168	Phiondas	Legaki 2017, figs 16.8, 16.9
NM169	Phiondas	Legaki 2017, fig. 16.11
NM194	Mykonos confiscation	Unpublished
NM195	Mykonos confiscation	Unpublished

1987 project. Specific location data, recorded for those pieces found in 1987, is also given where available. The order of presentation within each part of the chapter follows the logic set out in Volume III chapter 3, and in general the presentation here closely mirrors that publication, in order to aid comparison. Fragments are ordered by type, variety, sub-variety and body part represented, discussed further in Chapter 2 above. Any given fragment will be listed in the section to which its upper surviving part belongs: for example, a fragment including part of the torso, waist and pelvis will be listed with the torsos. Schematic figurines have been ordered according to the typology set out in Chapter 6.

In the catalogue entries that follow, reference will sometimes be made to observations by other scholars, which may include sub-type attribution using the terminology 'master' or 'sculptor'. Such scholars have made important observations and it is appropriate to quote them, but it should be clear to the reader that attribution to 'master' or 'sculptor' is not favoured here (see further Chapter 2 and Renfrew 2017a).

The procedure used for estimating the original size of the complete sculpture on the basis of measurements taken from the preserved fragment is set out in the appendix to chapter 2 in Volume III, and summarized below. The procedure requires the selection of a comparison piece or comparandum whose proportions are taken to resemble those of the fragment in question. The comparandum pieces used in the catalogue are listed in Table 3.3. It should be noted that the sculptures published by Zapheiropoulou (1980) were confiscated in Naxos in 1964 from Ioannis Galanis, a farmer with lands in the region of Kleidos and Kalandos. Although they are 'unprovenanced' pieces, the location of many of them in the Naxos Museum has made them convenient for the purpose of comparison of size. Reference is made also to several other unprovenanced pieces, including two in the Naxos Museum (NM194 and NM195, from the 'Mykonos confiscation') which remain unpublished.

The procedure for estimating the original size of the piece from which the fragment comes is as follows (see also Volume III, chapter 2; Renfrew & Boyd 2017a,

Table 3.3. *(Continued)*

Museum nos.	Context	Reference
NM1919	Aghioi Anargyroi	Doumas 2017b, fig. 17.5
NM4181	Kavos, Keros	Zapheiropoulou 2017, fig. 22.7, 22.8
NM4569	Kouphonisi, Alonistria Chousouri	Gavalas 2017, fig. 19.4
NM4673	Galanis confiscation	Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl. 242
NM4675	Galanis confiscation	Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl.243
NM4676	Galanis confiscation	Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl. 245
NM4677	Galanis confiscation	Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl. 244
NM4691	Galanis confiscation	Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl. 238
NM5460	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.13
NM5461	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.11
NM5462	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.14
NM6904	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs 15.26, 15.27
SM1176	Chalandriani	Marthari 2017b, fig. 20.10
Figurines of special type		
EAM3910	Keros	Köhler 1884, 156; Zervos 1957, pl. 302; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 10.1
NM5466	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.18
NM5467	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs 15.19, 15.20
NM5468	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.21
NM5803	Aplomata	Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.25
Figurines of schematic type		
5751 (NM11100)	Dhaskalio, Keros	Volume I, figs 24.2, 24.3
11795 (NM11103)	Dhaskalio, Keros	Volume I, figs 24.2, 24.3
EAM 6140.2	Spedos tomb 16	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 55.α2
EAM 6140.4	Spedos tomb 16	Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 55.α1
EAM6169.6	Syros, probably Chalandriani	Renfrew 1969, pl. 7a; Zervos 1957, pl. 45c; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.14

380–81). Having chosen a suitable comparandum, the procedure is to measure on the fragment under study the specific length (X) of an anatomical dimension (e.g. maximum width at pelvis) which can be seen in the photograph or drawing available for the chosen comparandum. Then the comparable length, Y, is measured on the image of the comparandum, and also its total height, Z. The estimated original height of the complete figure from which the fragment is derived may then be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Estimated height} = \frac{X \times Z}{Y}$$

Factors affecting the accuracy of the calculation are discussed elsewhere (Volume III, chapter 2; Renfrew & Boyd 2017a, 381).

Degree of weathering of sculptures

To indicate the degree of weathering which the marble sculptures and sculptural fragments have experienced, the following scale has been produced by Yannis Maniatis and Dimitris Tambakopoulos (see chapter 11 of Volume II). Note that in the catalogue that follows, the weathering degree is noted as ‘marble condition’.

WD1: the object is well preserved. The colour, transparency and all surface features are clearly visible. Some thin localized light beige soil deposition may be present (Volume II, figs 11.2, 11.3).

WD2: relatively well preserved. Occasional limited grain detachment observed at the surface. Occasional minor and fine cracking. Thin light brown soil deposition widespread on the surface, occasionally associated with mica. Limited-to-medium biological black spots on the surface (Volume II, figs 11.4, 11.5).

WD3: limited-to-medium grain detachment and limited-to-medium erosion observed at the surface. Minor or fine cracking. Thin-to-medium light, brown or dark brown soil deposition occasionally associated with limited to high mica deposition. Occasionally localized calcitic encrustations (Volume II, figs 11.6, 11.7).

WD4: mostly medium and rarely extensive grain detachment and medium erosion. Minor to medium cracking. Structural damages in the bulk of the object observed. Thin to thick brown or dark brown soil deposition associated with limited-to-medium mica deposition. Limited-to-medium biological black spots at the surface. Occasionally localized calcitic encrustations (Volume II, figs 11.8, 11.9).

WD5: medium to extensive grain detachment and extensive erosion — loss of surface curvatures. Minor to extensive cracking. Major structural damages in the bulk of the object. Thin to thick brown or dark brown soil deposition associated with limited-to-medium mica deposition. Limited-to-medium biological black spots at the surface. Occasionally localized calcitic encrustations (Volume II, figs 11.10, 11.11).

Use of saw

In many cases it appears that a saw, possibly of copper or bronze, has been used (e.g. NM4264, Fig. 3.1; NM4182, Fig 3.8; NM8986, Fig. 3.38; NM2247, Fig. 3.43). This impression is given by the clarity and linearity of the cut between the legs, whether from the front or the rear, by the near right angle made by the cut in some cases, and by linear cut marks sometimes visible within the grooves. It is possible that in some cases the groove was cut using a chisel-shaped piece of emery. But in others the use of a saw seems more likely.

Joins between fragments

Very few joins are recorded in the assemblage presented here. Just three joins were noted within the assemblage, and the joined pieces are here numbered **50001** to **50003**. Each is described as a whole, but the individual joining pieces are separately described underneath. One join between a piece recovered in 1987 and one found in 2006 has additionally been noted. As the piece found in 1987 came from the surface in the area later designated the Special Deposit South, and the piece recovered in 2006 came from the excavations in that area, the composite piece has been numbered within the sequence of joining pieces from the Special Deposit South (**40036**). In addition, four joins previously noted between pieces found in the Special Deposit South in 2006–2008 and pieces handed in to the Naxos Museum in 1967 have previously been published in Volume III (**45001–45004**). In order to retain a complete listing here, these are republished here also. All four of these are listed in Part Two. Furthermore there are two joins with pieces from the Erlenmeyer Collection and now in the Goulandris Museum. NM4197 joins with GM1033 (**55001**) and NM4272 with GM1017 (**55002**; see Sotirakopoulou 2005, 319–21).

Abbreviations

Special abbreviations: Max, maximum preserved dimension; MaxV, maximum preserved dimension in the vertical plane; EstH, estimated original height; comp, comparative piece used in estimating original height. The comparative piece entry is in the format museum number, context, measurement compared on the comparative piece and the Special Deposit North fragment in question.

Catalogue

Part One

Sculptures found in the Special Deposit North at Kavos by Renfrew in 1963, Doumas in 1963, Zapheiropoulou in 1967 and Renfrew, Doumas and Marangou in 1987

Sculptures of folded-arm type

Sculptures of Kapsala variety

NM2263 (Keros 63.29) Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.1)
1963
Max 30 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 2
Broken above the ankle and below the knee. It was probably joined at the ankle and certainly joined below the knee. The characteristic feature is the modelling at the calf which is convex at the side and also somewhat convex at the rear. The groove of the saw at the front is 9 mm deep near the knee and 3 mm deep at the back. The maximum width of the calf seen from the front is 12 mm.
EstH 216±22 mm (comp. NM5461, Aplomata, maximum width of calf)

NM4264 Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine, probably of Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.1)
1967
Max 55 mm; MaxV 50 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The feet and most of the lower legs were separated, since the grooves from front and rear completed the perforation up to a height of 40 mm from the heel, above which they are joined. The calf is well modelled in relief. The foot is flat rather than concave, and although the front of the foot is broken, seems not to indicate the toes. The groove at the ankle is 5 mm deep from the front and 8 mm deep from the rear. There is no incision at the ankle, which is shown only by modelling. Traces of saw marks are visible in both the front and rear groove. The width at the ankle from the groove to the outside is 13 mm.
EstH 348±40 mm (comp. NM5461, Aplomata, width at ankle)

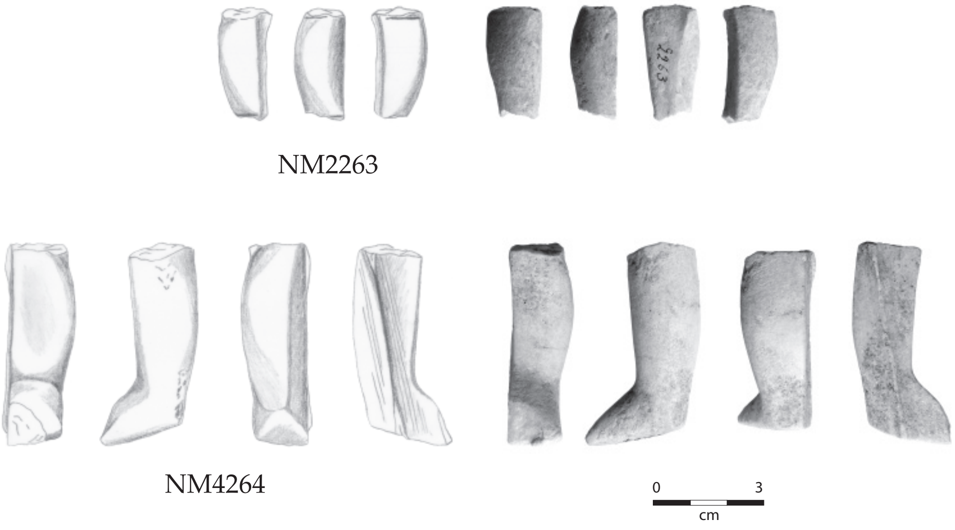
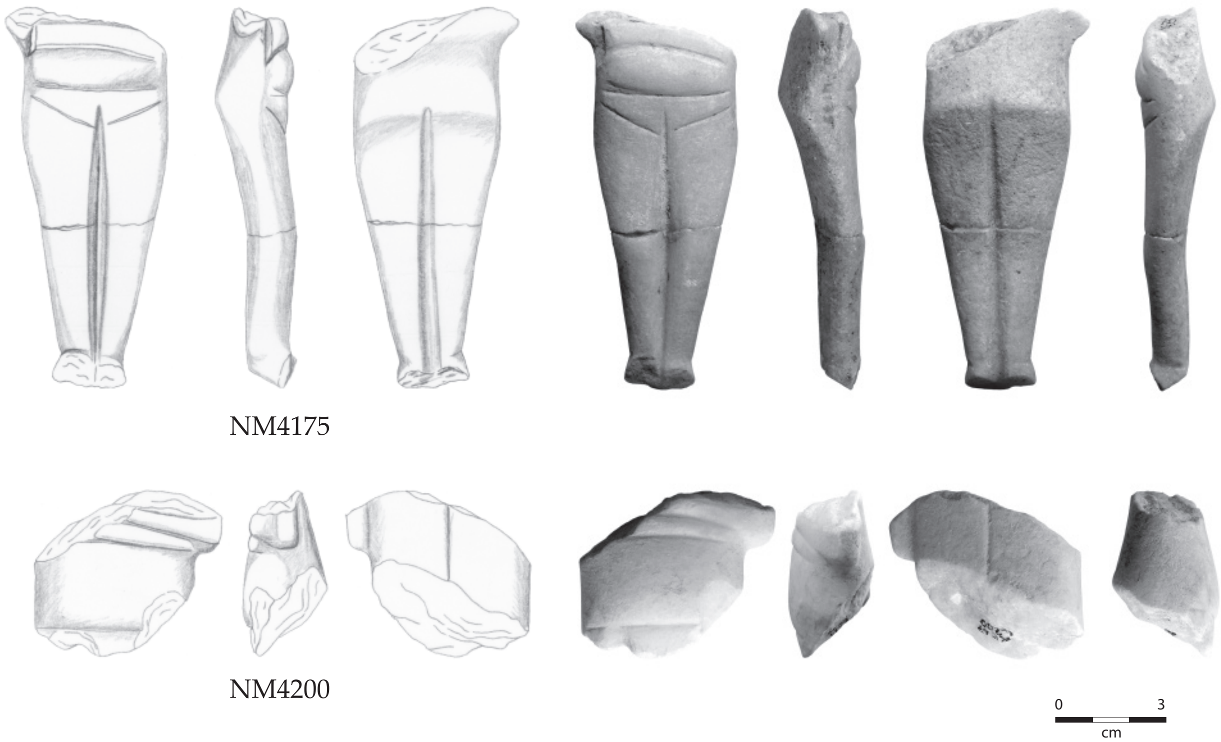


Figure 3.1. *Sculptures of Kapsala variety. Scale 1:2.*



NM4175

NM4200

Figure 3.2. *Sculptures of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of Spedos variety

Sculptures of the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Spedos variety

Note that several sculptures of the Akrotiri sub-variety are listed below with the Dokathismata variety (see NM4186, NM4194 and NM4199 below). But NM4175 (with NM4296), NM4187 and NM4200 are here regarded as closer to the Spedos variety.

NM4175 (with NM4296) Torso to feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety, probably Akrotiri sub-variety (Fig. 3.2)
1967
Max 103 mm; MaxV 100 mm
Two breaks (joined with NM4296); marble condition 2
Joined from two pieces joined at the knee, probably a recent break. The piece is broken above the lower right arm and damaged at the right elbow and at the feet. The lower right arm curves markedly above the abdomen, which is lightly protruding. This curvature resembles that seen on the Akrotiri sub-variety. Note that the provenanced sculptures assigned by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 162–3; also Getz-Gentle 2001, 167–8) to the 'Schuster Sculptor' are here assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety (see Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 357–8). The waist is marked by an incised line, 32 mm in length. There was a false start at the lower waist on the right-hand side, where the line indicating the lower waist originally began 2 mm higher than the line which finally represents the lower waist. The inclined lines forming the pubic triangle do not converge with the horizontal line at its top, but start at the sides some 3 mm below it. The groove between the lower legs is not centrally carved, so that the right thigh is 16 mm wide and the left thigh 20 mm wide at the apex of the pubic triangle, above which the groove between the legs extends for 6 mm, denoting the vulva. The apex of the pubic triangle is 10 mm below the incised line at its top. The knees are shown by a slight thickening at the damaged break. The heels of the sculpture are clear, but the toes are not preserved. At the back, there is no line indicating the spine. The buttocks are indicated by a graceful curve at the bottom of the back, which was lightly concave. Below the buttocks the legs narrow markedly. The ankles are indicated by incisions from the front to the rear. The legs were not separated, but are shown in light modelling.
The height from the line at the top of the pubic triangle to the heels is 68 mm. The width at the top of the pubic triangle is 37 mm.
EstH 164±16 mm (comp. AKR2684, Akrotiri, height from heels to top of pubic triangle). Alt. estimate, width at top of pubic triangle, 214±21 mm.
The upper part of the figurine, before it was joined with the lower legs fragment, was first reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968a, pl. 333δ, bottom right).

NM4187 Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.3)
1967
Max 168 mm; MaxV 156 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the torso so that neither shoulder is preserved, nor is the right upper arm. There is also a chip from the left elbow. The figure is broken above the knees and sheared at the front on the left, below the pubic triangle so that the division between the upper legs is scarcely visible. The lower arms show the curvature associated with the Akrotiri sub-variety with the left elbow coming down fairly low, although the right elbow is not preserved and so cannot be compared. The waist is quite large in the vertical dimension, measuring 43 mm. The pubic triangle is exceptionally broad, the inclined lines reaching to the left side and to the right side, extending along the whole width of the pelvis. The waist is convex (probably pregnant). There is a groove between the two lower arms. Neither breast is preserved. The groove dividing the upper legs extends slightly across the apex of the pubic triangle, but is not seen further down due to surface damage.

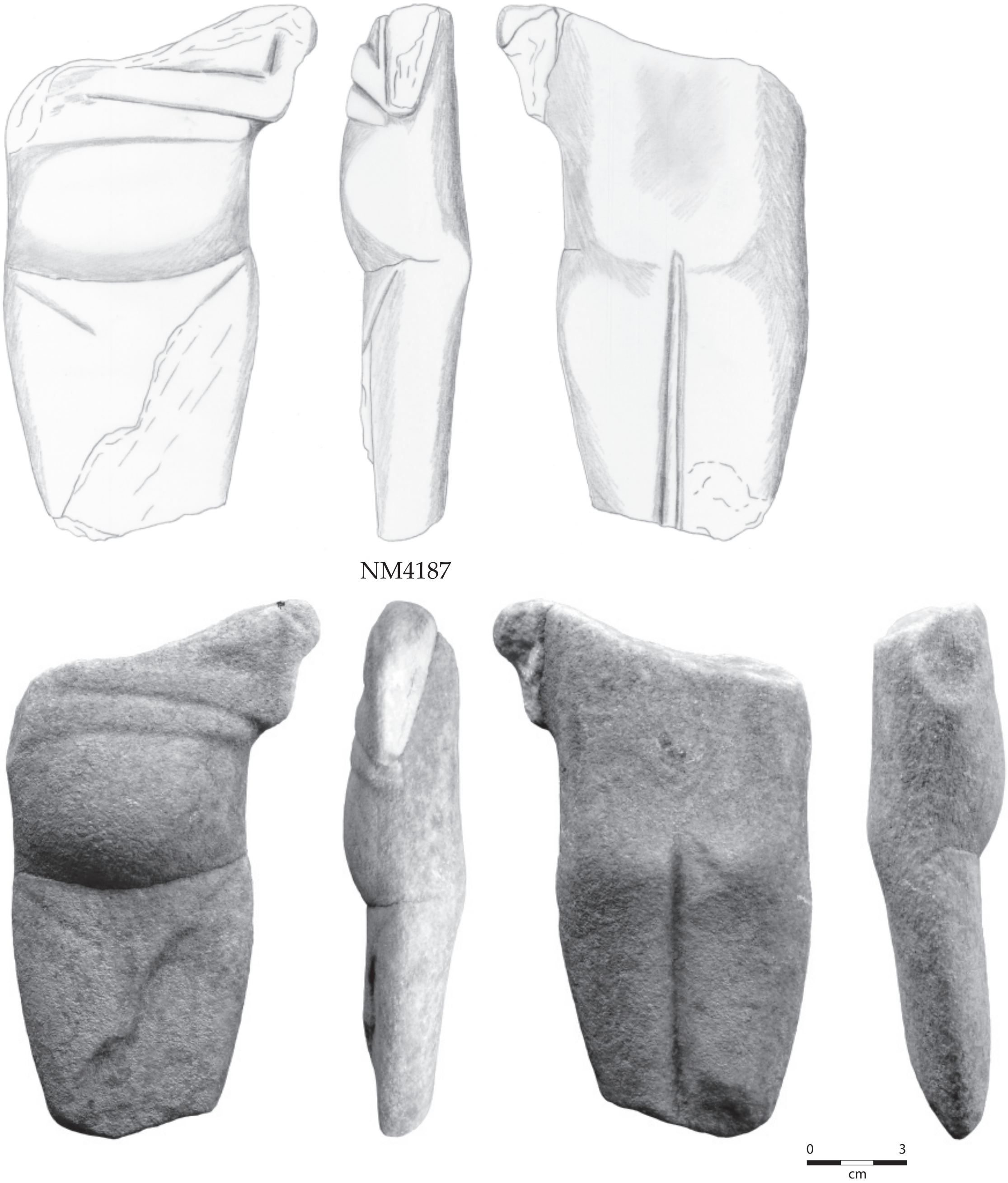


Figure 3.3. *Sculpture of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

The spine is not shown. The groove between the legs extends to the top of the buttocks and stops. The left upper arm is much thinner than the torso. The similarities with the name Akrotiri piece are not very numerous due to the poor condition, but include 1) the light curvature of the lower arms, 2) the line at the bottom of the waist, and 3) the pubic triangle extending almost to the sides of the body. However, it should be noted that the distance from lower waist to lower right forearm is proportionally greater in this case than in the Akrotiri piece. From the rear the proportions are comparable, but this piece lacks the groove indicating the spine. In profile the buttocks are much less prominent here than with the Akrotiri name-piece.

In addition, the belly is more convex than in the Akrotiri piece.

Dimensions at upper break 88×40 mm; at lower break 50×17 mm.

EstH 400±40 mm (comp. AKR2684, width of waist)

First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, 359, fig. 23.12)

NM4200 Arms and waist of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.2)

1967

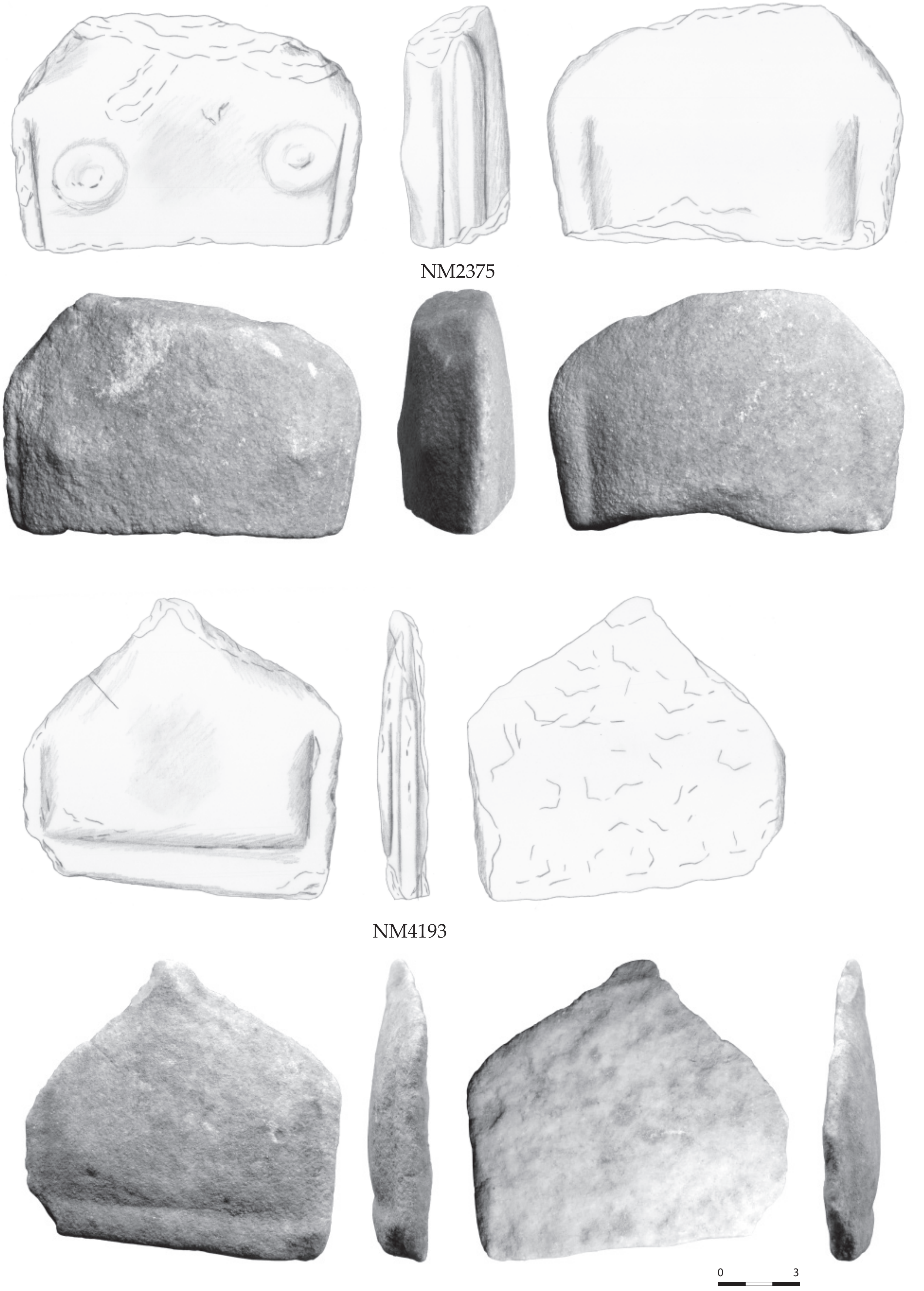
Max 59 mm; MaxV 43 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 1

Broken at the arms and just below the waist. The width at the waist is 41 mm. The thickness is 23 mm.

The left arm is preserved at the elbow and has a thickness of approximately 8 mm in contrast to the much thicker torso. The belly is lightly convex and thickening. At the back the figure is very lightly concave, the spine is indicated by a narrow incision.

The curvature of the belly and particularly the treatment of the arms of this piece, with the tapering of the right forearm and the curvature of both forearms and the marked projection of the left elbow resemble closely the Akrotiri sub-variety.



NM2375

NM4193

Figure 3.4. *Sculptures of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of the Kavos sub-variety of the Spedos variety

NM2375 (Keros 63.52) Torso of a folded-arm figurine of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.4)
1963
Max 127 mm; MaxV 90 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The name-piece of the Kavos sub-variety (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 362). This sub-variety includes a number of pieces assigned by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 159–61; also Getz-Gentle 2001, 161–6) to the output of her 'Goulandris Sculptor', although most of the pieces so designated by her are without secure archaeological context.
The torso is broken below the neck and above the arms, preserving the breasts and the two upper arms. These are the principal features seen from the front. The upper arms are divided from the torso by a clear groove, but are also modelled, so that they are substantially thinner than the torso. From the rear the salient feature is that there is no indication of the spine. The rear of the upper arms are clearly indicated by grooves. Again the arms are thinner than the torso and so are distinguished by modelling as well as by the grooves. At the fracture above the arms the section is clearly lentoid rather than rectangular in shape.
The features which make this piece closely resemble other pieces assigned by Getz-Preziosi to her 'Goulandris Master' or 'Goulandris Sculptor' are 1) the sloping shoulders, 2) the general modelling of the front, 3) the wide spacing of the breasts, 4) the lack of spine at the rear, 5) the general treatment of the arms.
The upper arms are substantially wider at the back than at the front, where they appear notably slender.
The breasts are indicated in low relief.
The surface is considerably eroded.
Width at lower break 113 mm; thickness 34 mm. Width at upper break 65 mm, thickness 27 mm. Maximum thickness of torso 37.5 mm.
Initially one might have been suspicious about the authenticity of works of the so-called 'Goulandris Master' since no complete example came from a documented context. Moreover, at that time, no persuasive fragmentary example came from a documented context. Note that the example from Aplomata (Kontoleon 1972, pl. 136α) cited by Getz-Preziosi (1977, 84; 1987b, 159.7) has for many years been unretrievable and unlocated in the Naxos Museum. However, the present piece from the Special Deposit North is persuasively similar to the two pieces by the so-called 'Goulandris Master' in the Goulandris Museum and therefore seems persuasively to authenticate the real existence of the Kavos sub-variety and by inference to support the possibility, at least, of authenticity for the complete example of this form which entered the ownership of the Goulandris Museum prior to 1968 (Doumas 1968, 135 no. 281).
EstH 519±50 mm (comp. NM4675, Galanis confiscation, max. width at shoulders)
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.15)

NM4193 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.4)
1967
Max 120 mm; MaxV 113 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 4
Torso with complete left arm and upper right arm of folded-arm figure of Spedos variety and Kavos sub-variety. Front only, since the piece is sheared and the back is not preserved. The right shoulder is badly damaged and the piece, as well as being sheared, is in poor condition. The breasts are difficult to discern. The piece has, however, been selected for special note since, despite its poor condition, it shares several defining features of the Kavos sub-variety, specifically 1) sloping shoulders, 2) slender upper arms, 3) broad expanse of torso with breasts lightly shown (in this case not clearly evident), 4) the lower arm notably wider than the upper arm.
Width at middle of upper arms 111 mm. Width at lower break 95 mm. Width of left upper arm 9 mm; of left lower arm 13 mm.
EstH 508±50 mm (comp. NM4675, Galanis confiscation, width above elbows)
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.16)

Sculptures of Spedos variety (without sub-variety)

Complete

NM4181 Complete folded-arm figure of Spedos variety (Figs 3.5, 3.6). Note that, in view of its large size, this sculpture is illustrated at 1:4. It is reproduced at 1:2 in the recent publication by Zapheiropoulou (2017, fig. 22.8)
1967
Max 583 mm; MaxV 582 mm
No breaks; marble condition 2 . Broken at neck and repaired (modern break)
This major sculpture is the only complete figurine found in the area of the Special Deposit North during authorized excavations (Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381, fig. 334α; 1968b, 97, fig. 1; 2007a, figs 3.23, 3.24). It was first described by Zapheiropoulou (1980, 534, pl. 240; 2017, 336–44).
This figure was originally reported (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b) as found with the other material from the Special Deposit North. Subsequently Zapheiropoulou (2017, 339) refers to its discovery as 'beyond the area of the so-called Special Deposit North'. It is included here with the other material recovered by Doumas in 1963 and Zapheiropoulou in 1967 since it was found in the vicinity of the Special Deposit North and no further discussion of its findspot was offered in the original reports (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b).
The figure is of flattish appearance, with the body uniformly only 40 mm thick, although the head in thickness goes up to about 45 mm. The legs are cut through only over a space below the knees of length 57 mm. As a general impression, there are many straight lines, since the inner legs have been differentiated using the saw, and the lower right arm is differentiated in relief where a straight edge has probably been used, as is the case also for the grooves separating the upper arms from the torso, and the groove separating the left lower arm from the torso. The hips and legs have markedly curved outlines, concave at the waist, bulging at the upper legs, narrowing to the knees, and convex again at the lower legs, down to the narrowest point at the ankles. The back is very flat and it seems that the piece has been carved from a flat piece of marble whose surface is still distinguished from the middle upper legs right up to the neck and head. It is only from the upper legs down to the knees that the piece thins, and at the ankles and feet.
The figure has a break at the base of the neck which has subsequently been reattached. From the missing chip at the top of the left shoulder this appears to be a fresh break. There is also a small missing chip at the middle of the neck at the back. The break cannot be discerned in the photograph where it is shown standing at the time of discovery (Zapheiropoulou 2017, fig. 22.6), but the figure is more clearly seen as broken and restored by the time the photograph was taken of the figure in its context of discovery shown reclining (Zapheiropoulou 2017, fig. 22.5).
The head is of somewhat rounded appearance from the front, with a curved chin, although the chin is separated from the neck by a shallowing of only about 3 mm. The maximum width of the head is about the middle of the height of the head, and above that the head narrows slightly again, although widening almost imperceptibly from about 15 mm from the top, so that the lyre shape visible in so many folded-arm figures is scarcely perceptible. The nose starts 30

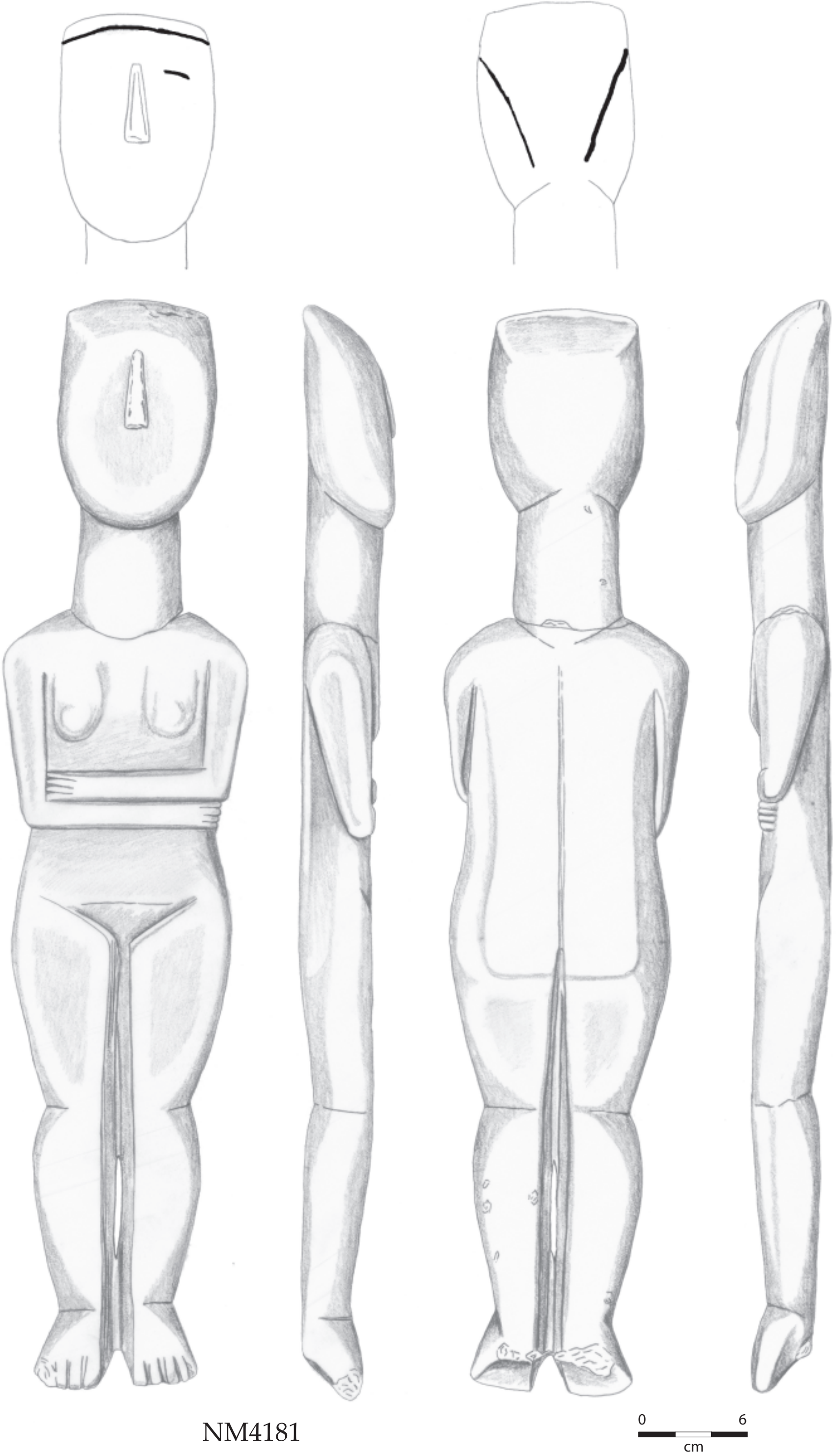
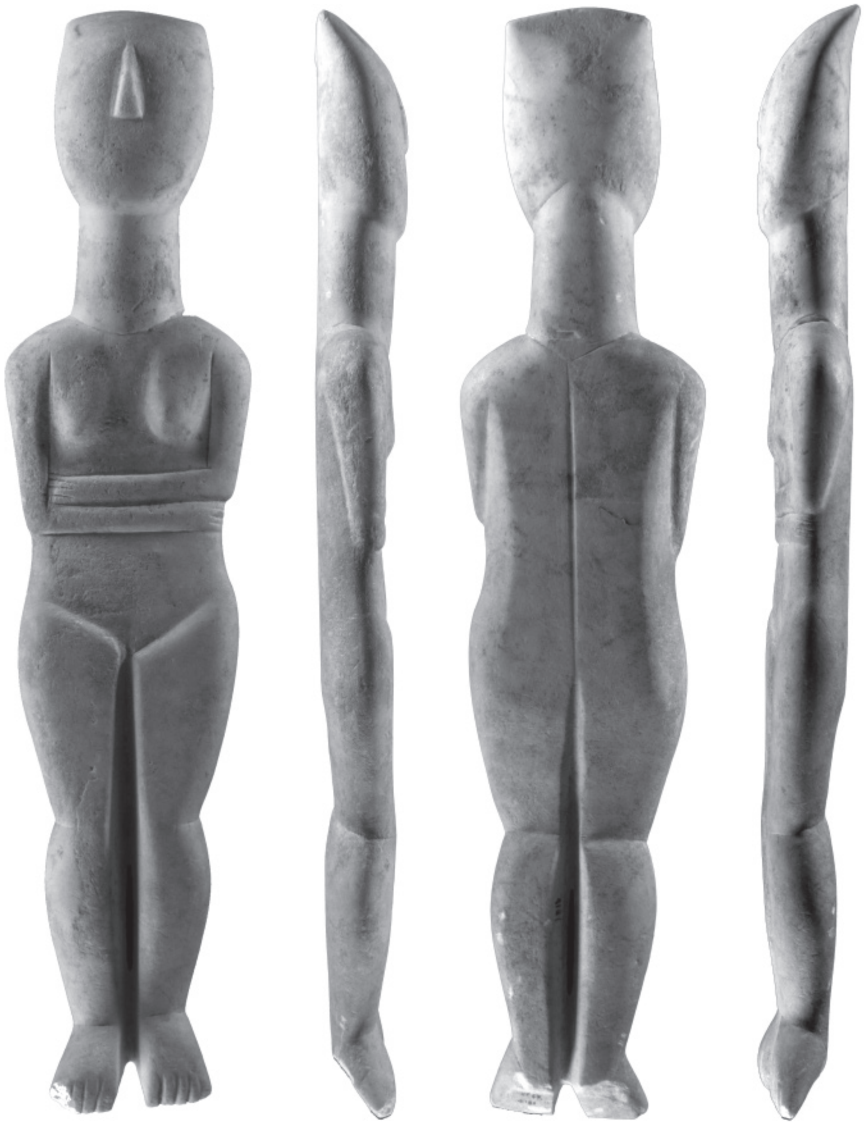


Figure 3.5. *Sculpture of Spedos variety. Scale 1:4.*

mm from the top of the head and is narrow at the top, only 4 mm wide. The nose is 41 mm long and broadens to a width of 13 mm at the lower tip. The upper surface of the nose is markedly flat and the nose protrudes only 2 mm from the surface of the face. At the back of the head, incised grooves almost meet at the back of the neck, and run down almost to the chin on the right and left sides. The forehead slopes upward and back so that the top of the head approaches the horizontal, and the cranial plane (the flat surface seen at the top of the head) nowhere exceeds 4 mm in width. However, the top of the head, instead of narrowing, terminates almost in a right angle at the back to left and right, so that the feature of the cranial plane which often results in the lyre-shape impression is not altogether absent. Seen from the rear, however, the general impression of the lyre shape is still present, because the top of the head at the back is flattish rather than giving a rounded effect. In profile, as noted earlier, the figure is strikingly



NM4181

Figure 3.6. *Sculpture of Spedos variety. Scale 1:4.*

flat, although the breasts are clearly shown in relief, and as noted earlier the calves of the legs are rounded. The head curves back steadily and does not show the sinuous edge which is seen in some pieces. However, the head clearly turns back to the cranial plane at the top so that at each side at the top of the head, there is the almost rectangular corner which is a feature of the lyre-shaped heads which are specifically not rounded at the top. The nose is not particularly prominent in relief, but it is clear that the most prominent part of the nose is in the middle rather than the lower tip, where it flattens slightly.

The maximum width of the head (84 mm) is located approximately 60 mm from the top of the head. The maximum width at the top of the head is 82 mm. Thickness of head near the nose 45 mm, close to the position of the maximum width of the head.

The neck widens slightly, being 48.5 mm wide at the base, and 41 mm at the base of the head. Thickness of neck 42 mm at top and 41 mm at bottom.

The neck is flattish at the front and at the rear, and curves at the sides. It is demarcated at the base by a groove which curves down at the front, and which continues at the back downwards, the two grooves left and right intersecting at the top of the incision indicating the spine, which soon widens into a groove up to 3 mm wide. The shoulders slope down and are curved, lacking the angular outline characteristic of the Dokathismata variety. The right arm is distinguished from the torso by a very straight groove, probably made with the aid of a straight edge. The same observation applies to the left arm. As noted earlier, the lower arms are demarcated by very straight lines in the case of the upper left and lower right arms, probably made using a straight edge, but with a freehand groove between the arms. The left elbow is therefore about 14 mm higher than the right elbow, a feature very clearly seen from the rear. The breasts are round and clear in relief and when seen in a raking light are most prominent at the lowest part of the breast, giving a somewhat pendulous impression. The breasts reach a height of about 3 mm above the level of the torso, and it is clear that the top of the breast starts about 45 mm above the bottom of the breast, so that although the lower part of the breast is prominently rounded, the breast is still visible in lower relief further up. The incisions for the fingers are clearly seen, and for the left hand reach 14 mm in length, and for the right hand (where they curve somewhat round the body) only about 9 mm. A striking feature is that for each hand only three grooves separating the digits are seen, which means that only four digits are indicated for each hand (ie one digit is missing from each hand). The arms are also indicated through modelling, both for the upper arms and for the lower arms. At the back, the spinal groove extends from the back of the neck down to the wider groove which separates the buttocks. The spinal groove seems to have been made using a straight edge. The arms are modelled so as to be much thinner than the torso, and as noted earlier, the left elbow is about 14 mm above the right elbow.

The figure at the waist below the right elbow has a width of 99 mm. At the pelvis the figure has a maximum width of 115 mm.

The waist is markedly flat.

In the flat abdominal area there is a smoother white surface at the bottom of the waist which must be an indication of the pubic triangle. In a raking light a very light incision can be seen to extend across to the top of the left leg at the left side. On the right side the flat area can be seen, although the incised line may be obscured by encrustation at the right. The pubic triangle would therefore extend from the groove between the thighs shown in relief a distance of some 21 mm upwards.

The tops of the legs are modelled, rising about 3 mm above the horizontal surface of the waist, sloping downwards from the outer sides of the upper legs down towards the pubic area, which is indicated only by this modelling. In this way the waist gives the impression of a hollow plane. That plane continues downwards between the legs where the groove widens and deepens, until below the knees the legs are cut through completely. The knees are clearly indicated by the convergence of the thighs and by incisions round the back which extend to the middle of the knee on each side. Below the knees the calves widen markedly again to a maximum width of 87 mm. The use of the saw is very clear at the front of the legs and at the back of the legs. The groove at the front reaches a depth of 15 mm just below the knees, and at the back at the same position a depth of 10 mm, widening to 18 mm at the maximum curvature of the calves. The calves narrow to the ankles which are indicated by incisions at the front. The width at the ankles is 59 mm. At the back the bottom of the back is demarcated by a narrowing which continues to the back of the knees. The change of direction at the bottom of the back gives the clear impression of buttocks, but only by the roughly horizontal line created by this change of direction. The effect however is of gentle modelling indicating the buttocks.

The feet have clearly indicated heels. The heel is indicated by the change of direction between the flattish bottom of the leg and the markedly inclined plane which at the heel itself is almost at right angles to the plane of the lower calves, but which then turns again at the arch of the foot to define the flat surfaces of the soles of the feet, which end at the toes. At the front the insides of the feet continue with the sawn groove which separates the legs, and only towards the toes do the feet diverge slightly further, so that the distance between the nearest toes of the two feet is 16 mm. The five toes of each foot are separated by grooves of up to 15 mm length. At the front, the ankles are clearly demarcated by incised grooves which extend to the side of the leg in each case.

Search for painted decoration leads to the observation that there is an inclined line at the back of the head on the left, presumably indicating the hair (see Fig. 7.1). There appear to be traces of the left eye, most clearly seen in a thin paint line indicating the upper part of the eye with a possible indication of the pupil. There is a possible paint ghost at the top of the head. This is a band running across the head beginning just above the nose, notable as an area of better preserved surface. It consists of three bands one above the other with differential levels of surface preservation. The best surface preservation is present in the middle band, which may indicate a diadem or headband. At the right side of the head, a vertical area of better preserved surface forms another paint ghost associated with hair. A triangular zone of better preserved surface at the back of the head indicates the hair. The traces of painted decoration have been studied by Hendrix (2003b, 412, fig. 4), but we were not able to discern most of the features which she had recorded.

Heads

Including heads with necks

NM4176 Top of head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.7)
1967
Max 82 mm; MaxV 40 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The crown of the head is well preserved with the surface at the front of the forehead particularly well preserved, probably as the result of preservation through having been painted with the use of a fixative. Approximately 17 mm below the crown the surface is less well preserved. The maximum width just below the curvature of the crown is 73 mm. At the back of the head the piece thickens slightly to form a cranial plane which, although curved, lies inclined about 45 degrees to the vertical. This was a fine head, slender at the crown.
EstH 633±63 mm (comp. NM4675, Galanis confiscation, maximum width below crown)

NM14839 (Keros 87.152) Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.7)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench III, level 3
Max 38 mm; MaxV 37 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Exceptionally plump head. From the front there is a typical rounded profile, with slight widening at the crown giving a slight lyre effect. There is a pronounced cranial plane, which has maximum width 6 mm. The top of the neck is incised slightly at the chin, and the incision extends to the back of the neck (although not joining to form a complete circle). In profile the cranial plane is seen as forming a steep, almost vertical surface. Half of the length of the nose is recently damaged. The tip of the nose begins 6 mm from the crown. The fine white marble is uniformly weathered or patinated, and that applies also to the break at the neck, which is clearly old. There is a recent chip from the nose and left cheek. The nose is not centrally placed, but slightly to the right side of the face.
At the back, differential preservation of the surface (i.e. paint ghost) shows the preserved triangular surface at the back of the head which represents the hair (see Figure 7.1).
The maximum width at the crown is 23 mm.
The vertical length from chin to crown is 35.5 mm.
EstH 131±13 mm (comp. NM1919, Aghioi Anargyroi, width at crown). Alt. estimate, length crown to chin, 164±16 mm
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, 267, figs 7.1, 7.2)

NM2234 (Keros 63.15) Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.7)
1963
Max 68 mm; MaxV 65 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The height of the head from chin to crown is 52 mm. The maximum width of the head is 37 mm, about halfway along its length. The nose begins 13 mm below the crown and is of length 21 mm, extending to a width of 6 mm, and rising 2 mm above the crown. At the crown the sides of the head curve less markedly, but the crown does not widen at this point, creating a lyre effect. The cranial plane is delineated more clearly on the left side than at the right, where the head has perhaps been damaged. Originally it may have been about 25 mm long and 5 mm wide, although the surface is lightly convex rather than planar.
At the back of the head the former painted indication of the hair survives in the better conserved surface at the centre (see Figure 7.1).
At the left this surface terminates in a well-defined line marking the

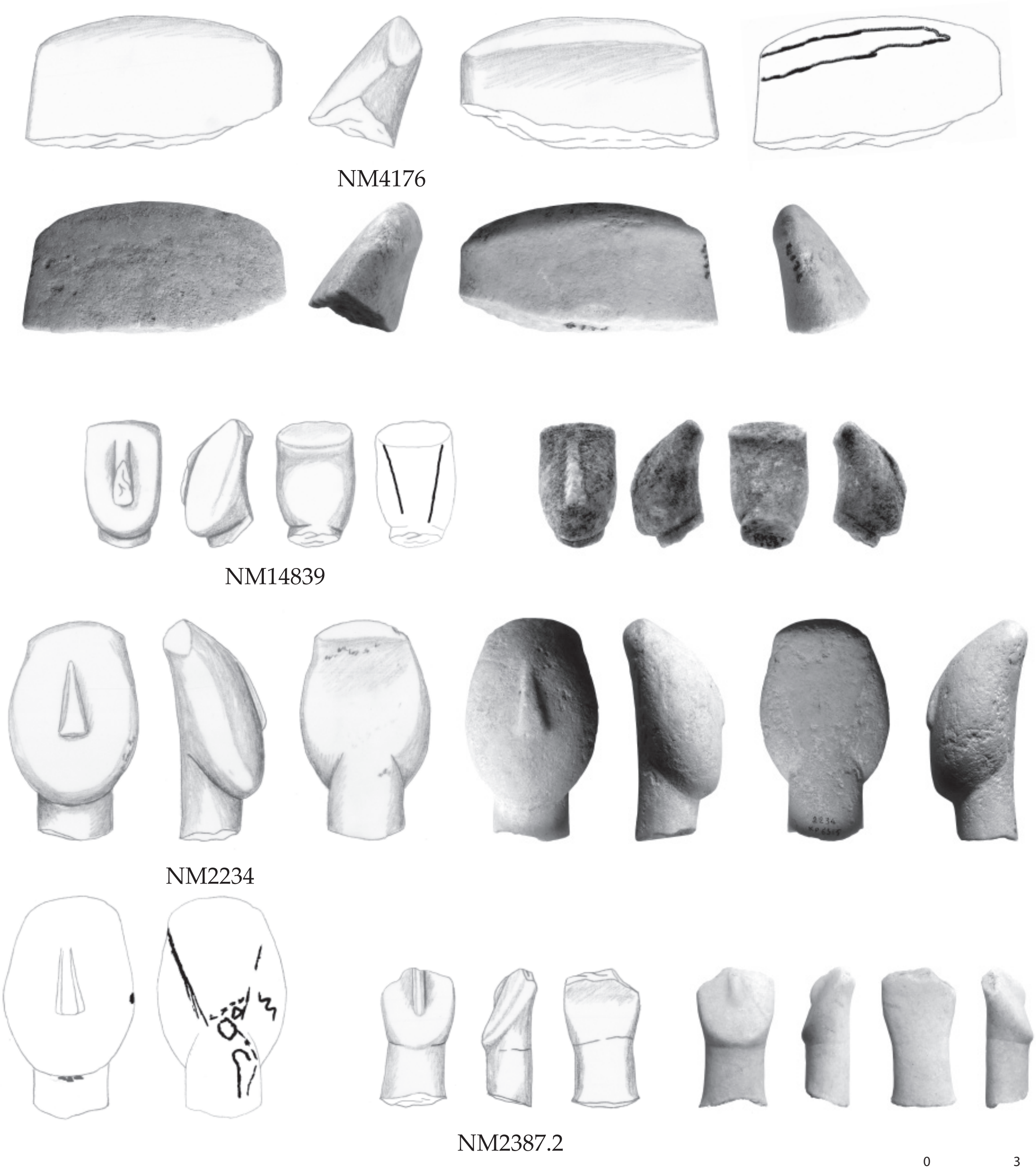


Figure 3.7. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

edge of the hair at this point, beyond which the surface has been more heavily weathered. At the back of the head on the right the weathering is not so heavy to the side, but the same distinction can be discerned, and traces of a curvilinear, sinusoidal tress at the right hand side of the better-preserved area seem to be distinguishable. Two tiny specks of reddish pigment may be discerned at the left side of the face (compare Birtacha 2017a, fig. 35.2). Birtacha has not remarked upon the remains of the tress apparently visible on the back of the head at the right side, and the remains of red paint in the incision at the neck.

EstH 267±27 mm (comp. NM4569, Kouphonisi, length from chin to crown)

First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480*α*, middle row, left)

NM2387.2 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.7)

The number NM2387.2 has been assigned by us to this piece because it has been erroneously glued to NM2387.1, hiding the original marking

1963

Max 43 mm; MaxV 40 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 1

Broken at the neck and at the top of the head. The width of the neck at the break is 17 mm and the thickness is also 12 mm. The head is distinguished from the neck by a light incision which is decidedly askew at the back of the head. The chin is rounded and the nose, which is only partly preserved, rises to a height of 3 mm above the face. The chin protrudes slightly from the neck a distance of 2 mm. The width of the neck below the chin is 16.5 mm.

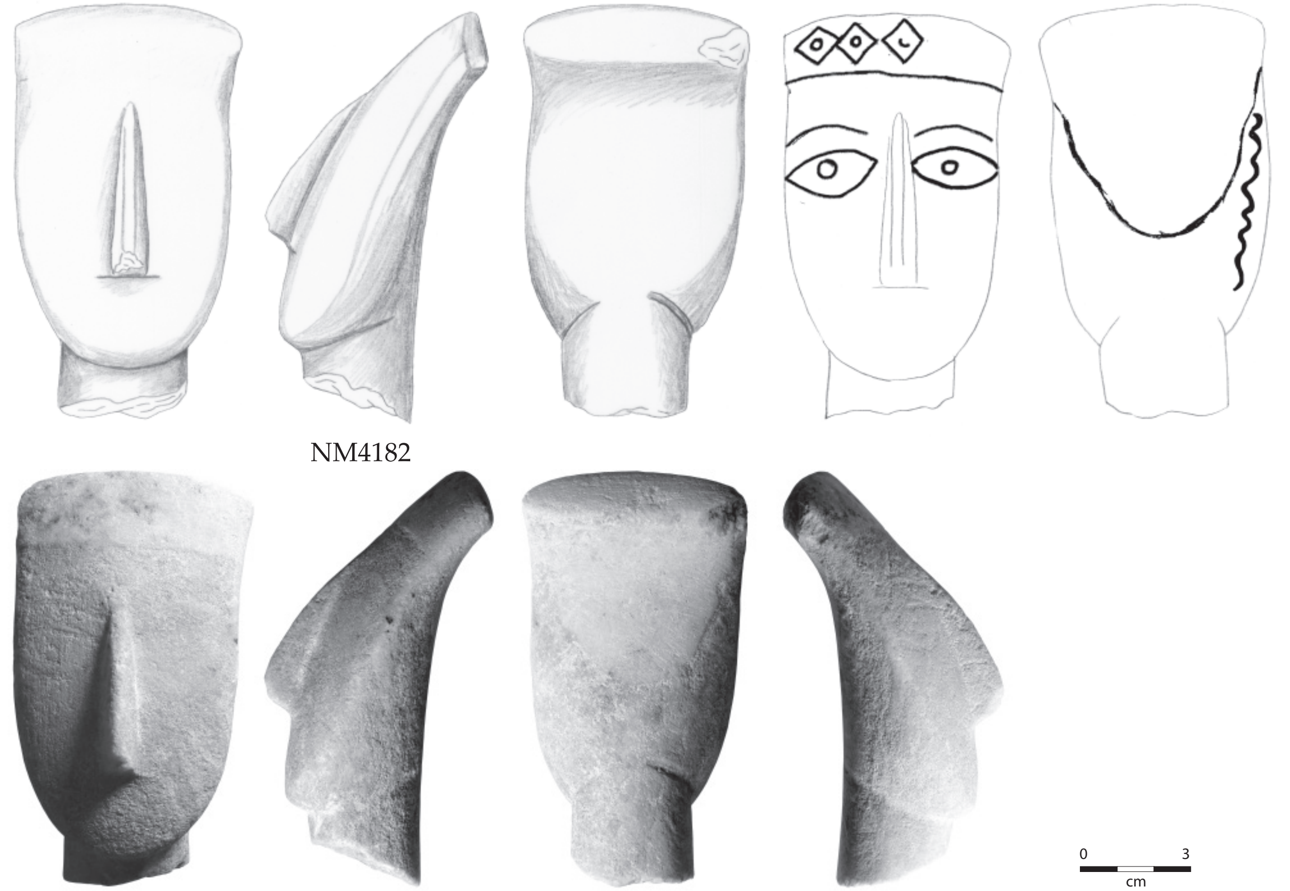


Figure 3.8. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

EstH 228±50 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, width of neck below chin)

NM4182 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.8)
1967
Max 109 mm; MaxV 107 mm
One break; marble condition 2

The face is notably parallel-sided, widening slightly at the crown, which is damaged at the top on the right-hand side. The cranial plane is very well preserved, and is inclined at about 45 degrees to the vertical, and preserves traces of saw marks. The preserved width of the cranial plane is 55 mm, damaged on the right. The total width can be estimated at 60 mm. The width of the head, approximately 45 mm below the top, is 54 mm. The height from crown to chin in the vertical plane is 93 mm. The prominent nose is damaged at the lower part. It is 45 mm in length and rises to a height of 9 mm above the surface of the face. The piece is rounded at the chin, and the chin is 7 mm proud of the front of the neck. The neck is clearly defined at the front, and the separation of head from neck is accentuated at the side by shallow grooves, which do not join at the back of the neck. The surface of the face curves gently back as is usual on Spedos figures.

The surface features are a particularly notable aspect of this piece (see Figure 7.1). The crown of the head is clearly delineated at the front by a well-preserved polished area at the top which ends in a distinct horizontal line 10 mm above the top of the nose, below which the surface is markedly more weathered. This line is in fact slightly askew from the horizontal, being some 18 mm from below the crown on the left and only 17 mm below the crown on the right. On the right side, above the right eye, some traces of the original paint indicating this line are seen in what is now preserved as a series of four or five dots, whereas above the left eye no trace of paint is preserved, and instead the line is marked by a distinct narrow patch of erosion immediately below the line of the crown. The explanation for this well-preserved surface must surely be that it was protected by the fixative used for the paint which served to indicate the hair, so that this indication of the crown of the head is indeed a paint ghost. Darker discolourations, almost certainly the remains of the painted decoration at the crown, can be seen, and are clearer from a distance of about a metre. They are clearer on the right of the head than to the left. In particular, two rhomboid dotted lozenges can be seen at the crown above the right eye, each of side approximately 9 mm and of thickness 2 mm. They are approximately square in shape, with the corner near the horizontal line marking the lower part of the crown of the head. Some traces of a third dotted lozenge can be seen above and slightly to the left of the nose, to the left of which there would be room for two more such lozenges, although these cannot now be discerned. Some traces of dots can be discerned among the lozenges.

The preserved surface at the crown at the front extends to the rear of the head, where the hair at the back of the head is shown as descending to about 52 mm down from the crown at the middle. Interestingly at the right and the left the surface is lightly weathered from 20 mm below the crown, but at the back the indication of the hair is not only clear but it is accentuated by the preservation of a paint ghost on the right-hand side at the back which represents the undulating tress of a strand of hair. This extends a distance of 43 mm below the crown at the right, and has four undulations.

The eyes on this piece are also undoubtedly indicated, although

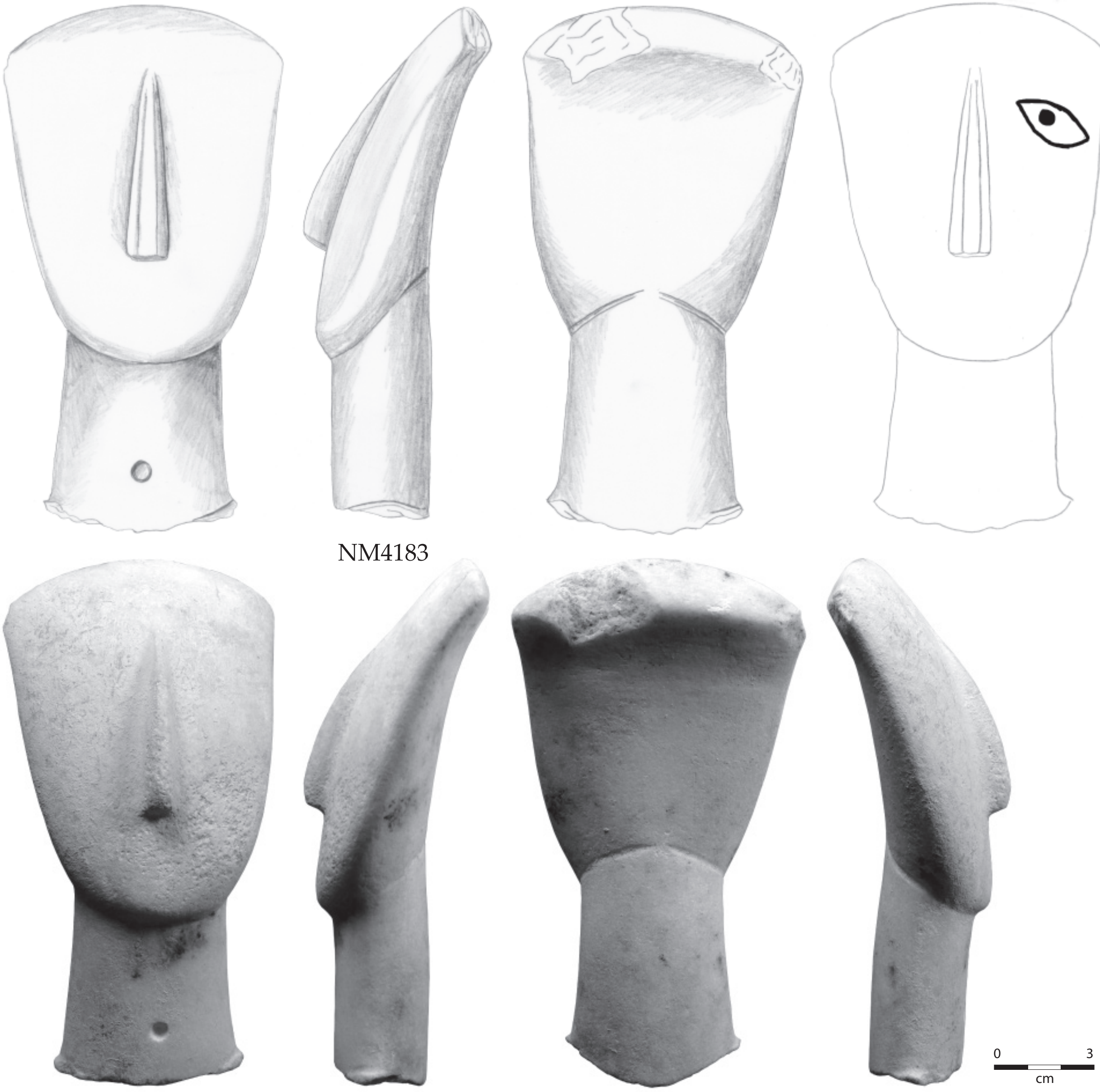


Figure 3.9. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

the indications on the surface are not as marked as the distinction of the hair at the crown of the head, so clearly indicated by the well-preserved polished surface at the crown. Indeed the clearest feature when the eyes are considered is the right eye, whose outline is perhaps shown by incision. Immediately above the incision indicating the upper eyelid of the right eye is a slight indication in relief, which must be a paint ghost. The pupil of the eye is a paint ghost. The eyebrow of the right eye also seems clear and is likewise shown by a light incision. The left eye also seems indicated where the left eyebrow seems shown in very slight relief, presumably a paint ghost. It is therefore puzzling that the left eyebrow should appear as a paint ghost while the right eyebrow is perhaps incised. The surface to the left of the nose is markedly flatter and smoother in the area corresponding symmetrically with that on the right where the eye may be delineated by incision.

This is clearly an important piece, since very few Early Cycladic sculptures have been found in secure contexts with well-preserved indications of the features of the face or the hair. The observations on this piece can be made with confidence (although it is perhaps puzzling that the right eyebrow is today indicated by what seems an incision while the left eyebrow is indicated by what seems to be a paint ghost rising slightly above the surrounding surface).

At the edge of the face, slightly better preserved areas may indicate further indications of hair, although these are not so clear as the well-pronounced undulating tress of hair at the back of the head on the right.

EstH 491±49 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, vertical height of head). Alt. comp., NM166, Phiondas, 517±52 mm

First illustrated by Hendrix (2003b, 421, fig. 6)

NM4183 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.9)

1967

Max 153 mm; MaxV 153 mm

One break; marble condition 2

Maximum width at break 55 mm; thickness at break 28 mm. Thick-

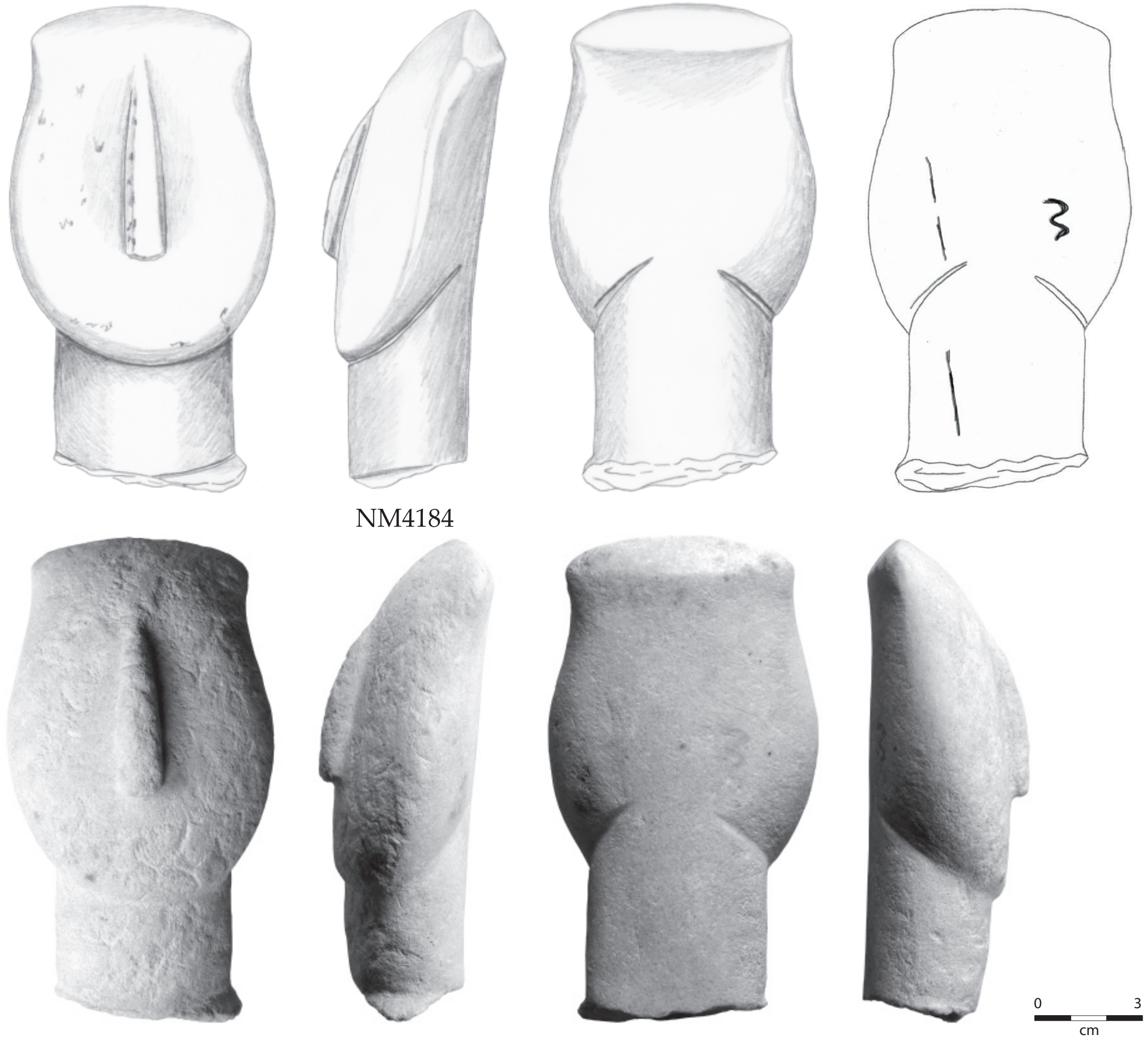


Figure 3.10. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

ness of cranial plane 15.5 mm. Some erosion at lower left face. Back cleaner than front.

This is one of the heads where the maximum width is at the crown. Slightly lyre shaped (i.e. slightly concave just below the top). Slightly protruding chin. The top of the neck is indicated by two upward-converging incisions on the back. Small ancient drill hole at neck of diameter 5 mm, depth approximately 3 mm, 12.5 mm above the break at the neck. The initiative which led to the boring of the relatively shallow hole at the front was presumably not accomplished. However, it seems unlikely that anyone would have tried to drill such a hole unless the piece had already been broken. Such a hole could have been begun in order to create a join with the broken lower piece, which was presumably still available. If such were the case, the initiative was abandoned.

At the base of the neck a trace is present on each side of the shoulder and there is an indication of incision both right and left at the base of the neck. The nose is well-preserved, length 56 mm, height 5 mm at the bottom of the nose.

The features of the head which lead to the conclusion that it is of Spedos variety are the curvature in the face in the vertical plane and the roundness of the chin, the lack of any impression of triangularity in the face, that the head is not markedly thin and the markedly crescentic cranial plane. The cranial plane is a flattish surface gently convex at the front and almost flat at the rear. The plane is inclined at about 45 degrees to the vertical. The length of the cranial plane is about 79 mm and its maximum width is 15 mm.

This is one of the best preserved large heads from the Special Deposit North.

Possible paint ghosts indicate the shape of the left eye with a pupil in the middle (see Figure 7.1). There is a possible upper eyelid for the right eye, but these surface indications are clearly open to different interpretations and cannot be regarded as secure.

EstH 603±30 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, length chin to crown). Alt. estimate, width at crown, 620±62 mm. Alt. comp, NM166, Phiondas, width at cranial plane, 606±61 mm

First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, figs 3.27, 3.28)

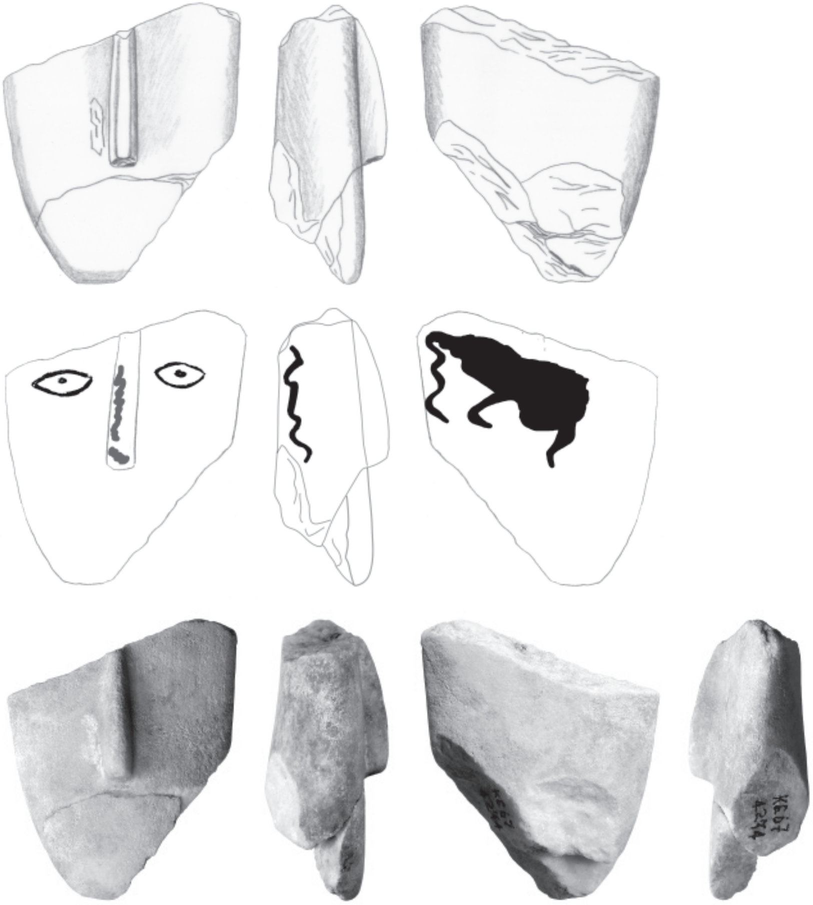
NM4184 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.10)

1967

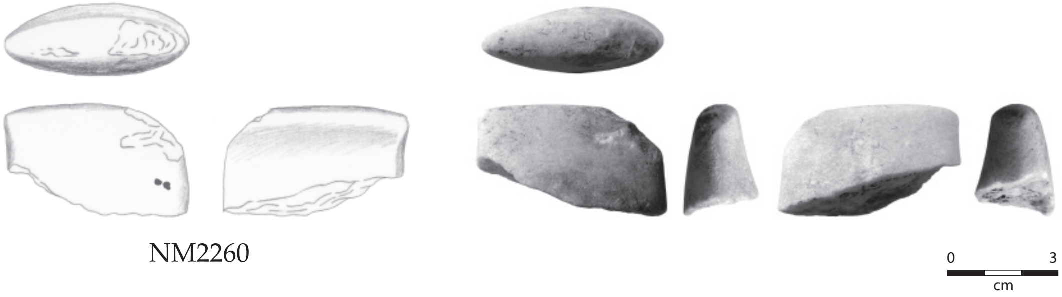
Max 133 mm; MaxV 132 mm

One break; marble condition 4

The head is broken at the bottom of the neck, with just a small part of the left shoulder surviving. The head is markedly convex, the widest part being preserved about halfway up the face, above which it narrows and widens very slightly at the crown in a manner sometimes termed ‘lyre-shaped’. The head itself in the vertical plane is 87 mm. The top of the nose is some 28 mm below the crown, and the nose



NM4274



NM2260

Figure 3.11. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

is 42 mm long, widening to 11 mm at the tip. It rises 4 mm above the surface of the face. The cranial plane is well-defined, inclined 150 degrees to the vertical. The head at the crown is 57 mm wide, and the thickness of the cranial plane is 13 mm.

The neck continues directly to the head. The chin is well shown by modelling and protrudes about 3 mm beyond the neck. At right and left the neck is shown by incisions which do not meet at the back of the head but their ends are separated by a distance of 20 mm.

The front of the face is badly damaged at the surface. At the back of the head the upper part in the centre is notably smoother and better preserved than at the left side, and the distinction between two surfaces seems accentuated by a very narrow groove which may perhaps separate the originally painted area in the middle from the unpainted area on the left side of the back of the head. This feature is not so clearly seen at the back of the head on the right. It is possible that the line at the left, distinguishing the painted surface at the centre which once had painted hair from the unpainted surface to the left, may have a continuation at the back of the neck (although this is difficult to see on close inspection and not visible in our photographs). So it may be imagined that the hair was shown as extending down to the level of the neck. A comparable distinction may perhaps be discerned, symmetrically placed on the right side, where possible traces of an undulating tress of hair may perhaps be discerned.

At the right side of the head the original surface is better preserved than is the damaged front of the head, and it may be that the 'lyre-shaped' widening represents the amassed hair at the top of the head, which is also shown descending at the right, whereas the surface at

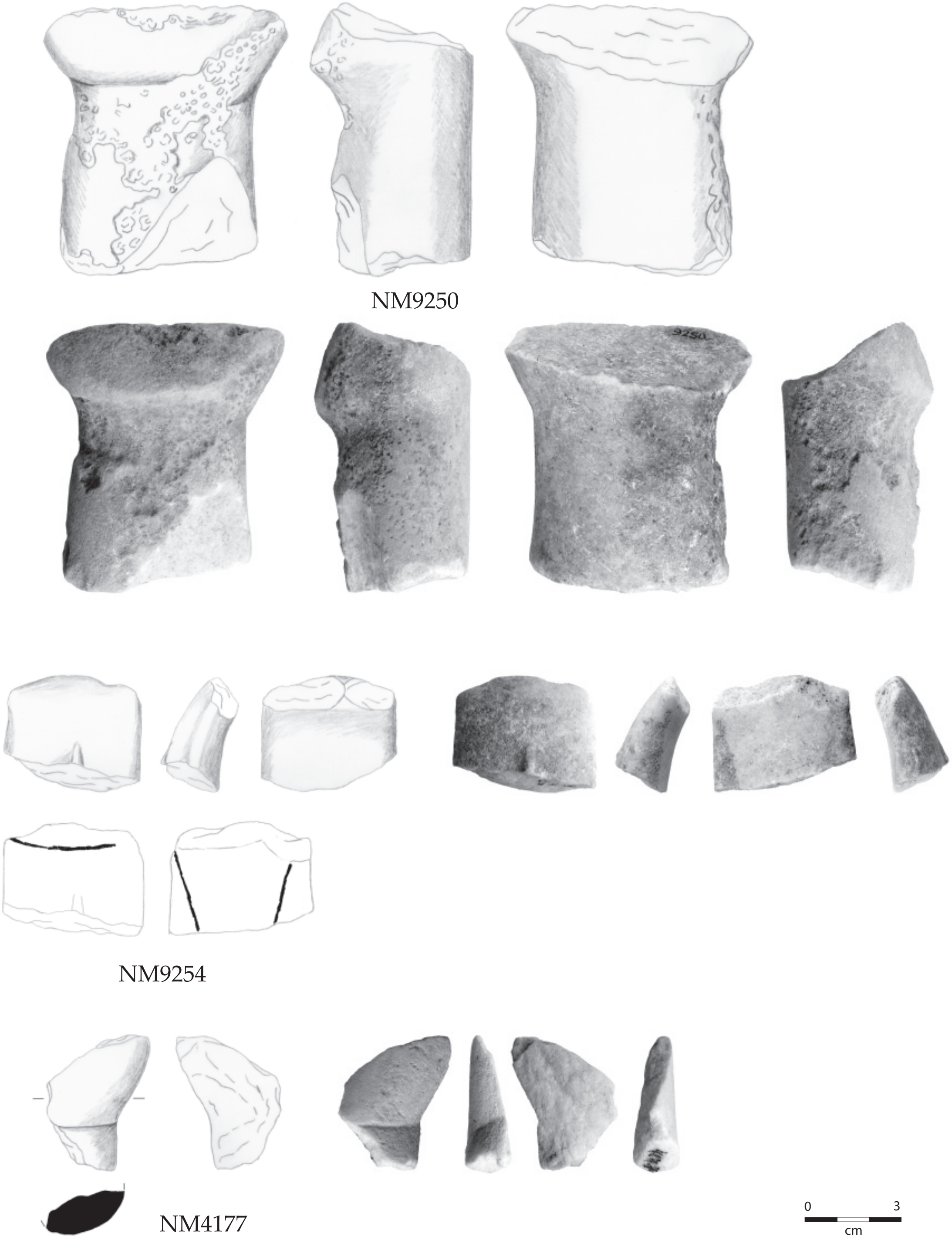


Figure 3.12. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

the front has not been protected by such decoration. This slightly better preserved surface extends some 53 mm down the right side of the head. It is possible that some comparable traces may be preserved at the left side also. These indications are sometimes best discerned in direct sunlight. They are less clearly seen than on NM4182 from the Special Deposit North, but a very similarly conserved surface at the back of the head seems reasonably clear.

EstH 456±46 mm (comp. NM4691, Galanis confiscation, height of head from chin to crown). Alt. comp., NM4181, Keros, 431±43 mm.

NM4274 Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos (or possibly Dokathismata) variety (Fig. 3.11)
1967
Max 77 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Joined from two pieces which were almost certainly a recent break. The piece is broken at the top below the crown and damaged at the chin. The nose is well preserved for a length of 34 mm, and rises 4 mm above the plane of the face, but is not fully preserved. The head

narrows markedly toward the edges and its maximum thickness at the upper break is 17 mm. It was rounded at the chin and the sides at the upper part became straight, though the head may have flared slightly at the crown.

Traces of red pigment at the nose have been noted by Birtacha (2017a, fig. 35.1). Birtacha has published the paint ghosts visible at the back and the right side of the head, which are curved tresses of which three can be seen at the back and one at the side. At the front of the head the potential paint ghosts perhaps representing the eyes are open to discussion. The whiter surface recognized by Birtacha as indicating the lower eyelid of the right eye may perhaps be accompanied by a less clear surface which could represent the upper eyelid of the right eye. Birtacha also indicates the upper and lower eyelids of the left eye, and the pupil, which do not seem clearly observable. These possible paint ghosts at the front surface seem open to discussion (see Figure 7.1), whereas the paint ghosts on NM4182 (above) from the Special Deposit North are notably evident.

The preserved width is 59 mm just below the upper break. This allows a very approximate estimation of original height of 527 mm.

NM2260 (Keros 63.21) Top of head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.11).
1963
Max 55 mm; MaxV 28 mm
One break; marble condition 1

The piece has a well-preserved cranial plane, but is broken above the nose. The head is notably slender and parallel sided. The width of the head below the slight widening at the crown is 47 mm. The width at the break is also 47 mm, and the thickness at the break is 20 mm. The thickness at the crown is only 11 mm. The cranial plane is slightly rounded and extends across the whole width of the head, giving an impression of very careful modelling.

A slight trace of red paint is seen on the front at the left in the approximate area of the left eye (see Figure 7.1).

For the parallel sides of the head, compare NM165, said to be from Spedos (one of the figurines from Spedos mentioned by Kontoleon in his note of January 1948: Legaki 2017, 237-8) and NM168 from Phiondas for the thinness of the head.

EstH 374±7 mm (comp. EAM4675, Galanis confiscation, width below crown)

NM9250 Part of the head and the neck of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.12)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 100 mm; MaxV 81 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5

The most obvious feature of this fragment is the pronounced damage at the neck, immediately below the chin, which at first gives the impression of pecking, that is to say of deliberate sculptural activity on a piece which has been incompletely finished. On the other hand, from the rear, the neck is well worked, and from the front the lower part of the face below the break is well enough preserved. On balance this may be a piece which has been subject to damage after the completion of the sculpture, perhaps post-depositional. On that basis, this was a Spedos figure with a notably long neck.

The marble condition in places is 2 and elsewhere at the neck below the chin is 5.

Width of neck at top 50 mm.

EstH 595±60 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width of neck at top)

NM9254 Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.12)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 48 mm; MaxV 34 mm
One break; marble condition 2

Broken across the nose and damaged at the crown. The head is almost parallel sided, but widening slightly at the crown. The maximum preserved width is 41 mm. Only a small portion of the cranial plane survives, but it clearly made a well-defined narrow oval at the summit of the crown, giving a flat area at the top of the head. Only the top of the nose survives, 8 mm in preserved length and 2 mm in preserved width, so quite a long nose can be imagined.

A particular feature of this head is that at the top of the forehead there is a well-preserved surface below which is a curved incision. This curved surface indicates perhaps a diadem or the hair at the top of the head and its good preservation is probably because it was originally painted, the fixative for the paint having preserved the surface from erosion (see Figure 7.1). The surface at the forehead below the incision is distinctly more weathered. At the rear there are interruptions to the otherwise well-polished surface, seemingly indicating strands of hair. However, it should be noted that these are indicated by interruptions to the polished surface and are in that sense the opposite of paint ghosts. The polished surface at the rear may owe its good preservation to the fixative which may have been used for paint, thereby conserving the surface (for a good comparison, see the preservation on GM252: see Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 124 no. 27; also GM304, Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 126 no. 28). The more weathered patch at the back of the head on the left may possibly be the trace of an area which was originally left unpainted.

The parallel-sided head resembles NM2019 from Avdeli grave 1 (Doumas 2017b, fig. 17.6) and NM1919 from Aghioi Anargyroi grave 21 (Doumas 2017b, fig. 17.5).

EstH 214±21 mm (comp. NM1919, Aghioi Anargyroi, maximum preserved width)

NM4177 Spall from neck and head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.12)
1967
Max 47 mm; MaxV 42 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1

Spall from the back of the neck at the right side, with a small fragment of the back of the head at an appropriately inclined angle, separated by an incised groove (which would have been matched by a corresponding groove at the back of the neck on the left side). There is no measurement permitting an estimate of the original height of the piece, but it should be situated among Spedos variety pieces of height approximately 350 mm.

Necks and torsos

Including torsos with waists, pelves and legs

NM4189 Neck to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.13)
1967
Max 148 mm; MaxV 148 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

Restored at the break immediately below the lower right arm. The break is probably a modern one.

Broken at the neck and above the knees.

The torso is very square and this piece has resemblances with the Akrotiri sub-variety. The groove separating the lower left arm from the torso is formed by a markedly straight groove 62 mm in length. The upper arms are separated from the torso by incisions. The piece has prominently projecting elbows, and the lower right arm has a slight concave curvature associated with the Akrotiri sub-variety. The incision indicating the lower waist runs from the sides and is 15 mm below the lower right arm. From it descend the inclined sides of the pubic triangle whose apex is 12 mm below the upper horizontal line. The groove between the legs crosses the apex of the pubic triangle, ascending almost to the horizontal line, and at the broken lower right leg is 9 mm wide and 7 mm deep. The horizontal incision at the front of the neck continues around to the back of the neck. There is no indication of the spinal column. The back is very slightly concave, and the back of the torso ends at the slight ridge at the buttocks indicating the flexion of the upper legs. The groove between the legs begins 4 mm above the buttocks. The

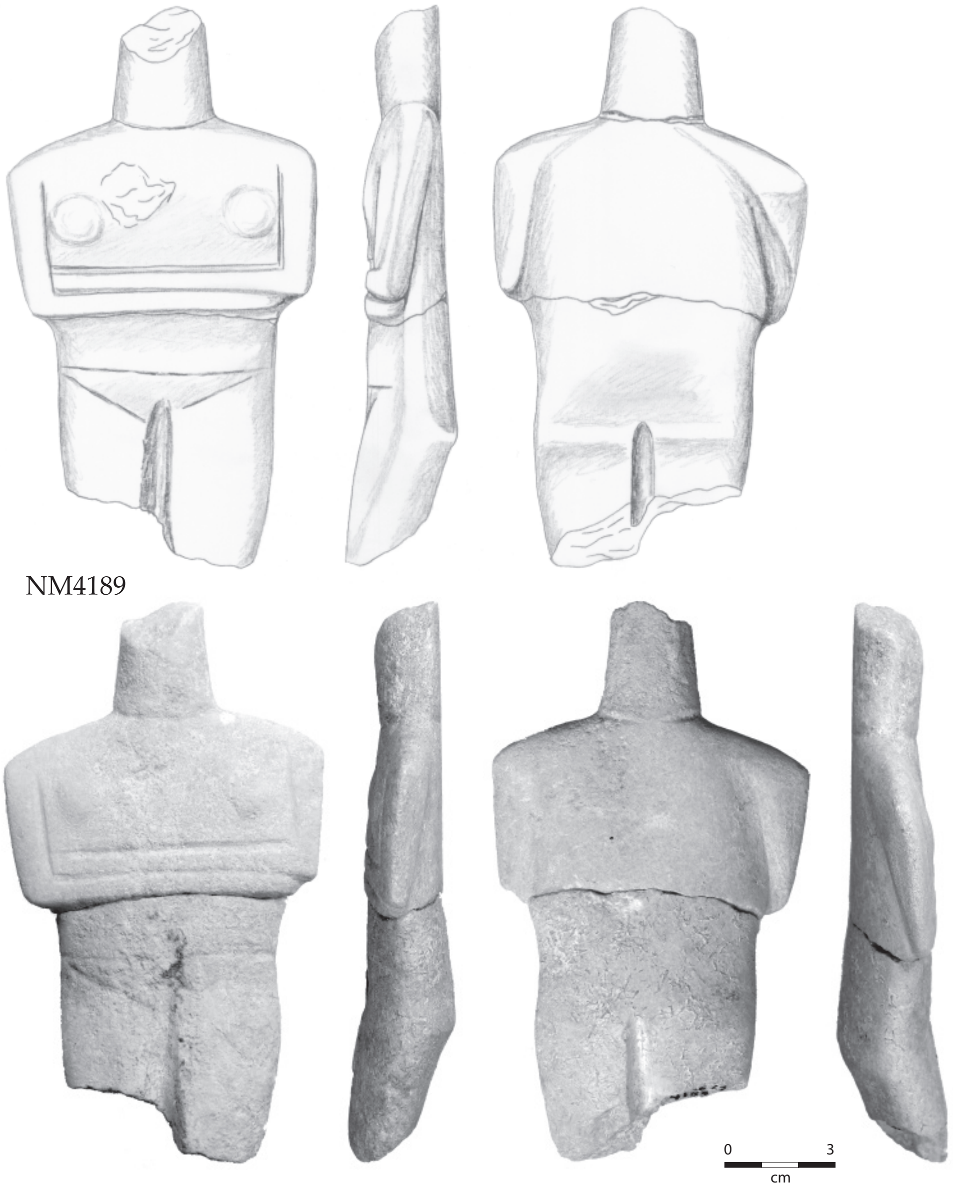

NM4189

Figure 3.13. *Neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

upper arms at the back are indicated by grooves 3 mm wide which ascend from the elbows which are some 7 mm thick to the armpits, giving a triangular formation. The thickness of the upper arms at the top is 16 mm. Width across shoulders 82 mm, width at elbows 75 mm. Height from below lower arm to shoulder 49 mm. Comparison with AKR2684 suggests possible reconstructed heights of 264 mm (based on the width at the shoulders), 290 mm (width at elbows) or 294 mm (height from arm to shoulder), but the comparandum is not a close piece, and the estimates seem somewhat too large.

NM4185 Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.14).
1967
Max 209 mm; MaxV 207 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the neck and above the knees. It is damaged at the left shoulder. The right shoulder is gently sloping. At the front the upper and lower arms are separated by incised grooves. The fingers of the left hand are shown by incisions of length 13 mm and those of the right hand by incisions of length 8 mm. The breasts are indicated in light relief and are placed far apart at a distance of 52 mm, the right very slightly higher than the left. The tops of the legs are lightly modelled at the thighs and the pubic triangle is indicated by an incised horizontal line of length 35 mm. The left side of the pubic triangle has been defined by an incised line of length 27 mm at the top of the left thigh, while the side of the pubic triangle on the right side is seen rather in the modelling at the top of the right leg. The flat surface of the pubic triangle is shown slightly below the level of the surface of the thighs. The groove between the upper legs is 7 mm wide and deepens markedly towards the knees. It seems that the legs were joined at and probably below the knees. The groove in the front has a depth of approximately 9 mm. The groove at the rear has a width of 9 mm and a depth of 7 mm.

At the rear the upper arms are somewhat modelled so that at the elbows they are of thickness approximately 10 mm, broadening at the shoulder to a thickness of approximately 14 mm. There is no groove of the neck at the back, and the spine is shown by a light

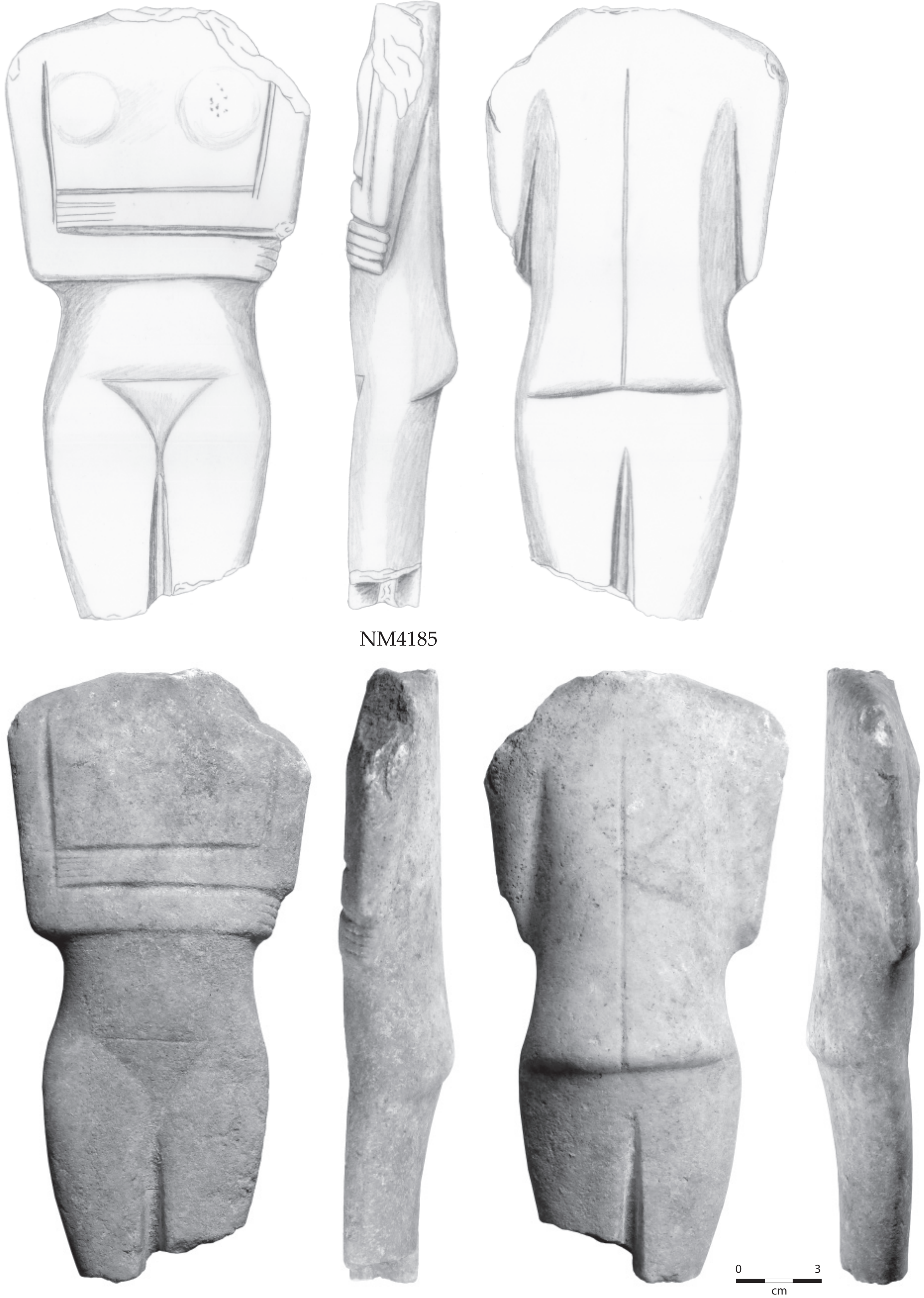

NM4185
0
3
cm

Figure 3.14. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

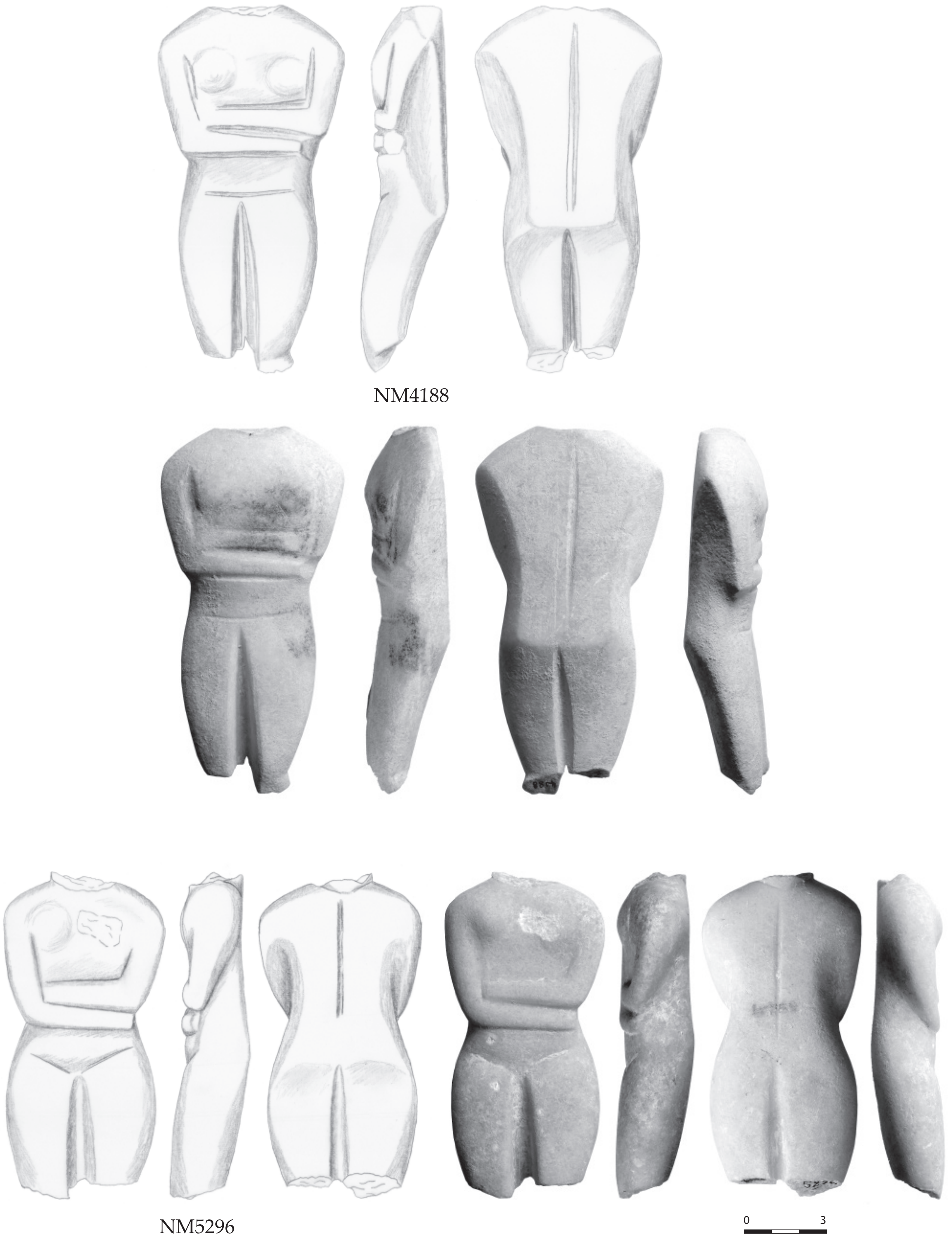

NM4188
NM5296
0
3
cm

Figure 3.15. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

incision of width up to 2 mm and depth 1 mm, which descends to and crosses the prominent rounded ridge which defines the buttocks, below which there is an incision which defines them clearly. The spine seems slightly off-centre, up to 5 mm left of the midline of the body. This is clear at the buttocks. There the division between the upper legs begins fully 16 mm below the incision at the buttocks and the line dividing the upper legs, if projected upwards, is 4 mm to the right of the line of the spine. The waist on this piece has a slender appearance. The right hand projects markedly beyond the torso, 6 mm beyond the line of the waist.

The maximum width at the lower part of the pelvis is 76 mm. The minimum width at the waist is 65 mm. The width from the left elbow to the right arm is 91 mm. Length from right end of right shoulder to top of pubic triangle vertically is 113 mm.

EstH 383±60 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width at pelvis). Alt. estimates, width at waist, 380±60 mm; width at elbows, 474±60 mm; length shoulder to top of pubic triangle, 485±60 mm

NM4188 Torso to knees of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.15)
1967
Max 130 mm; MaxV 130 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

Broken at the neck and below the knees. The upper arms are distinguished from the torso by broad grooves of width 5 mm and the lower arms distinguished by clear grooves. There is an incised groove beneath the lower right arm. The torso is markedly convex at the breasts, which are indicated by very gently curving prominences, 27 mm apart. There is an incised line at the top of the legs indicating the waist, although the pubic triangle is not indicated. The line for the lower waist is 14 mm below the incised line under the lower right arm. The legs are separated by an asymmetrically placed groove, and may have separated just below the knee, although this is not entirely clear. The knee of the left leg is preserved: there is a light flexion and an incision behind the knee. The asymmetry of the placement of the grooves between the legs is clear; measuring across the maximum width of the upper legs, the left leg is 24 mm wide to the groove, the groove is 5 mm wide, and the right leg is 17 mm wide.

At the back the torso is completely flat, and the upper arms are not separately indicated at all at the back: there is merely a thinning in the thickness of the torso at each side. The spinal column has been carelessly shown with what seems a false start to the left of centre, seen in a very light groove of width only 1 mm, whereas the spinal column finally indicated by a groove 3 mm in width and 2 mm in depth, ends up very slightly right of centre of the torso. This is clearly seen since the division between the legs beneath the buttocks is placed 3 mm to the left of the indication of the spine. The buttocks themselves are not shown by a protuberance but by a change of direction of the upper legs set at a slight angle from the very flat surface of the back. The absence of any modelling of the upper arms at the rear or any incision at the rear indicating their position is a particularly unusual feature of this piece.

The width across the arms at the left elbow is 49 mm; the minimum width at the waist is 41 mm; the maximum at the upper legs is 47 mm; the length from bottom of neck top of waist is 52 mm.

EstH 228±23 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, length from neck to upper waist). Alt. estimates, width at left elbow, 251±25 mm; minimum width at waist, 240±24 mm; maximum width at upper legs, 222±22 mm

NM5296 Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.15)
1967 erased number 4168
Max 115 mm; MaxV 115 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1

Broken at the neck and above the knees. A notable feature of this piece is that the arms are depicted by modelling rather than by incisions, and the top of the legs are also indicated by modelling, emphasised by light incision at the very top, and that the pubic triangle is not separately indicated. The right breast (the left breast being seriously damaged) is very rounded and stands to a height of 4 mm above the surface of the torso, which has been reduced in order to render the modelling of the arms. The fingers are not separately indicated. The neck was indicated by an incision which at the back joins the vertical groove indicating the spinal column which extends down to the buttocks, which are not indicated other than by the light inflexion of the legs. The groove separating the lower legs begins immediately below the buttocks and widens above the knee to a width of 5 mm and a depth of 3 mm. The groove between the legs at the front is much more pronounced, widening to a width of 9 mm and a depth of 9 mm. There is no indication that the lower legs were cut through.

The maximum width at the thighs is 52 mm; the minimum width at the waist is 40 mm; the width across the arms at the left elbow is 45 mm; the maximum width at the shoulders is 55 mm; the distance from the neck to the lower left arm is 52 mm.

EstH 221±22 mm (comp. NM5462, Aplomata, width at left elbow). Alt. estimates, maximum width at upper legs, 255±26 mm; minimum width at waist, 216±22 mm; maximum width at shoulders, 191±19 mm; length from neck to left arm, 225±23 mm

First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968a, pl. 333δ, top right)

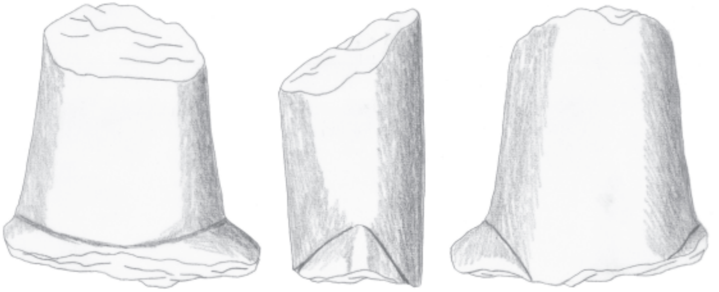
NM9251 Neck and part of shoulders of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.16)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 89 mm; MaxV 73 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

At the front, the groove distinguishing the neck from the shoulders dips only slightly below the shoulders, whereas at the back the groove descends rather, and is only partly visible at the right shoulder, and is scarcely preserved at the left shoulder. It is much flatter at the front and more rounded at the back. The width of the neck at the upper break is 41 mm, the thickness at the break 41 mm. The width of the neck at the groove is 54.5 mm.

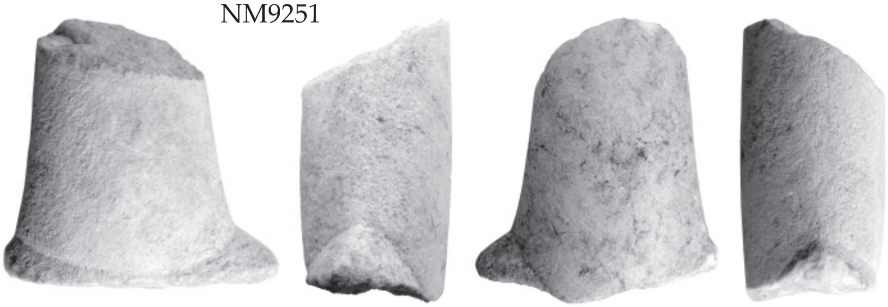
EstH 603±60 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width of neck at groove)

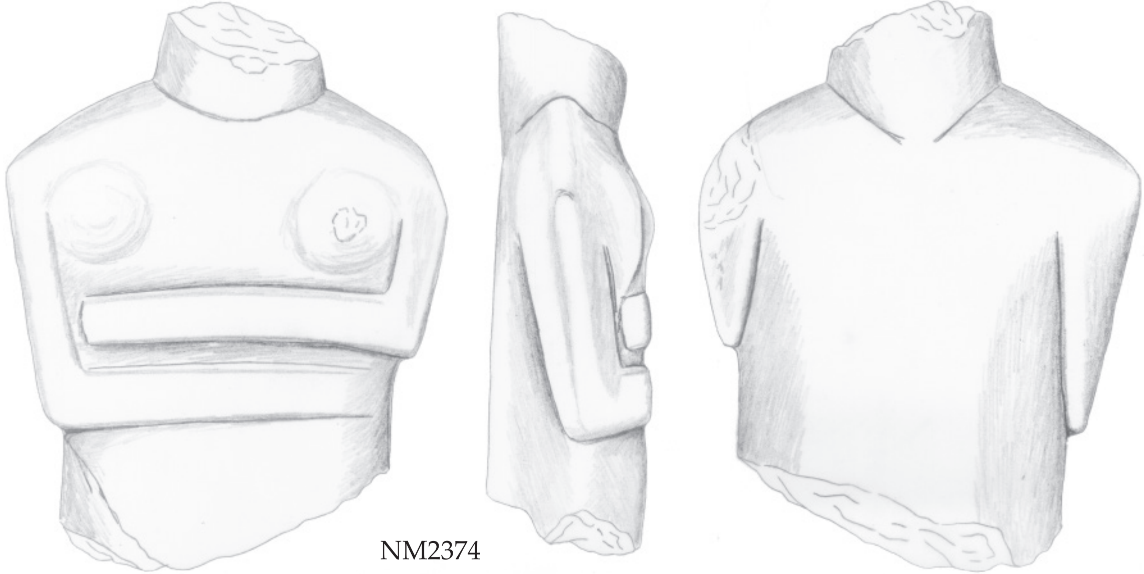
NM2374 (Keros 63.4) Neck, torso and waist of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety related to Kavos sub-variety (Fig. 3.16)
1963
Max 136.5 mm; MaxV 136.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

The piece has sloping shoulders. It has upper arms which are markedly more slender than the lower arms. However, it differs somewhat from the Kavos sub-variety in having less space between the bottom of the neck and the left arm than is usual in the Kavos sub-variety (see, however, Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 34: 1, 22, which are similar), and there is a marked separation between the right and left lower arms, which is an uncommon feature in the figurines described by Getz-Preziosi as the work of the 'Goulandris Sculptor', although a feature seen in some so assigned by her. We note also that the lower arms are well modelled in low relief (this is also a feature sometimes seen in the works of her 'Goulandris Master or Sculptor'; see Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 103–4; Getz-Gentle 2001, pls 74d, 75 a–b), whereas the upper arms are not, and are separated by a groove from the torso. The waist is clear, delimited at the top by the lower right arm, and below by an incision which is visible here at the right side, although the preservation here does not allow the indication of the side of the pubic triangle. At the back the spine is not shown (a characteristic of the works of her 'Goulandris Master or Sculptor' and sometimes of those of her 'Bastis Master or Sculptor' too). The upper arms are thin, as shown by the modelling, whereas the curvature of the back leads to greater thickness (the curvature of the back is a characteristic of the works of both her 'Goulandris

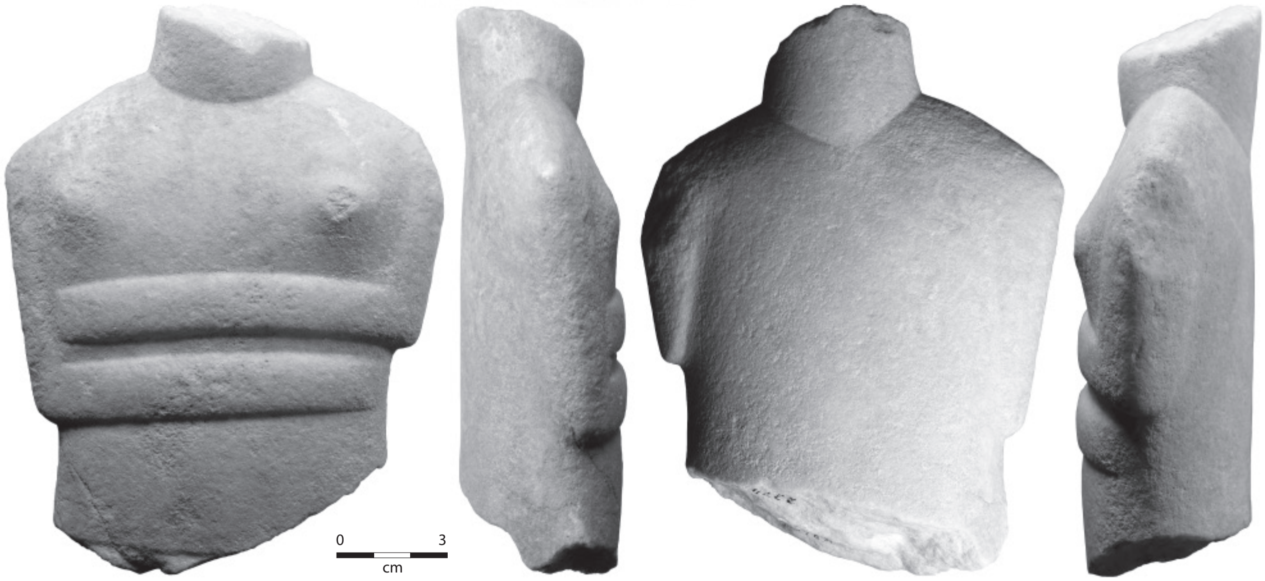


NM9251

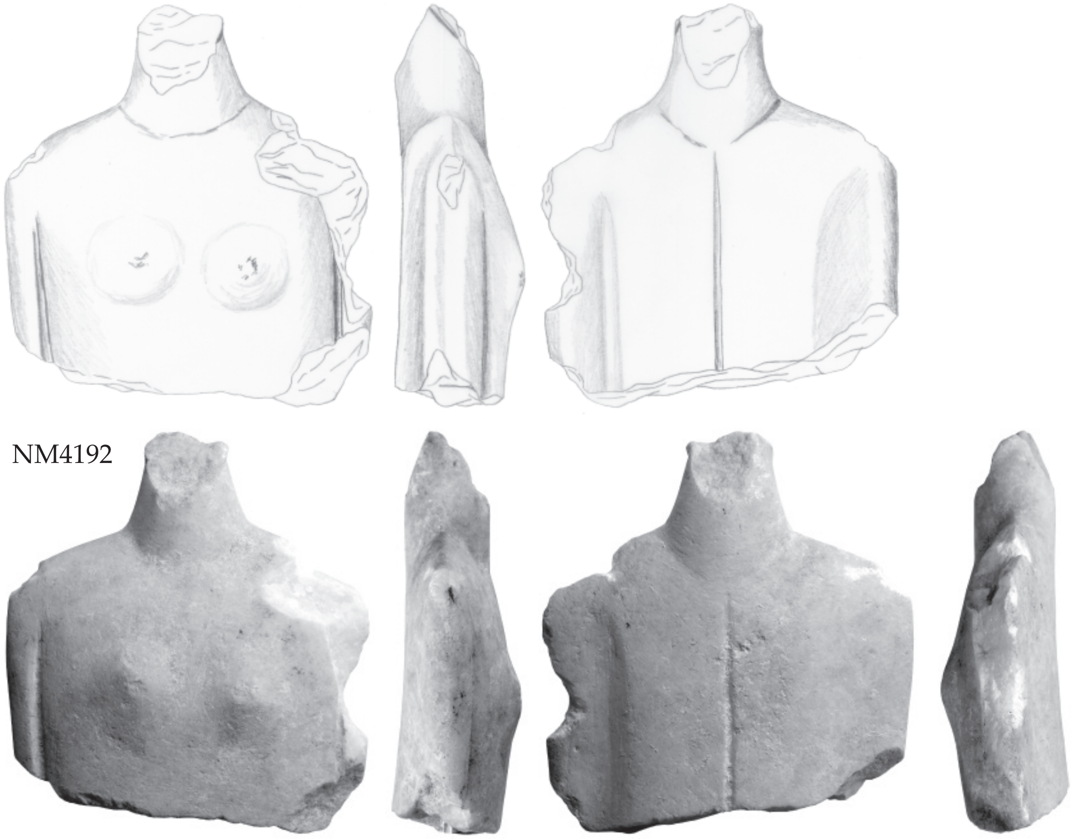




NM2374



NM4192



NM4202

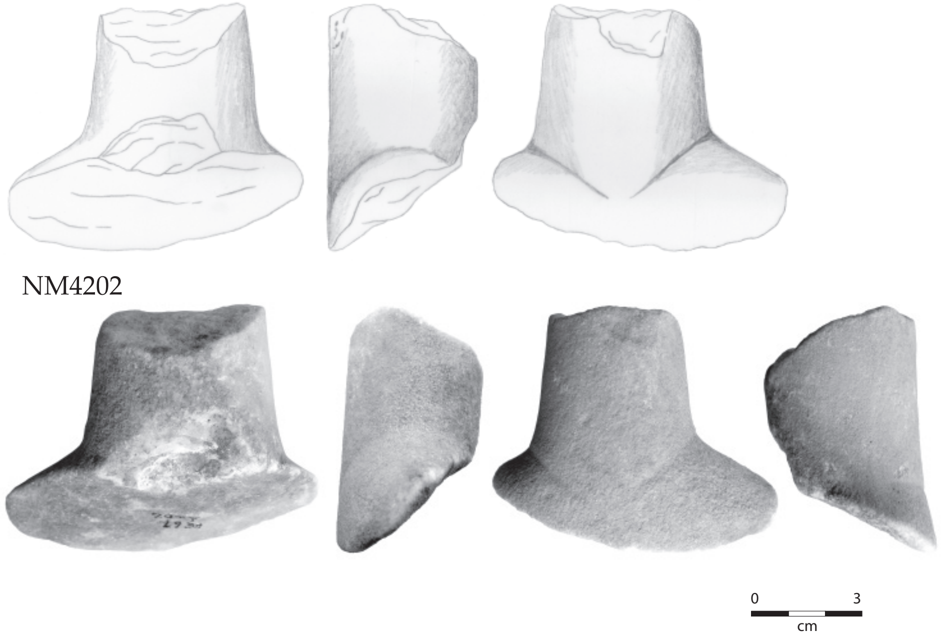


Figure 3.17. *Necks and torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Figure 3.16 (opposite). *Necks and torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Master' and 'Bastis Master'). It is notable from the rear that the left elbow is much higher than the right elbow, which is a usual feature of the 'Goulandris Master' (and of the 'Bastis Master' too). The break at the bottom of the waist is again lentoid in section. The fingers are not indicated by incision (which, according to her, is also a usual feature of her 'Goulandris Master' and sometimes of the 'Bastis Master'). The breasts are clearly indicated and widely spaced. In this piece the right breast is markedly higher than the left breast, whereas the opposite is sometimes the case with examples assigned to the 'Goulandris Master' (but sometimes the positioning is similar to that of our NM2374; compare, for example, with the figurines illustrated in Getz-Gentle 2001, pls 73: b1, c1 and 74: a1). From the back the upper arms narrow towards the elbow, giving a triangular impression, whereas in many folded-arm figures the upper arms are more or less parallel from the back (but in many of the 'Goulandris Master' figurines the triangular impression of the upper arms at the back is indeed evident; see, for example, Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 37). The neck is delimited from the torso by a groove at the front. The groove continues downward at the back, meeting in a V at the base of the neck.

Distance from base of neck to right lower arm 41.5 mm. Dimensions at upper break 37×40 mm; at lower break 42×86 mm.

When looking for size parallels, we found the closest comparandum to be a piece classified by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, pl. 38. no. 3) as the work of the 'Bastis Master' (however, the space between the lower arms is much wider there, and the closest comparanda with regard to this feature are found on some of her 'Goulandris Master' figurines: see Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 35: 21, 26, 28) and noted also that she illustrates two pieces from Phiondas as being the work of the 'Bastis Master'. One conclusion that might be drawn from the above comments is that the figurines of Getz-Preziosi's so-called 'Goulandris Master' and of her 'Bastis Master' are so similar that they can be considered with reason of the same sub-variety. The close similarities between the figurines of her two 'Masters' have indeed been pointed out by Getz-Preziosi herself (1987b, 110, 112).

EstH 529±50 mm (comp. NM166, Phiondas, width at waist below arms). Alt. comp. NM168, Phiontas, 404±40 mm. The first is preferred

First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.17) , where it was regarded as an example of the Kavos sub-variety

NM4192 Neck and torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.17)

1967

Max 111 mm; MaxV 101 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 2

Broken at the neck and at the arms above the elbows. Damaged at the shoulders. At the front the most notable features are the two breasts which are placed remarkably close, being 30 mm apart. The breasts rise only 4 mm above the plane of the very flat torso. The width of the neck at the break is 12 mm, the thickness slightly below the break is 19 mm. The width at the lower break is 73 mm and the thickness 24 mm. The shoulders are sloping, and the right upper arm has a width of 8 mm at the shoulder. At the back the spine is indicated by a shallow groove. The upper right and left arms are shown by a reduction in thickness, so that the right arm is approximately 18 mm wide, which is notably wider than it is depicted at the front. The neck narrows above the shoulders but thickens slightly, and it is distinguished from the torso by modelling rather than by pronounced incisions. The closely placed breasts do not have a clear parallel but somewhat resemble NM5462 from Aplomata grave 13 (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.14) and may also be compared with EAM6140.16 from grave 6 at Karvounolakkoi in Naxos (Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 43γ).

The width across the damaged shoulders can be estimated as approximately 98 mm (49 mm ×2).

EstH 454±80 mm (comp. NM166, Phiondas, estimated width at shoulders). Alt. comp. AKR2684, Akrotiri, 321±32 mm. Note that both these comparanda are somewhat differently proportioned in the torso

NM4202 Neck and upper torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.17).

1967, found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos, 28 July 1967

Max 81 mm; MaxV 62 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 2

The tops of the shoulders are preserved and the groove separating the neck from the shoulders is visible on one surface of this sculpture. The grooves do not join, and the general configuration suggests that the better-preserved surface is the back of the sculpture. The only way of calculating the original height of the piece is by comparing the width at the neck, since the neck of this piece is reasonably well preserved. The minimum preserved width of the neck is 39 mm, and at the base of the neck 46 mm.

EstH 577±60 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at base of neck)

NM2228 (Keros 63.55) Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.18)

1963

Max 129 mm; MaxV 127 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 3

Broken at the neck and below the knee (compare with NM4188 and NM5296, both from the Special Deposit North). The arms are modelled rather than simply indicated by incisions, rather in the manner of NM5296, and the breasts are similarly lightly indicated by modelling. There is no indication of the pubic triangle but in this piece the waist is indicated by a light incision 16 mm below the lower right arm. The left and right legs end at the incision of the waist and in contrast to NM5296 the tops of the legs are not otherwise indicated by modelling. At the rear there are incisions at the neck, seen now only at the back, and the spinal groove is lightly indicated. The line of the buttocks is indicated by the thinning at the top of the upper legs and is not shown in relief. The legs divide at the buttocks.

The groove at the legs at the front is notably deep. It is 11 mm wide at break at the right leg and fully 14 mm deep. The broken membrane at that point is 1.5 mm thick and the groove at the rear only 4 mm. It is not clear whether the legs were shown as separated below the knee. The maximum width at the thighs is 56 mm; the width at the waist below the arms is 50 mm; the width across the arms at the left elbow is 57 mm.

EstH 280±28 mm (comp. NM5462, Aplomata, width at left elbow). Alt. estimate, width at waist below arms, 284±28 mm. Alt. comp., NM5460, Aplomata: maximum width at upper legs, 286±29 mm; width at waist below arms, 300±30 mm; width at left elbow, 277±28 mm

First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480α, top row, right)

NM2244 (Keros 63.28) Waist and left part of torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.18)

1963

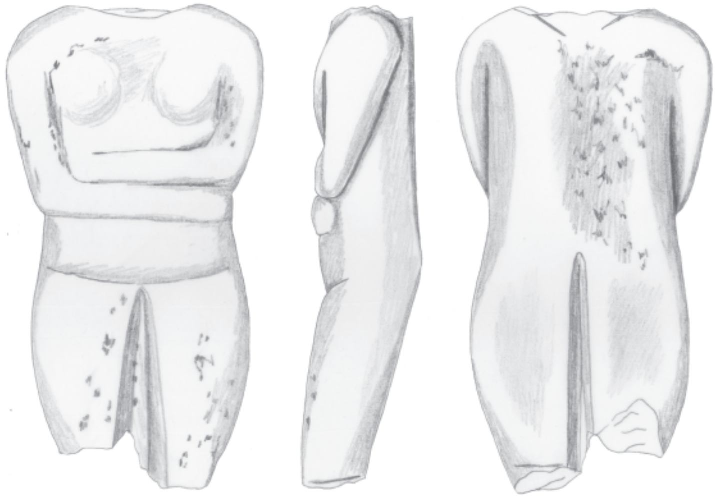
Max 62 mm; MaxV 40 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 1

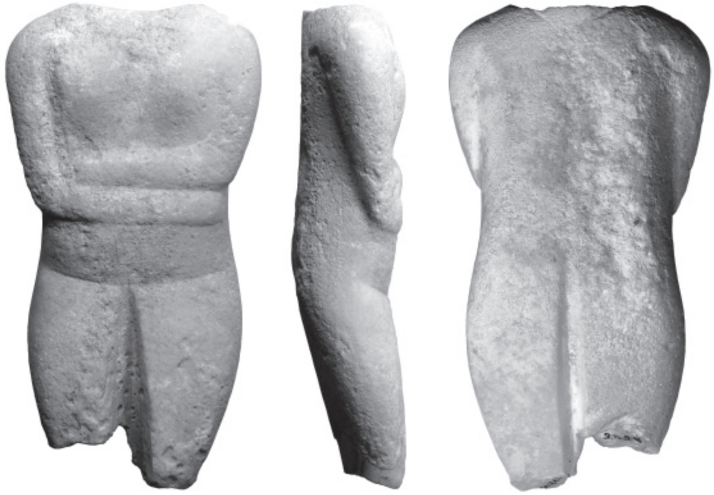
Broken at the waist, below the shoulder, and across the torso, so that the elbow of the left arm is preserved, and part of the lower right arm. There is also part of the left breast. The width across the lower break is 43 mm and the thickness at that point is 22 mm. The thickness at the upper break at the left breast is 23 mm. The lower right arm rises in relief from the waist. The fingers of the right hand are cursorily indicated by two grooves. The left elbow is clearly shown and above the lower left arm the left breast is clearly seen in relief rising some 3 mm above the torso. At the back the spinal column is shown by a shallow groove only 1 mm wide and 1 mm deep, and the back of the left arm is notably narrower than the thickness of the torso.

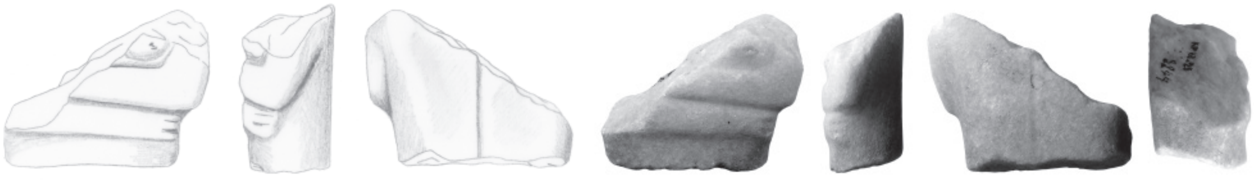
The width of the waist immediately below the right arm is 44.5 mm.

EstH 302±30 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at waist below arms). Alt. comp., EAM6140.22, Spedos, 315±32 mm

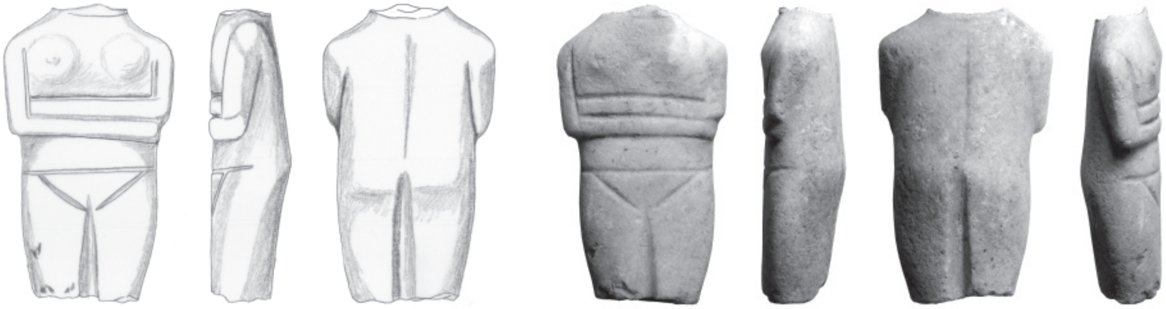


NM2228





NM2244



NM2387.1

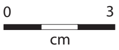


Figure 3.18. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

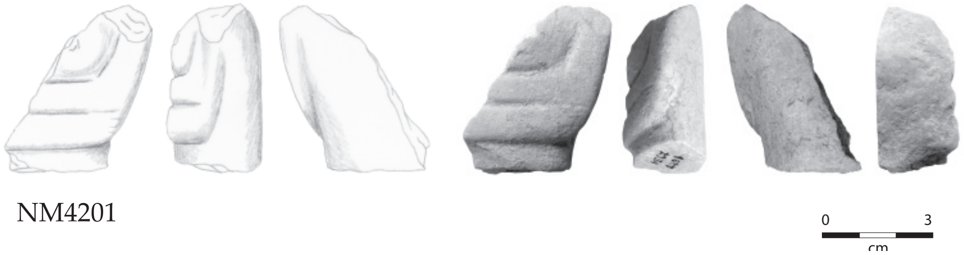


Figure 3.19. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM2387.1 (Keros 63.57) Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.18)
A conservator has joined this piece with the head NM2387.2, but the association of the two pieces is decidedly uncertain.
1963
Max 77 mm; MaxV 76 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the neck and above the knees. Below the neck is an incised groove visible at front and back. The arms are indicated by incisions at the front. The fingers are not separately depicted. There is a distance of 8 mm from the lower right arm to the incision depicting the waist, which extends from the right side to the left side. 3 mm from the right the incised line for the pubic triangle descends to the apex of the pubic triangle. The corresponding line to the left begins 5 mm from the left side. The apex of the pubic triangle is 11 mm below the horizontal line, and at the apex a groove is cut indicating the division between the legs. Nothing is preserved of the knees and the lower break is 26 mm wide and 12 mm deep. At the back the groove for the spine descends from the groove line at the neck to the buttocks, which are depicted by a light prominence in relief. The groove for the buttocks at the back begins 3 mm below the termination of the spine and 3 mm to its left (the piece being slightly asymmetrical). The groove between the legs at the break above the knees is 10 mm wide and 3 mm deep. The break at the neck is 18 mm wide and 13.5 mm thick. At the front the breasts are lightly indicated in relief and the shoulders are sloping.
The minimum width at the waist is 35 mm and the width from elbow of left arm to outside of right arm is 41.5 mm. The length from groove at neck to top of the pubic triangle is 39 mm.
EstH 170±17 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, width at arms). Alt. estimates, length neck to pelvis, 152±15 mm; minimum width at waist, 231±23 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6140.21, Spedos: length neck to pelvis, 127±13 mm; minimum width at waist, 239±24 mm; width at elbows, 235±24 mm

NM4201 Torso fragment of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.19)
1967
Max 50 mm; MaxV 46 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the waist, across the torso, and a chip from the shoulder. Only the left upper arm, left breast and lower right forearm survive, with the upper part of the waist. At the back the break does not include the possible incision for the spinal column. There is a clear groove separating the upper left arm from the breast, and another separating the lower arms. The fingers of the right hand are cursorily indicated by very light incisions. At the rear the left upper arm forms a triangle.
There is no parameter allowing a precise measure of size for this piece, but the distance vertically across the arms (22 mm) allows a very approximate estimate.
EstH 310±31 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, vertical width at arms)

NM4206 Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.20)
1967
Max 189 mm; MaxV 141 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Lower torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs, preserving arms. The arms are separated by a groove of about 7 mm and the lower arms are very straight. The division between the right upper arm and the torso is indicated by a very light incision. The fingers of the left arm are clearly indicated by incisions. Those of the right arm are no longer preserved (although traces of the original incisions are visible). The lower arms are shown only in low relief. The pubic triangle is indicated by a horizontal incision and by two inclined incisions. The waist is not otherwise indicated by incision. The abdomen is short, the distance between the horizontal line of the pubic triangle and the lower arm being 23 mm. The groove between the legs begins above the apex of the pubic triangle. The spine is indicated by a notably wide groove (18 mm wide and about 3 mm deep). The back is very flat. The arms are clearly shown in modelling, being only about 27 mm from front to back, while the entire torso is 43 mm from front to back (this is very different from those cases where the arms at the back are delineated by incision). The right elbow seen from the rear is about 13 mm lower than the left elbow. Seen in profile, it is clear how this figure (or the preserved parts at least) has been carved from a single slab of marble whose thickness was not much greater than the preserved thickness of this piece (45 mm).
EstH 794±80 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, minimum width at waist). Alt. estimate, 662±66 mm, width below left elbow. Alt. comp., EAM6140.21, Spedos: 746±75 mm, width below left elbow; 778±78 mm, minimum width at waist
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, 352, fig. 23.5)

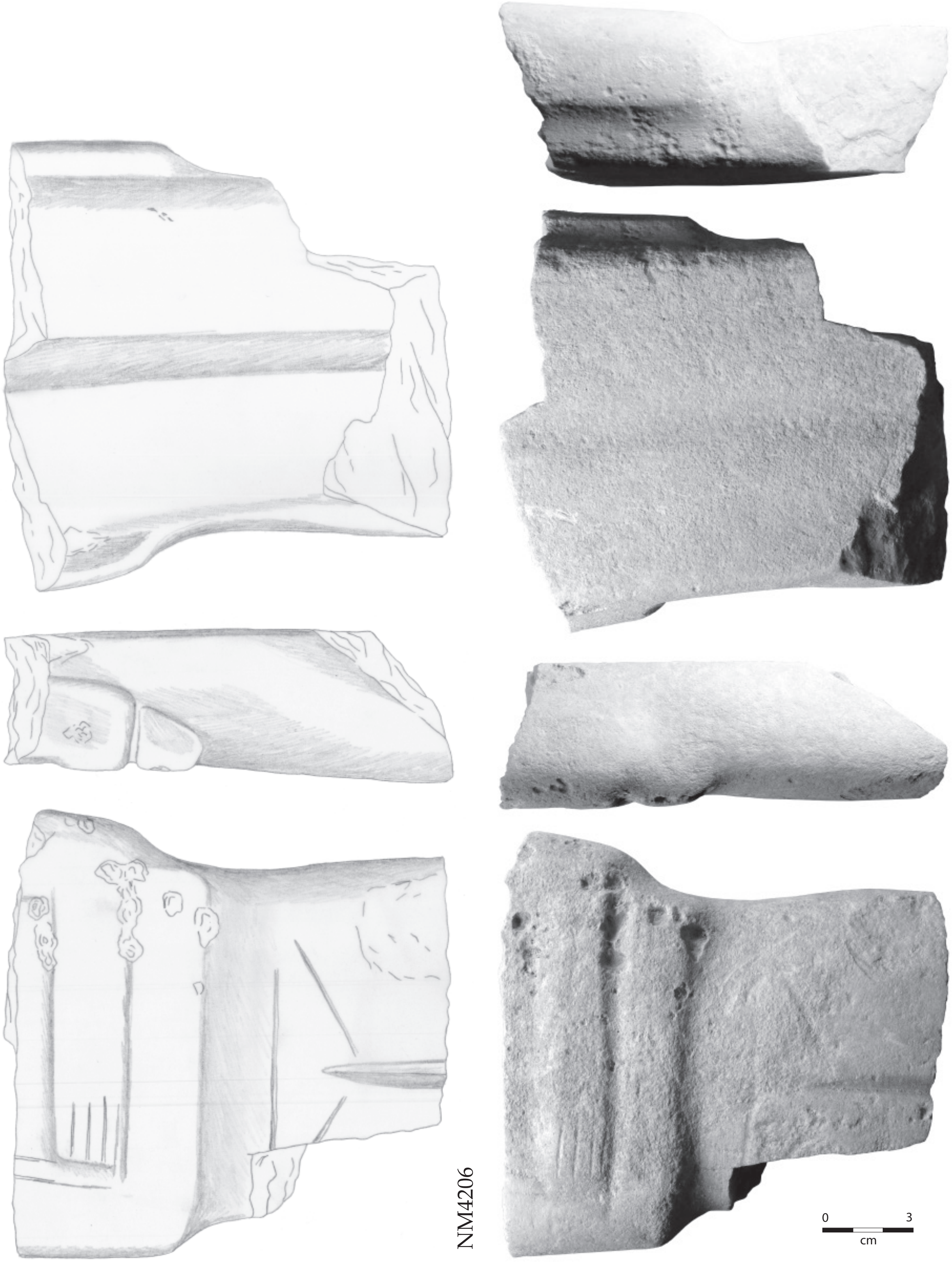


Figure 3.20. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4207 Torso of a folded-arm figurine of the Spedos variety (Figs 3.21, 3.22)
1967
Max 196 mm; MaxV 188 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Left arm well preserved, with the hand and fingers of the right arm. The groove for the spine is clear but shallow and goes off-centre, and goes beyond the incisions at right and left delineating the neck. These incisions go over the shoulders but are obscured at the front by the break. Part of the curved incision at the front is preserved together with part of the lowest portion of the neck. The left breast is shown in low relief, adjoining the groove separating the torso from the upper left arm. The lower left arm is delineated above by a straight incision and below by a shallow groove, making a clear space between the two lower arms. The ends of the fingers are separated from the upper right arm by a groove, and the fingers of the left hand are indicated by incisions, as are the fingers of the right hand. At the back the upper arms are clearly distinguished from the torso. The flatness of the piece is very clear in this fragment. The torso gives a very rectanguloid impression.
Width of base of neck 64.5 mm; width of break at neck 55.5 mm; thickness at base of neck 40.5 mm. Thickness at lower break 56.5. Fine tool marks over the left forearm and between the left upper arm and the left breast.
EstH 740±70 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, height from right hand to left shoulder).
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, 354)

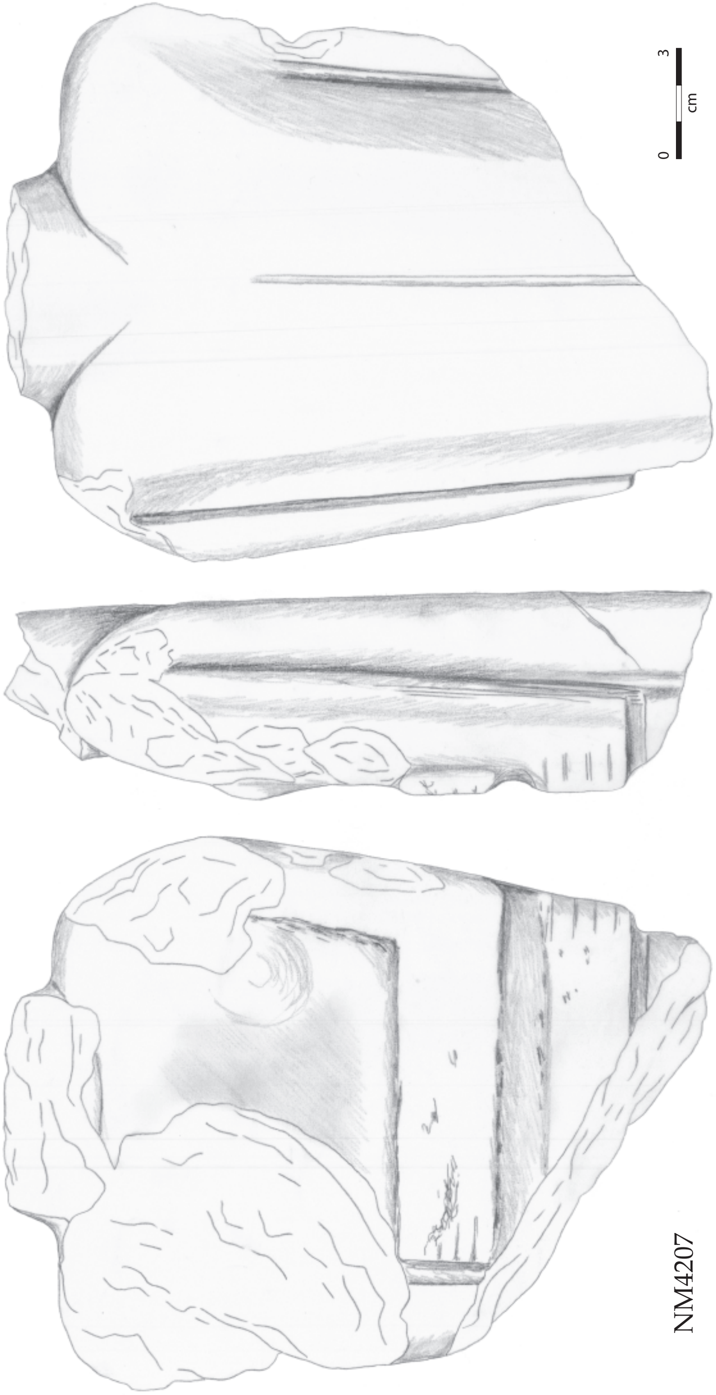


Figure 3.21. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

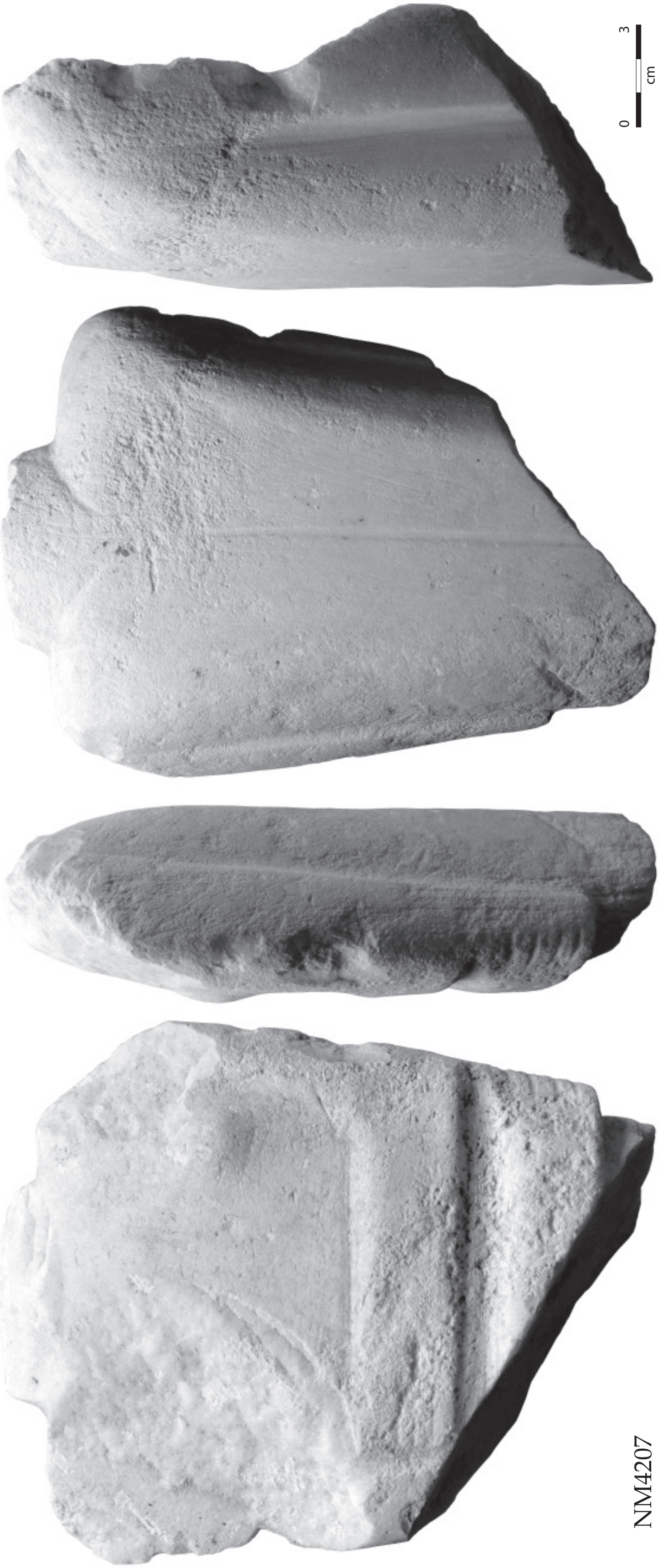
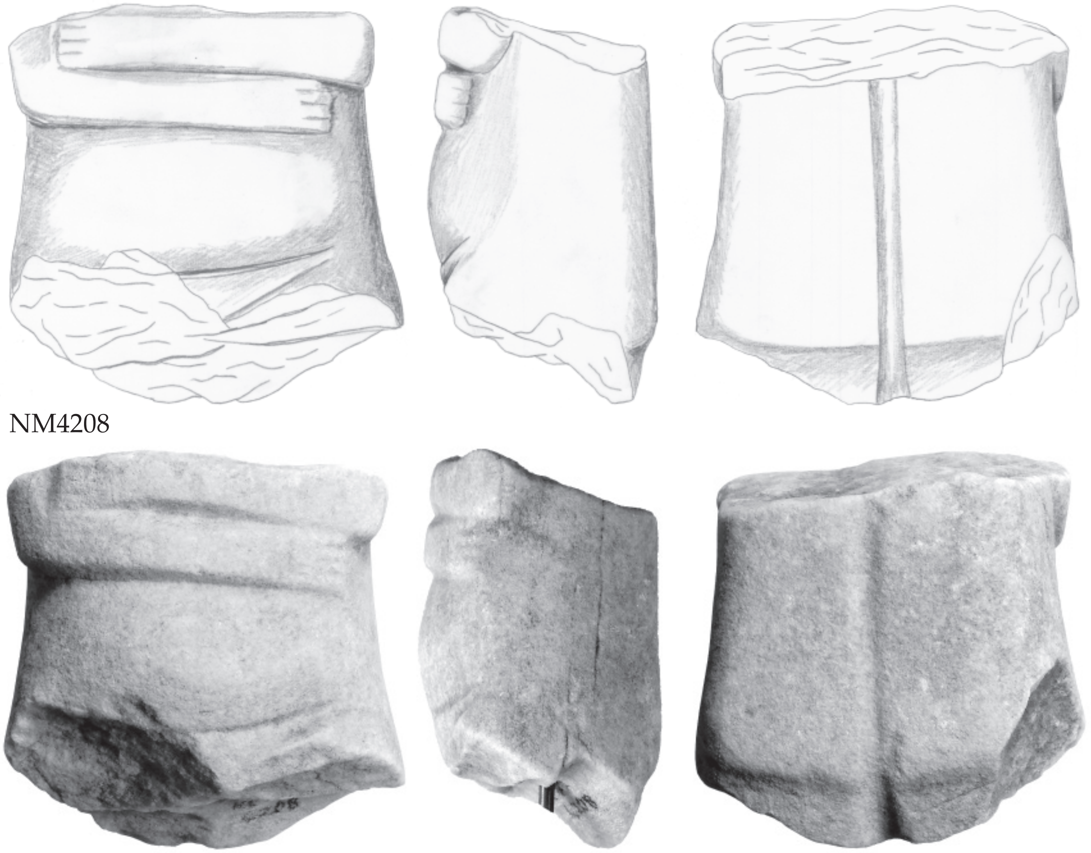

0
cm
3
NM4207

Figure 3.22. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*


NM4208

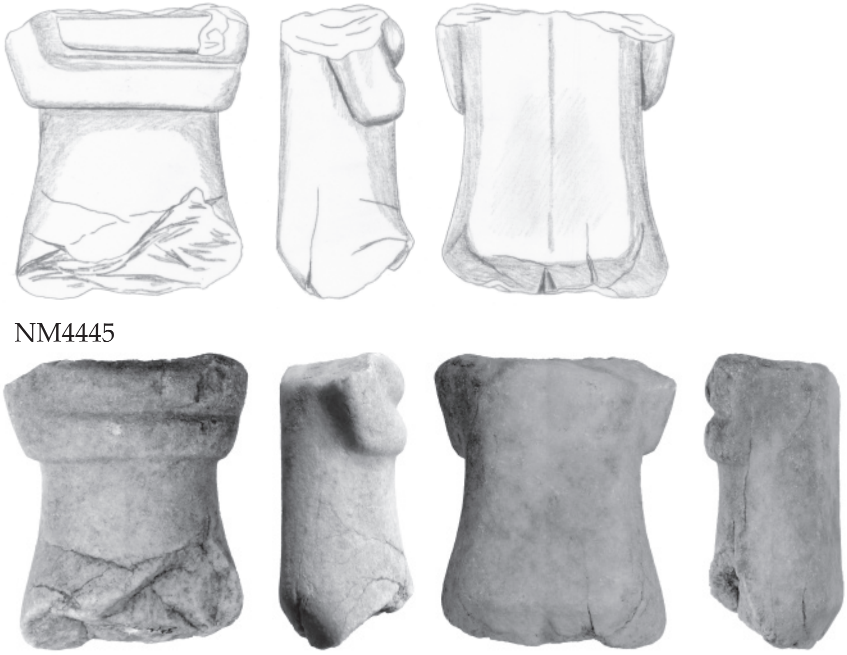

NM4445

Figure 3.23. *Waists and pelves of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Waists with arms (with pelves)

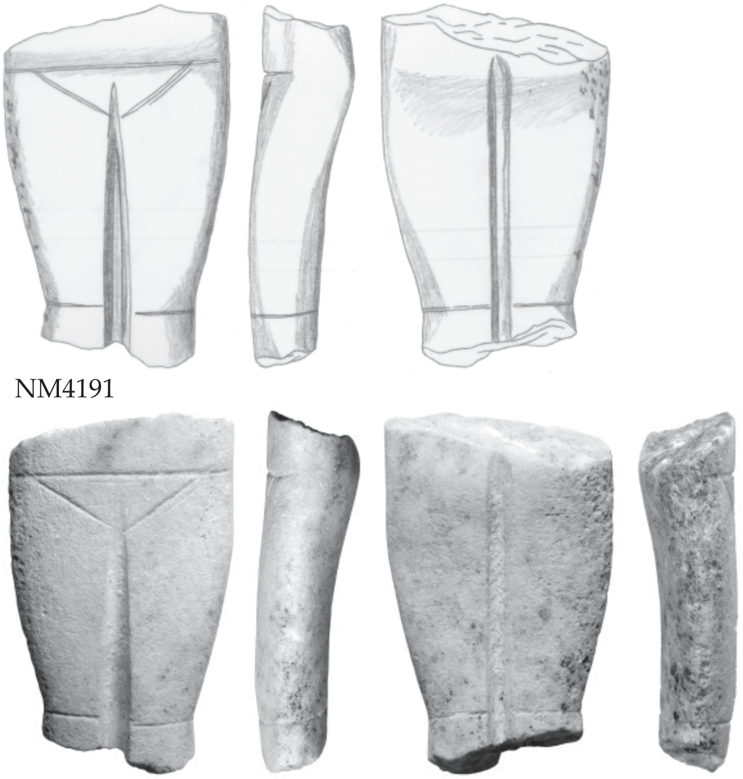
NM4208 Arms, waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.23)
1967
Max 123 mm; MaxV 103 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken across the upper arms and at the pelvis. It is notably thick. The maximum width at the upper break is 95 mm. The maximum thickness at the upper break is 51 mm. The maximum width at the lower break is 102 mm. The maximum thickness at the convexity of the belly is 63 mm. The arms are well defined by grooves of up to 4 mm width and 3 mm depth. The fingers of both hands are indicated by incisions of length 9 mm on the left hand and 6 mm on the right hand. On both hands there are only three incisions separating the fingers. The belly seen in profile is convex, so that this might possibly represent a pregnant figure. At the back the piece is entirely flat and the groove for the spine is 6 mm wide and up to 3 mm deep, and crosses the buttocks which are marked by the line of flexion as the upper legs seem to have inclined slightly so that the buttocks are seen in apparent light relief but without any thickening. In this fragment the manner in which the sculpture has been carved from a flat slab of marble is particularly evident at the rear and in profile. The modelling of the arms at the elbow is clearly executed with the elbows protruding some 6 mm proud of the body. Although the piece is broken below the waist, the incised line defining the lower part of the waist is clear at the left side, and is markedly curved. The configuration of the pubic triangle is not clear since the right side is missing and the apex of the triangle is no longer preserved. A possible incision at the left side perhaps indicating the inclined lower edge of the pubic triangle is noted, below which there is a slight prominence, damaged at the break. It might be an indication that the legs were markedly flexed, although this is now no longer clear.
The width across the arms at the left elbow is 95 mm; the width of the waist below the arms is 88 mm.
EstH 545±55 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at left elbow). Alt. estimate, width at waist below arms, 580±58 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6195, Spedos: width at left elbow, 455±46 mm; width at waist below arms, 652±65 mm

NM4445 Arms, waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.23)
1967
Max 82 mm; MaxV 77 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The break is above the left lower arm so that the shoulders are not preserved but the elbows are. The lower break is below the buttocks and there is damage at the front, although incisions at the waist can be discerned. The lower right arm is modelled in exceptionally high relief and the groove between the lower right and left arms is notably deep, of the order of 3 mm. At the back the surface is very flat and the spine is indicated by a shallow groove of width 2 mm and depth 1 mm. The buttocks are marked by a change of direction from the flat back, and at the buttocks the groove indicating the lower legs begins. The upper arms widen from a thickness of about 6 mm at the elbow to 12 mm toward the shoulder. The total width at the upper break is 62 mm and the thickness at the upper break is 27 mm. The width at the lower break is 57 mm. The width below the arms is 46 mm.
EstH 326±33 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width below arms)

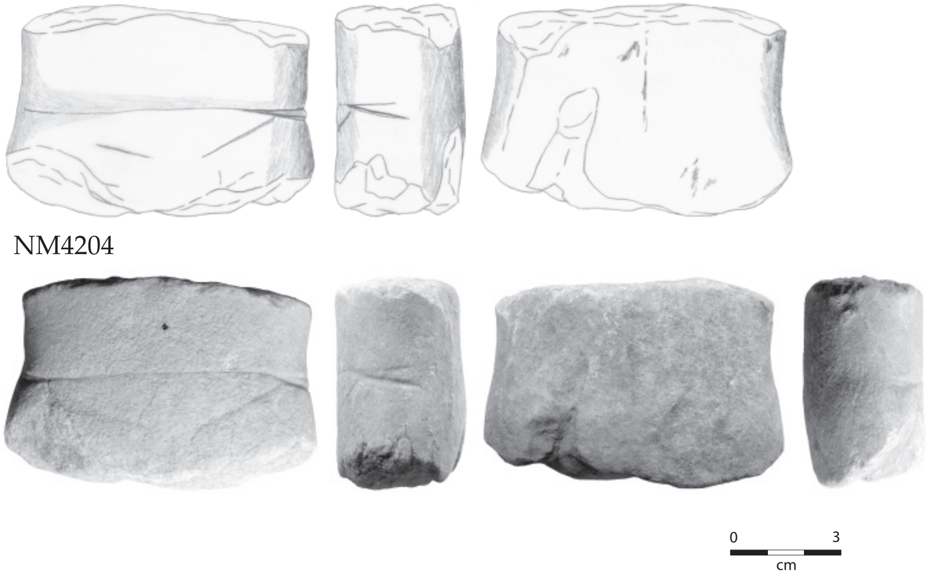
Waists without arms (including waists with pelves and legs)

NM4191 Waist, pelvis, upper legs and knees of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.24)
1967
Max 98 mm; MaxV 95 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the arms and below the knees. The sculpture is notably flat, with little of the rounding often seen in the Spedos variety. The waist is indicated by an incision across the width of the body, 58 mm in length. 6 mm from the sides of the body the inclined lines of the pubic triangle descend to the apex which is 14 mm below the line of the waist. The division between the legs goes beyond the apex of the pubic triangle by a distance of 5 mm. Slight traces of a false start for the horizontal line at the waist are seen 2 mm below that line at the centre, and similar slight traces of a false start for the inclined line of the pubic triangle at the top of the left thigh are seen again 2 mm below that incised line. The knees are indicated by horizontal incisions that go from the groove at the front of the legs right round to the groove at the back of the legs. The position of the knees is indicated by the minimum width, below which the calves broaden out slightly. At the back the buttocks are clearly seen behind the line indicating the waist. They are crossed by the line separating the legs, which has a width of 4 mm and a depth of 3 mm. The legs were not separated.
The width of the waist at the incision is 58 mm. The width at the knees is 39 mm.
EstH 283±28 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, width at knees). Alt. estimate, width at lower waist, 380±38 mm. Alt. comp., NM6904, Aplomata: width at lower waist, 238±24 mm; width at knees, 312±31 mm

NM4204 Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.24)
1967
Max 85.5 mm; MaxV 53 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The width at the waist is 74 mm. A slender figure with a pronounced waist. The arms are not preserved. The incision at the waist is light and seems rather irregular. The two inclined lines of the pubic triangle are lightly incised, and rather unusually the division between the legs is indicated only by a light incision extending below the pubic triangle for some 9 mm until the break. The buttocks seem indicated only by a light change of direction of the surface and there is a light indication of a groove for the spine. The modelling of the waist is elegant and slender but the incision at the waist does seem somewhat careless.
EstH 489±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at waist)



NM4191



NM4204

Figure 3.24. *Waists and pelves of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4271 Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos (or Dokathismata) variety (Fig. 3.25)
1967
Max 103.5 mm; MaxV 91 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Badly weathered. Broken at the waist, below the arms, and above the knees. On this badly weathered piece the pubic triangle is clearly visible at the centre, with width 28 mm (reconstructed by measuring half and doubling), the inclined sides also approximately 28 mm, so that this is an equilateral triangle. The cleft between the legs intersects the pubic triangle and is shallow. At the back the buttocks are lightly indicated. The division between the legs is shallow, and it is not clear whether or not the spine was indicated.
The general outline would certainly allow assignment to the Dokathismata variety, but the thickness (approximately 22 mm at the upper break) may suggest Spedos variety. The assignment to Spedos variety is preferred since this piece does broaden at the pelvis and does not show the consistent narrowing of the Dokathismata variety. Maximum width at pelvis is 62 mm.
EstH 325±33 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, maximum width at pelvis)

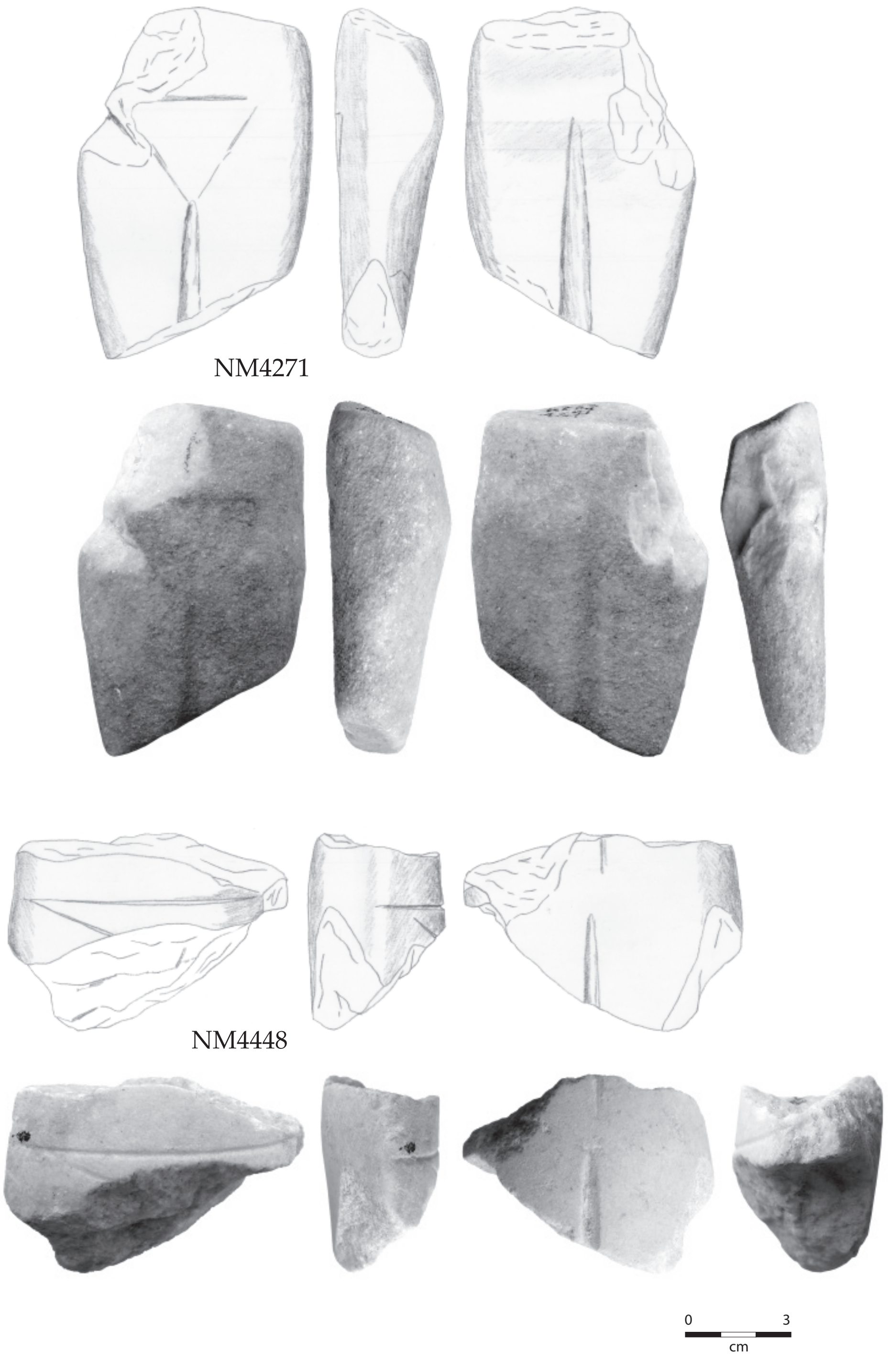


Figure 3.25. *Waists and pelves of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4448 Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.25)
1967
Max 77.5 mm; MaxV 56 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The complete circumference is preserved, but only to a height of between 10 mm and 30 mm. The break is above the maximum width. At the front the principal feature is the line at the bottom of the waist extending from side to side, which serves also as the top of the pubic triangle, of which only a part of the right side inclined line survives. At the rear the piece is very slightly curved, without any prominence at the buttocks. The groove between the legs ends in the area of the buttocks and the base of the groove indicating the spine begins 9 mm above the top of the groove between the legs and 3 mm to the right so that there is a slight asymmetry at this point.
Width at the bottom of the waist 75 mm.
EstH 404±40 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, width at bottom of waist)

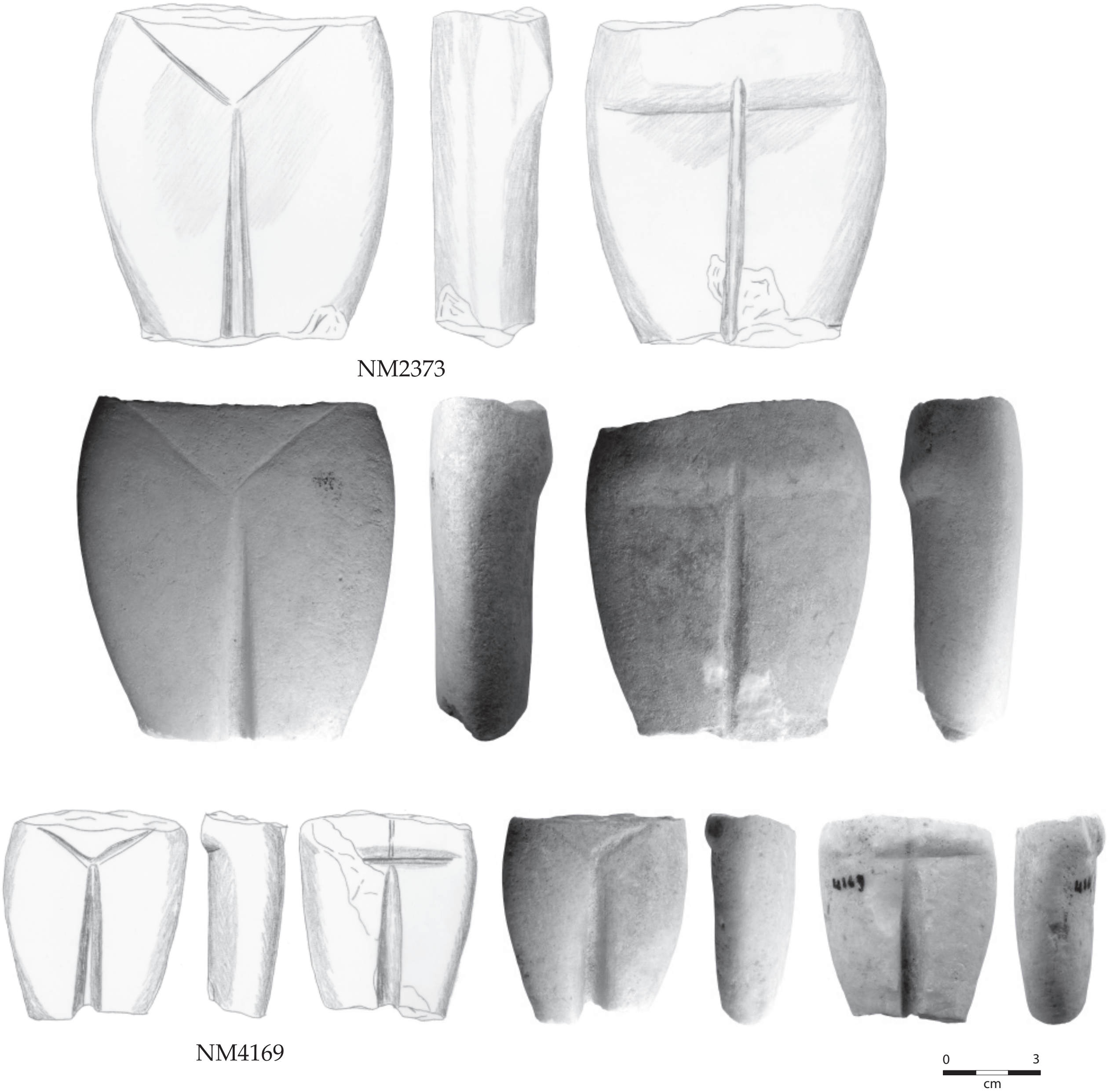


Figure 3.26. *Pelves and upper legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Pelves (including pelves with legs)

NM2373 (Keros 63.51) Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.26)
1963
Max 125 mm; MaxV 103 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken below the waist and at the knees. The knees are indicated by a marked narrowing in width seen clearly on the right hand side. The groove between the legs is carefully executed at the front with a width at the break of 10 mm and depth of 6 mm. The groove between the legs ascends almost to the apex of the pubic triangle indicated by two incised lines of length 35 mm on the right and 37 mm on the left. The groove between the legs does not precisely intersect with the apex of the pubic triangle (the intersection of the two inclined lines) but intersects 2 mm towards the left with the lower part of the incised line at the top of the left leg. This asymmetry is more clearly seen at the back, where the groove between the legs does not descend vertically from the buttocks. The outline of the upper legs forms a gentle convex curve so that the maximum width is below the apex of the pubic triangle. This is 90 mm.
At the rear, the groove between the legs is asymmetrical so that it does not descend vertically downwards from the cleft between the buttocks but inclines to the left so that at the break near the knees the distance from the groove to the left leg is 29 mm and on the right is 32 mm. The groove at the knees survives clearly, although damaged, at the right-hand side immediately above the break. The groove between the legs at the rear is only 5 mm wide and 3 mm deep. The buttocks are shown by a pronounced increase in thickness and so form a lightly inclined surface which looks like a protrusion,

although the thickness does not narrow immediately above this feature for the buttocks. The groove extends across the buttocks and then ends. If there were a groove for the spine, it is not visible at the lower part of the back. The buttocks are emphasized by a shallow groove at the top of the legs. The width at the upper break is 86 mm and the thickness at this point is 33 mm.
A close parallel is NM166 from Phiondas (Legaki 2017, fig. 16.3) which has a number of close resemblances. This piece is assigned by Getz-Gentle to the 'Bastis sculptor' (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 108, fig. 46; Getz-Gentle 2001, 95). The present find of a fragment from a secure context brings us closer to recognizing these traits as typologically authentic, although at least one further piece from a secure context would permit confirmation. The specific features establishing the comparison are the shape of the thighs, the treatment of the pubic triangle and the formation of the buttocks (although in the Phiondas piece the groove between the legs does not extend as far as the buttocks).
EstH 450±45 mm (comp. NM166, Phiondas, maximum width of upper legs)

NM4169 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.26)
1967, found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 71 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knees, and the minimum point on the knee is visible on the right leg. Broken at the pelvis and if the horizontal upper edge of the pubic area was represented, it is not preserved. The inclined incisions defining the lower pubic area are preserved to a length of 18 mm on the right and 18 mm on the left. The width of the groove near the knee is 9 mm and the depth is 12 mm. The width of the groove at the rear is 6 mm and the depth is 3 mm. At the back the buttocks are indicated by a pronounced thickening and an incised line below. The groove between the legs narrows to a vertical incision at the buttocks. The maximum width at the top of the thighs and base of the pelvis is 53 mm.
EstH 298±30 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width at base of pelvis)

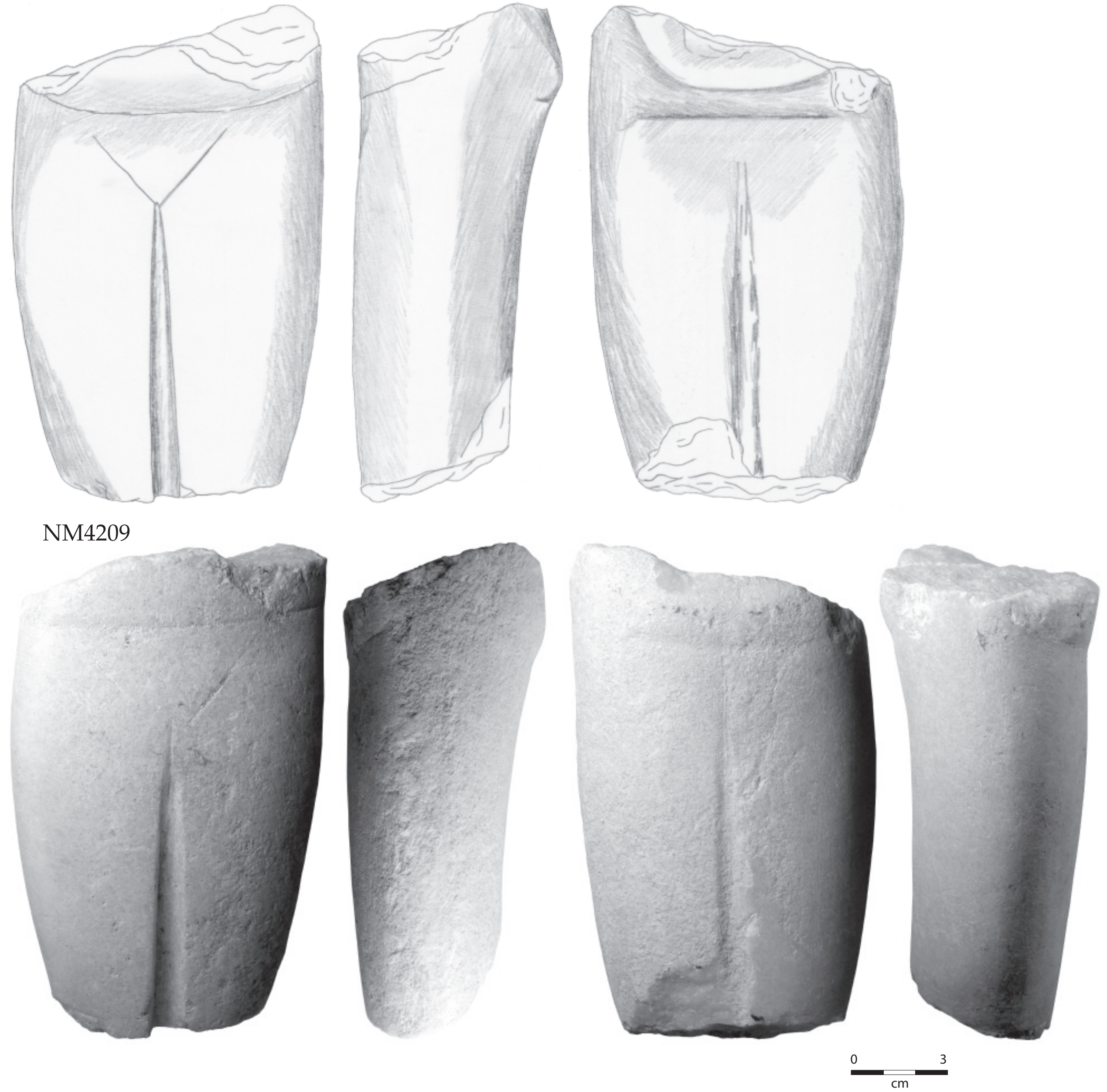


Figure 3.27. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4209 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.27)
1967
Max 157 mm; MaxV 149 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the waist and above the knees. Maximum width at waist 90 mm. Maximum width at pelvis 92 mm. At the front there is an incision at the lower waist, which is slightly higher on the left side of the body than on the right side. The pubic triangle is marked by two very fine incisions of length 34 mm on the right and 40 mm on the left. The incision on the right does not extend up to the waist. The incision between the legs is well executed, and at the lower break is 10 mm wide and 7 mm deep. Some tool marks are still visible. At the back there is a pronounced incision below the buttocks, which are lightly shown in relief. Above the buttocks none of the back is preserved. The division between the legs at the back is shown by a very shallow groove reaching 8 mm in width and only 2 mm or 3 mm in depth. The maximum width of the gently sloping thighs is located slightly below the pubic triangle.
EstH 482±48 mm (comp. NM4675, Galanis confiscation, maximum width at pelvis)

55002 Pelvis, upper legs and right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.28)
Max 213 mm; MaxV 207 mm
Two breaks
This is one of two instances where a piece formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection, and now in the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art (GM1017), joins with a fragment in the Naxos Museum (NM4272). The join was noted by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 320) during

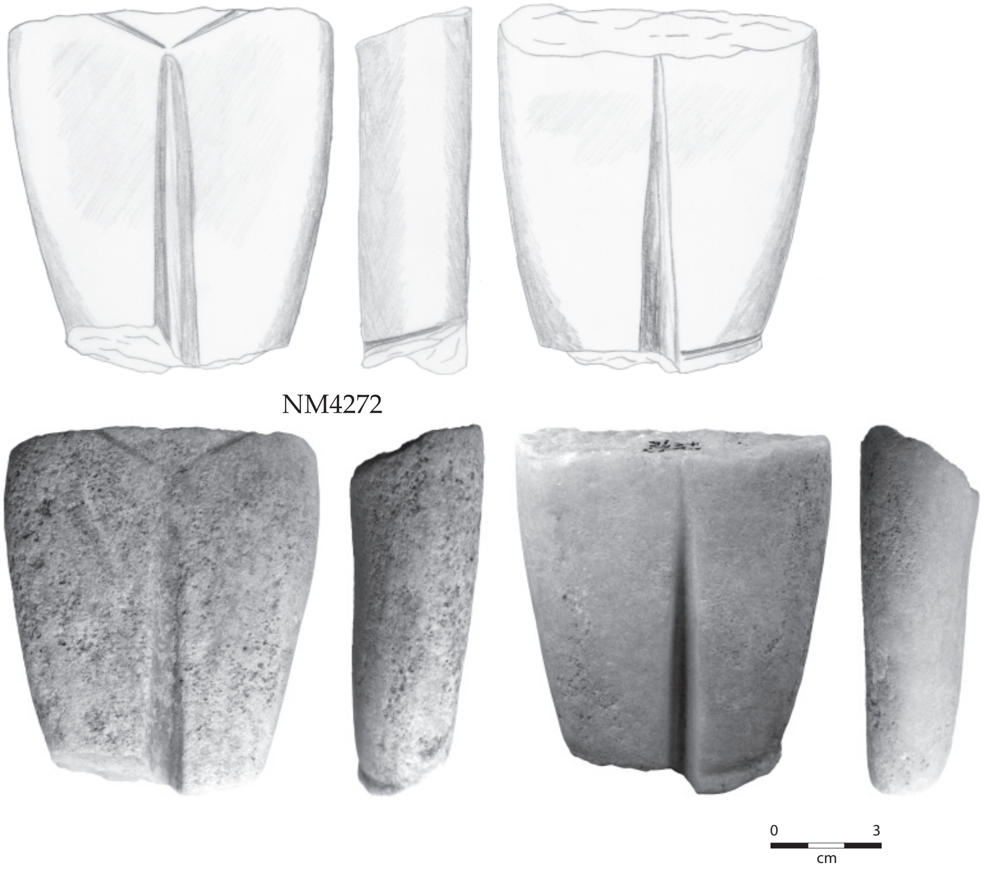


Figure 3.28. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

a systematic comparison of pieces acquired from the Erlenmeyer Collection, which were suspected of having been looted from the Special Deposit North on Kavos. The other piece is **55001**, below.
Formed of NM 4272 and GM1017 (Goulandris Museum).
The join is at the right knee.
The joining pieces are assigned to the Spedos variety.
EstH 443±44 mm (comp. SM1176, Chalandriani, maximum width at base of pelvis). Alt. comp., NM4181, Keros, 423±42 mm
First published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 155 no. 116, 320–21)

NM4272 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.28)
1967
Max 109 mm; MaxV 99 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Note that this piece is documented as joining with the fragment GM1017 formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 320–21).
Broken at the knees and at the pelvis, preserving part of the pubic triangle. The upper legs are only lightly convex and the piece is notably flat. The thickness at the pelvis is 29 mm and at the knees 25 mm. The two inclined incisions marking the pubic triangle are only partly preserved. At the apex the groove between the legs begins which, at the knees, is 9 mm wide and 9 mm deep. At the rear the piece is broken below the buttocks. The groove behind the knee is preserved on the right leg at the back, rising slightly to the side. From the back the piece is slightly asymmetrical, the groove between the legs running down slightly toward the left. The width of the groove at the back toward the knees is 7 mm and the depth 6 mm.
The maximum width at the base of the pelvis is 84 mm.
EstH 443±44 mm (comp. SM1176, Chalandriani, maximum width at base of pelvis). Alt. comp., NM4181, Keros, 423±42 mm
First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968a, pl. 333δ, bottom left)

GM1017 Right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (not illustrated)
Max 108 mm; MaxV 108 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The preserved part of the thigh shows that the legs were lightly flexed at the knees. The knee is indicated by a slight protrusion. The contours of the lower leg are straight on all sides. The ankle is modelled rather than incised. The inclined foot is lightly arched at the top and flat at the sole. The legs were joined, differentiated by a deep cleft at the front, and a shallower cleft at the back. The feet were joined at the back and carved separately at the front. See Getz-Preziosi (1977, 85, fig. 71; 1983, 37, 43 note 1).
First published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 155 no. 116, 320–21)

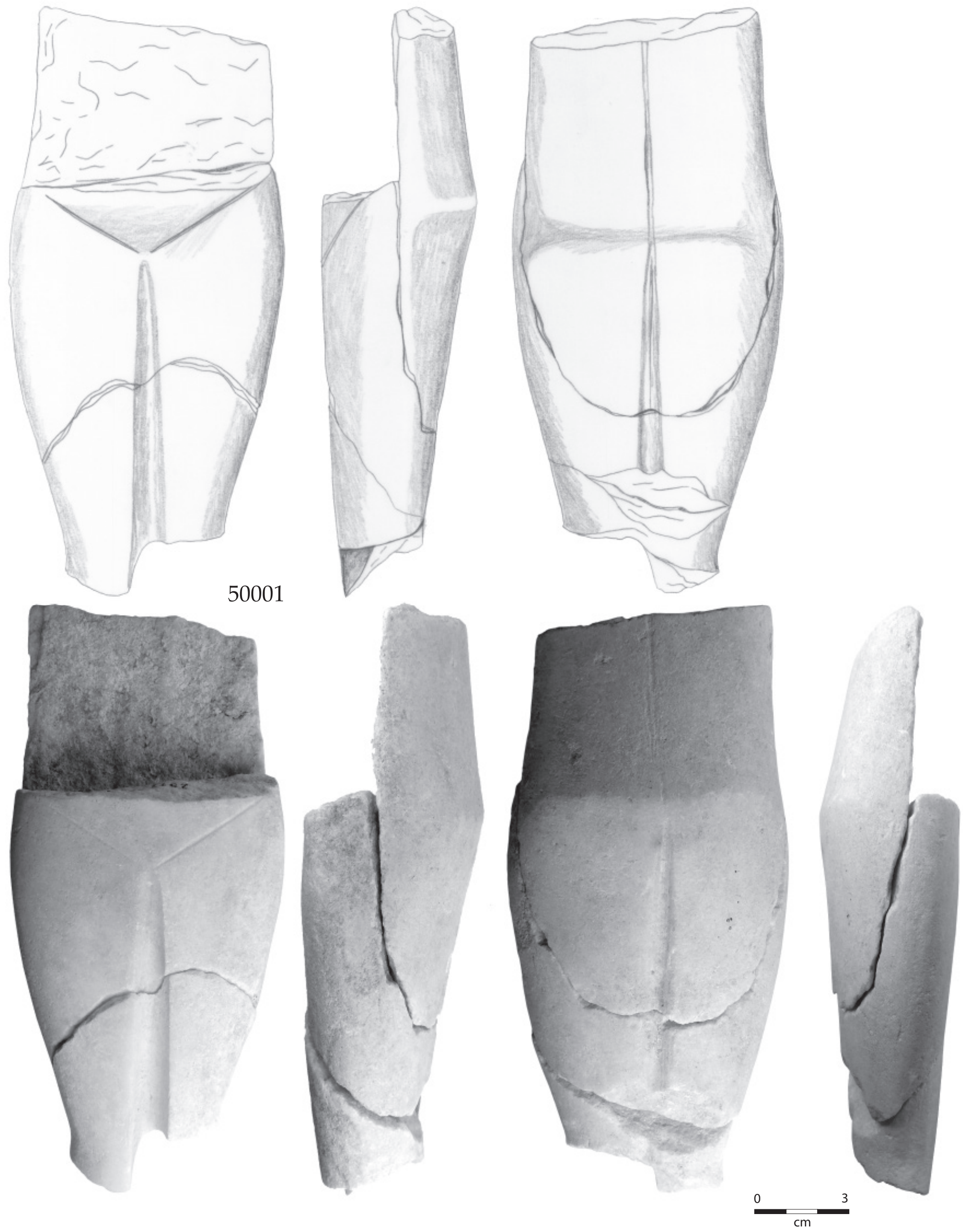
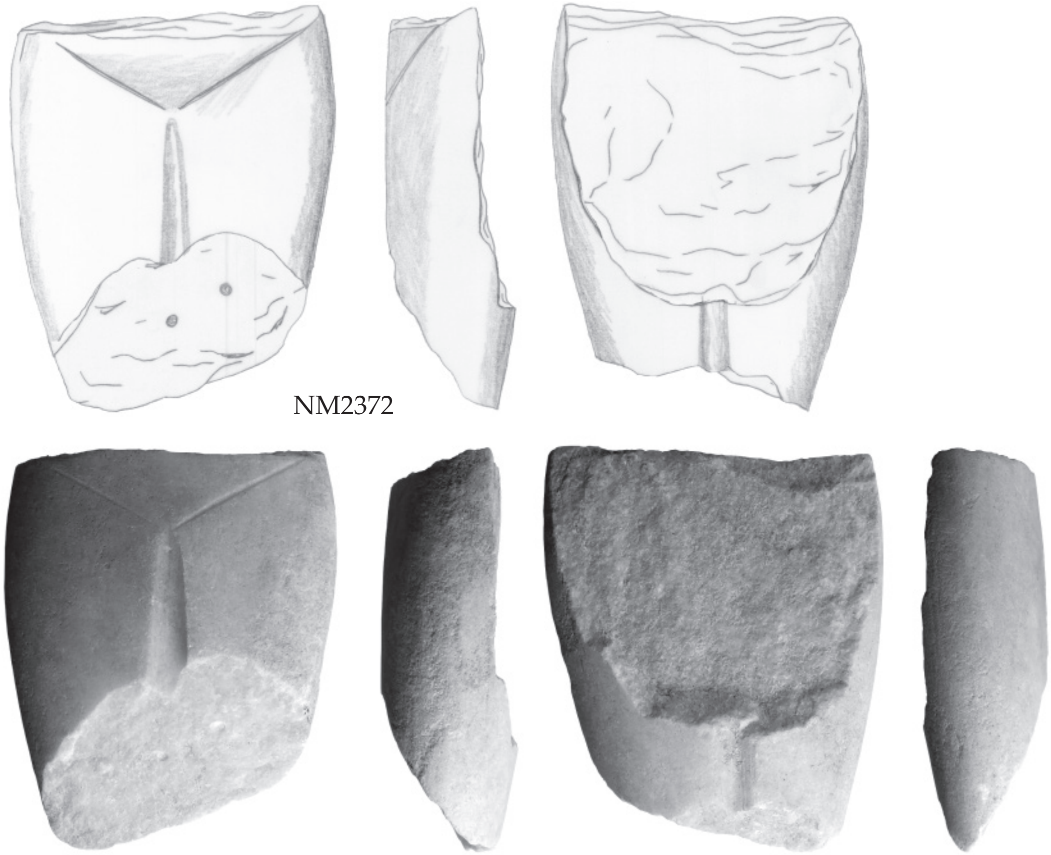


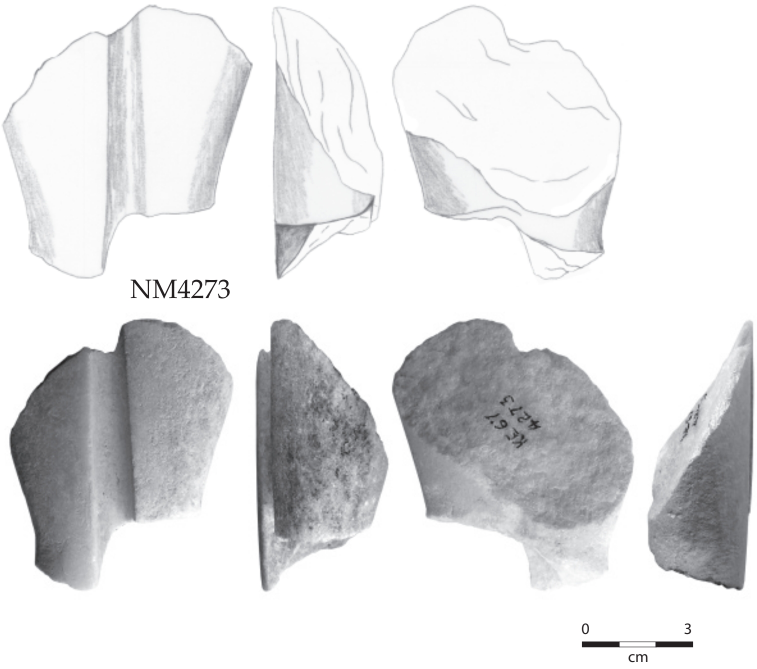
Figure 3.29. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

50001 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.29)
Max 185 mm; MaxV 183 mm
Overall, this piece has been very carefully executed, and the gentle curvature gives an elegant impression. Formed of NM2372, NM4273 and NM4203.
EstH 569±80 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, maximum width at pelvis)

NM2372 (Keros 63.39) Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.30)
1963
Max 117 mm; MaxV 96 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the waist and above the knees, with a careful groove separating the upper legs. The groove reaches a width of 9 mm at the break, and depth 4 mm. The pelvis and upper legs have a regular, gentle curve. The two inclining grooves of the



NM2372



NM4273

Figure 3.30. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

pubic triangle are indicated by incisions. The inclined incision of the pubic triangle at the top of the right leg is 34 mm. The corresponding incision at the top of the left leg is 38 mm to the break, although this slight asymmetry is not immediately obvious to the eye. Although the work is careful, the incision at the top of the right leg has not extended as far toward the waist as that on top of the left. There are traces of tool marks at the top of the pubic triangle: short horizontal incisions.

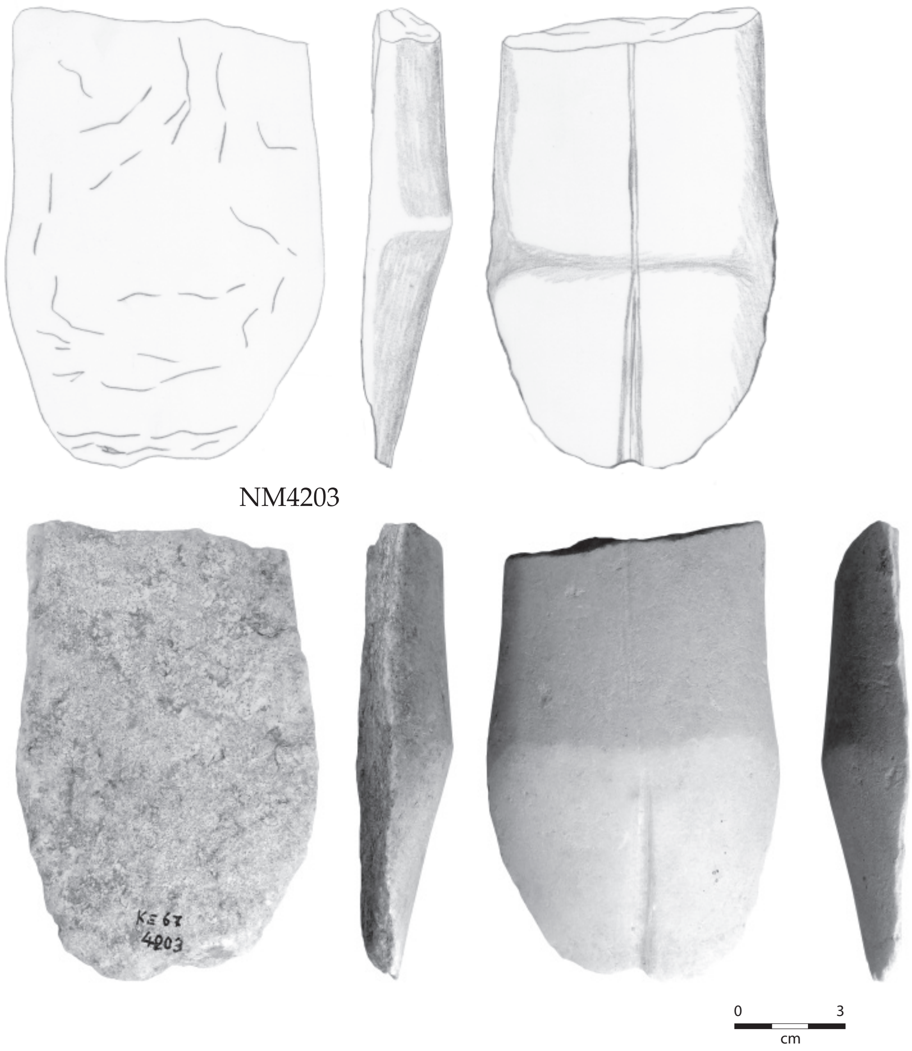


Figure 3.31. *Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Maximum width across pelvis 88.5 mm.
EstH 569±80 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, maximum width at pelvis). Alt. comp, EAM5107, Chalandriani, 489±49 mm

NM4273 Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.30)
1967
Max 80 mm; MaxV 76 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The lower part of the upper legs of the figure extending just below the knee at the right leg. The groove at the front very well executed. Width of groove at the knee 11 mm. Depth of groove at the knee 9 mm. The edges of the groove at the front are very straight, indicating the use of the saw, but there are no saw marks on the inside, since the declivity has been smoothed to give very rounded sides. At the front the surface from upper leg to lower leg is completely flat, so that there are no indications of the knee at the front. The position of the knee is indicated by the narrowing of the upper leg, which then widens at the knee just above the break. Looking at the right hand side, there is some rounding of the leg at the rear, although the front of the leg remains flat.

NM4203 Spall from back of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.31)
1967
Max 125 mm; MaxV 122 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
From the middle of the back down to the middle of the upper legs. The most prominent feature is the ridge which indicates the buttocks, above which the back slopes gently, with a narrow groove for the spine, which continues below the buttocks to give a well-pronounced groove dividing the upper legs, which at the break reaches 7 mm in width. The broken surface of the spall is flat, perhaps along the laminar plane of the marble. The gentle regularity of the curvature above and below the buttocks makes this a notably careful work. Beside the incision indicating the spine, and to the left, there is a short incision of length 18 mm, indicating a false start for the groove of the spine, which was abandonded when the more correctly central groove was established. The good preservation of the surface allows tool marks to be seen in the groove separating the upper legs. (The corresponding tool marks at the front on piece NM4273 have been smoothed away).
There is no good measure for comparison, as the complete width is not preserved.

Legs (including legs with feet)

Upper legs (including upper legs with knees, lower legs and feet)

NM4269 Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.32)
1967
Max 110 mm; MaxV 80 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above and below the knees. Note that the two constituent legs have been glued together in restoration: the break was possibly a recent one.
At the upper break the width is 88 mm and the thickness is 39 mm.
At the lower break the width is 83.5 mm and the thickness is 38 mm.
The depth of the groove at the front at the upper break is 12 mm, and the width is 15 mm.
The width at the minimum where the legs narrow across the knees is 83 mm.
EstH 609±61 mm (comp. NM167, Phiondas, minimum width at knees)

NM14846 (Keros 87.290) Back of right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.32)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, level 10
Max 49 mm; MaxV 42 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the pelvis and above the knee. The groove at the back was relatively shallow, being of depth 9 mm.
It is not possible to estimate the original height of this piece
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 280, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14840 (Keros 87.189) Right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.32)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (155;525)
Max 34 mm; MaxV 33 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above the knee and below the pelvis. The legs separate above the knee. Saw marks are visible in the rear groove.
No accurate size estimate is possible. If the lower break is seen as immediately above the knee, the width is 9 mm.
EstH 272±27 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, estimated width at knee)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.11, 7.12)

NM2238 (Keros 63.3) Left upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.32)
1963
Max 57.5 mm; MaxV 48 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the pelvis and above the knee. At the upper break the width is 42 mm and the thickness is 23 mm. At the lower break the width is 25 mm and the thickness is 15 mm. This is a notably flat piece. The groove at the front, which does not seem to have been cut through, was 8 mm deep, and at the rear only 3 mm. The width of the groove is not entirely clear.
There are no measurements to allow a size estimation for this piece, but it seems similar in scale to NM4303, for which an approximate height estimate of 492 mm was reached

NM2239 (Keros 63.35) Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.33)
1963
Max 68 mm; MaxV 55 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above the knees and below the pelvis. This piece is without distinguishing features, other than the grooves between the legs. The width of the groove at the front at the lower break is 13 mm, and the depth is 8 mm. The width of the groove at the lower break is 8 mm and the depth is 3 mm.
There is no adequate comparative measure for this piece, but for an approximate size comparison we may take the width above the knees, 60 mm, which suggests a height around 393 mm

NM2240 (Keros 63.14) Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.33)
1963
Max 68 mm; MaxV 62 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The upper legs are fairly convex. The piece is broken below the pubic triangle and at the knees, where the knee is plastically indicated without a separate incision. The legs were separated from just above the knee. The groove at the front is 10 mm wide just above the knees and 8 mm deep. At the rear it is 6 mm wide above the knees and 3 mm deep. At the back the position of the buttocks is indicated only by light modelling, above which the groove of the spine begins, which is 2 mm wide at the break and 1 mm deep. The groove between the upper legs and the groove for the spine are not well aligned. The spine begins 3 mm to the right of the groove between the upper legs. The maximum width is 47 mm.
EstH 274±27 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width)

NM2241 (Keros 63.40) Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.33)
1963
Max 69 mm; MaxV 45 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken above the knees and below the pelvis, with no indication remaining of the pubic triangle or other significant features. The width at the lower break is 45 mm. The width of the groove at the front at the lower break is 11 mm, depth 9 mm; at the rear the width is 6 mm, the depth 2 mm. The width of the left leg at the front reaches 33 mm, and would have been originally at least 35 mm.
EstH 359±36 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, estimated width of left leg)

NM2242 (Keros 63.45) Fragmentary slice from the upper right or left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.33)
1963
Max 69 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Clearly well modelled, but very fragmentary. The front surface was flattened slightly. It is difficult now to estimate the width or depth of the groove, although clearly this piece was joined to the other leg. It is not possible to give an accurate comparative measure for this piece, since the slice falls below the pelvis and above the knees, but it can be stated that the width at the knees must have been less than the preserved width of 55 mm. It was only possible to make an approximate comparison with the thighs of NM4691, giving a suggested height in the region of 598 mm. It is broadly comparable in size with NM9252, which joins with NM9246 (**50002**, Fig. 3.39), both from the Special Deposit North.

NM2262 (Keros 63.10) Right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.33)
1963
Max 59 mm; MaxV 56 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The piece is broken at the knee, where a slightly inclined incision survives. The groove between the legs at the front is deep (9 mm at the front and 6 mm at the rear). It was joined above the knee and open below that point. This is a well-preserved piece of notably fine-grained marble, and gives a notably slender impression. The preserved thickness is 21 mm, which must be close to the maximum thickness at this point. This is a difficult piece for size comparandum, but the minimum width near the right knee can be measured, and is 11 mm.
EstH 180±18 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, minimum width at right knee)

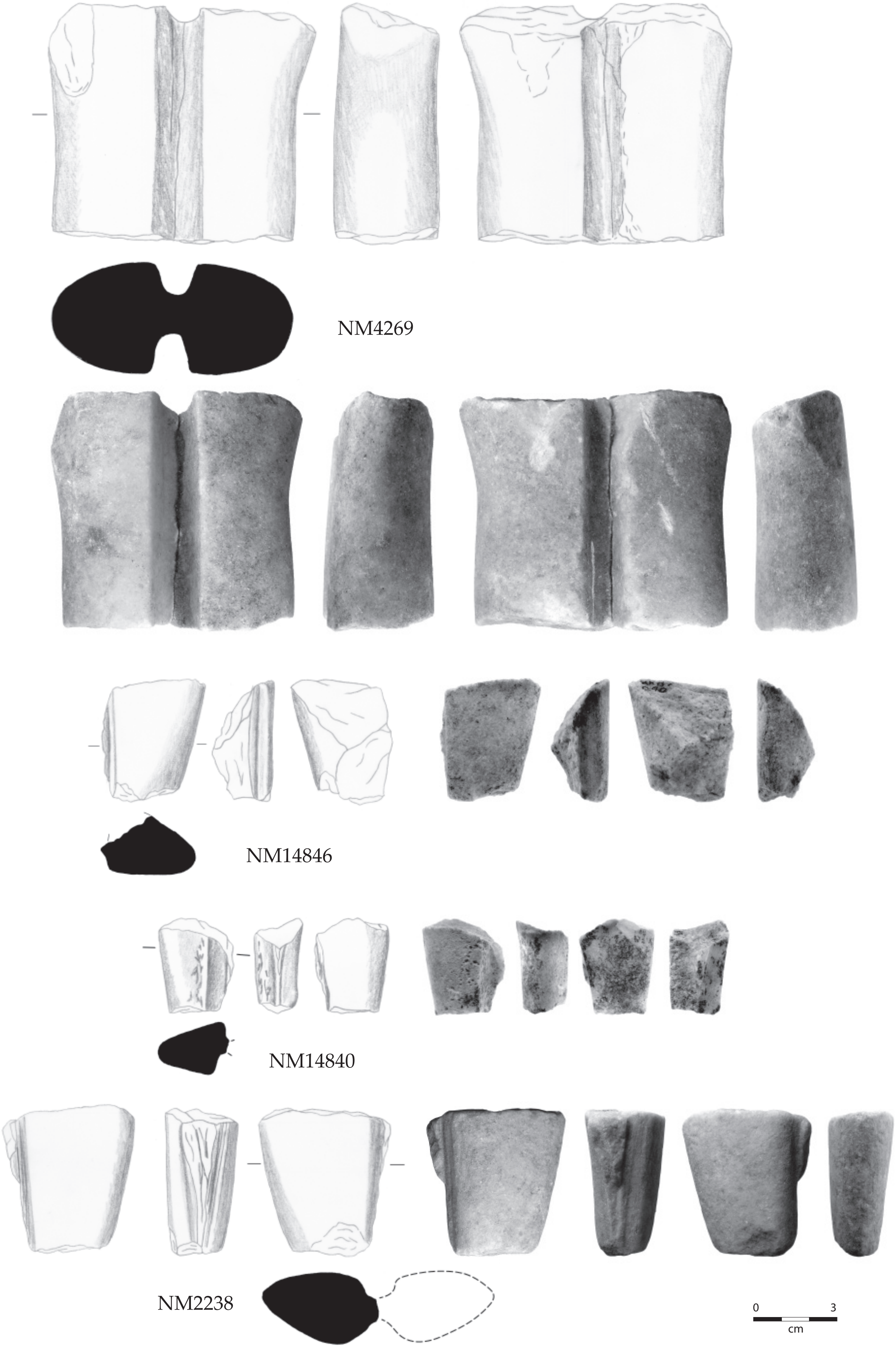

NM4269
NM14846
NM14840
NM2238
0
3
cm

Figure 3.32. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

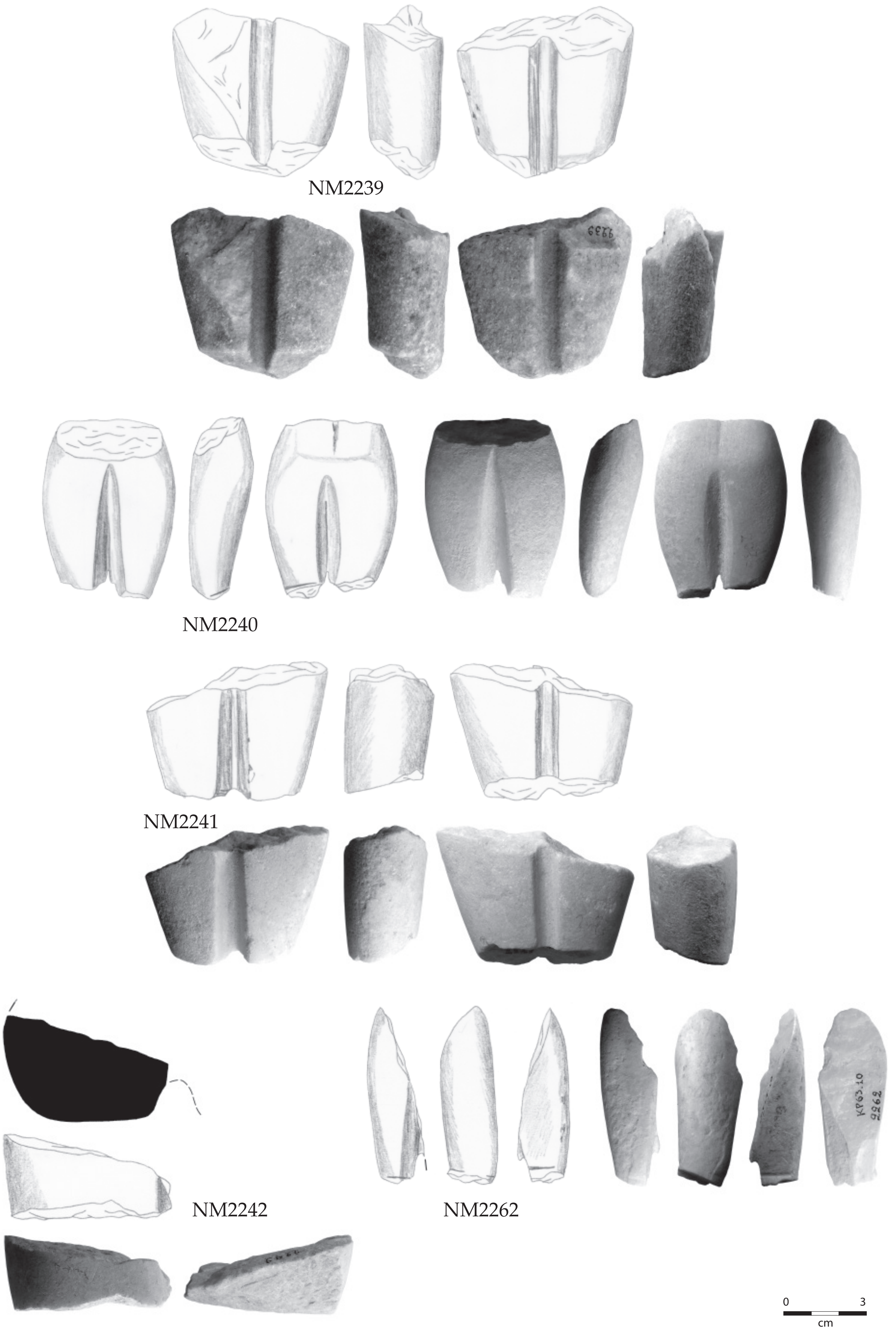

NM2239
NM2240
NM2241
NM2242
NM2262
0
3
cm

Figure 3.33. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

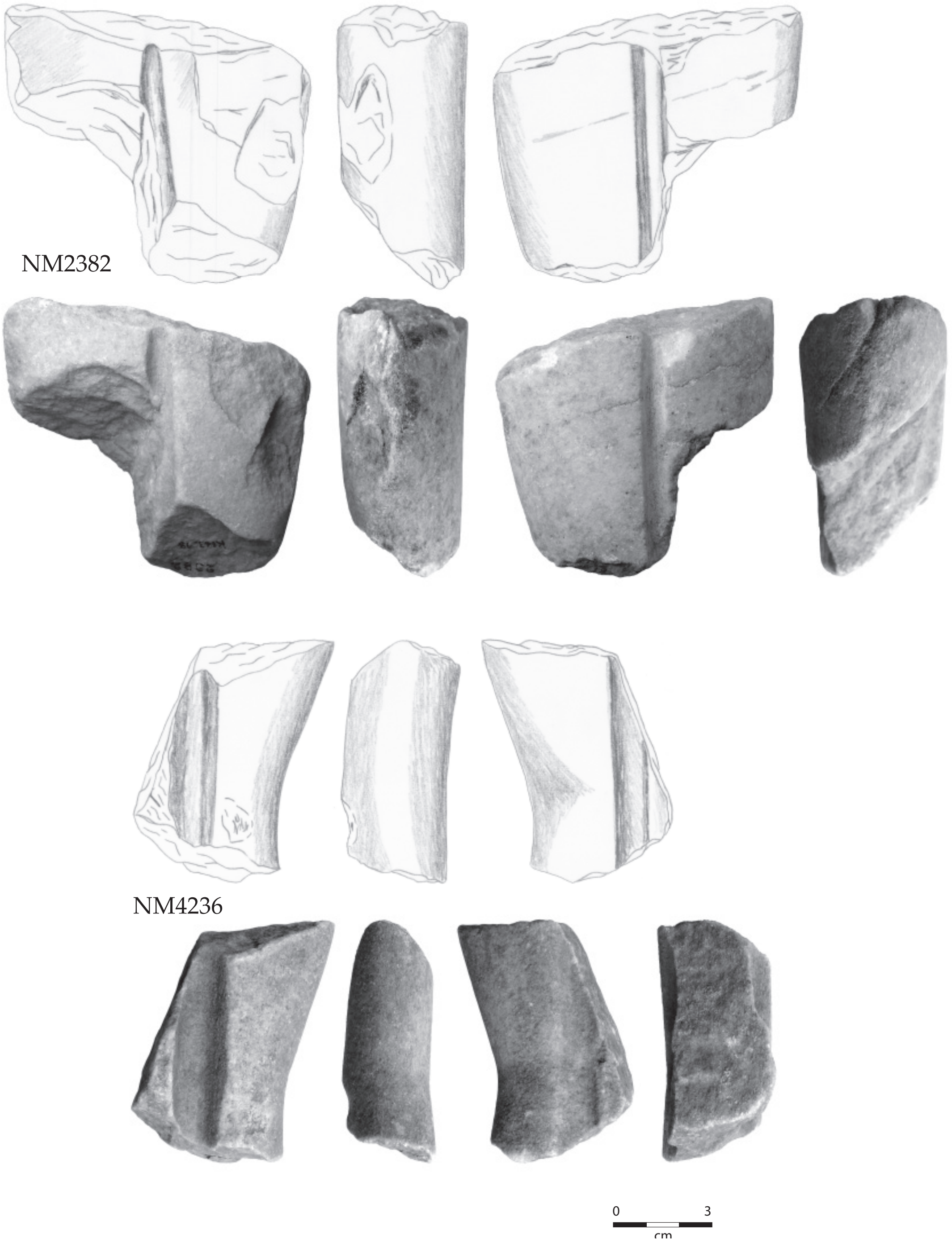


Figure 3.34. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM2382 (Keros 63.18) Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.34)
1963
Max 105 mm; MaxV 82 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the pelvis and above the knees. The maximum width is 91 mm. This piece was broken near the widest part, so that the measure of 91 mm can be used for the purpose of size estimation. The section is almost symmetrical although slightly more curved at the rear than at the front. The groove at the front at the upper break is 6 mm wide and 2 mm deep, and at the rear is 7 mm wide and 4 mm deep. Very few features remain on this piece.
EstH 539±54 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width)

NM2384 (Keros 63.16) Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figure of Spedos variety (Figs 3.35, 3.36)
1963
Max 190 mm; MaxV 180 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Thickness at upper break 68.5 mm, width at upper break 102 mm. Width at lower break 89 mm; thickness at lower break 57 mm. The most prominent feature is the knees, indicated by incisions going all around, although stopping at the front before reaching the groove between the legs. The upper leg narrows to the knees, and below the knees the lower leg widens slightly, reaching its maximum width about 40 mm below the knee. The grooves at front and back are similar in width and depth: 15 mm width and 5 mm depth.
This is the knees and legs of a well-finished piece of the Spedos variety at the flatter end of the spectrum of plasticity.
EstH 926±90 mm (comp. NM4676, Galanis confiscation, width at knees)
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.2)

NM4236 Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.34)
1967
Max 79 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the pelvis and below the knee. It narrows markedly at the knees. The deeper groove is at the back and is 14 mm wide and 10 mm deep. The groove at the front is 11 mm wide and 3 mm deep. The sculpture broadens slightly below the knee, so that the only distinctive measure is the width of this right leg at the knee, which from the cut to the outer edge is 28 mm.
EstH 341±40 mm (comp. NM1919, Aghioi Anargyroi, width of right leg at knee)

NM4270 Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.37)
1967
Max 107 mm; MaxV 87 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the knees and below the pelvis. The sculpture is markedly flat. The width at the upper break is 94 mm, where it is 28 mm thick. At the lower break it is 68 mm wide and 25 mm thick. The groove between the legs at the front at the knees is 9 mm in width and 6 mm in depth, and at the rear is 7 mm in width and 3 mm in depth. The knees are indicated by perfectly horizontal incisions.
This is an exceptionally well executed piece. The comparison piece is of the Kavos sub-variety (so called 'Goulandris sculptor') and this fragment seems quite close in style to the comparandum, but this piece lacks sufficient detailed observations to allow an attribution to specific sub-variety.
The minimum width at the knees (70 mm) is best calculated from the width of the left leg which is 35 mm.
EstH 607±61 mm (comp. NM4675, Galanis confiscation, estimated minimum width at knees)

NM4302 Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.37)
1967
Max 69 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The piece has some resemblances with Dokathismata variety. Broken above and slightly below the knees, which are shown in light relief at the front. At the top break the piece is 51 mm wide and 20 mm thick. At the lower break the piece is 45 mm wide and 20 mm thick. The width of the groove at the lower break is 9 mm and the depth is 4 mm. At the back at the upper break the width of the groove is 5 mm and 2 mm deep.
The minimum width above the knees is 42 mm.
EstH 355±36 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, minimum width above knees). Alt.comp, EAM6140.21, Spedos, 290±29 mm. Alt. comp., AKR2684, Akrotiri, 316±32 mm

NM4303 Upper and lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.37)
1967
Max 89 mm; MaxV 83 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
The upper leg narrows markedly to the knee. The piece is flat in profile. The groove at the front is 7 mm in depth, and at the rear is 4 mm in depth. The location of the knee is marked by a narrow groove which runs horizontally from front to rear.
The only indicative measure is the width of the leg from the cut to the outside, which is 24 mm at the knee.
Note the comparandum piece is not a good parallel.
EstH 492±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, width at knee)

NM4451 Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.38)
1967
Max 68 mm; MaxV 54 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5
Broken near the pelvis. At the front the width of groove at the lower break is 6 mm, and the depth is 5 mm. At the back the width of groove is 6 mm and the depth of groove is 4 mm. The surface of this piece is greatly weathered, so that the original surface cannot always be distinguished instantly from the break. The original size of this piece cannot be accurately estimated. However, it can be said that the width of the right leg at the upper break, and therefore some small distance below the pelvis, is 27 mm. This gives a very rough estimate of 339 mm when compared with EAM6195 from Spedos.

NM8986 Left upper or lower leg of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.38)
1967
Max 120 mm; MaxV 110 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken either above the knee and below the pelvis, or below the knee and above the ankle. If this is a lower leg, it was joined to the other leg at about the knee, and presumably below the ankle. If this were an upper leg, the upper join is below the pelvis, and the lower join (well below the knees) is not preserved.
Maximum width at upper break 72 mm; thickness at upper break 74 mm; maximum width at lower break 49 mm; maximum thickness at lower break 46 mm.
The inner leg was carved through on all the length of this piece, and the ridge left by the incisions by saw from the front and from the back is particularly clear at the top of this piece, although it is clear that the piece had been fully sawn through along its entire length. We have regarded this as the left leg because the deep groove separating the legs is usually at the front on comparative pieces, and the flatter surface will be at the front if this is the left leg. At the upper break the groove at the front is 28 mm deep and at the rear is 20 mm deep. At the lower break the groove at the front is fully 35 mm and the groove at the back only 3 mm. A point of interest is that the groove at the front is so markedly deep in this piece, while the corresponding groove at the rear is so very shallow, while at the upper break the groove at the back is considerably deeper.
The lower break is old; the upper break is also old but there is a recent fracture on part of the upper break surface. Generally grade 2 preservation but with some traces of erosion and some pitting in places.
In selecting a comparandum for this piece, it has not been easy to find a large sculpture with so very shallow a groove at the back which has also been completely cut through along the leg. Using NM4691, the groove at the back at the cut-through knee is similarly shallow, whereas toward the ankle it is quite deep. Using NM169,

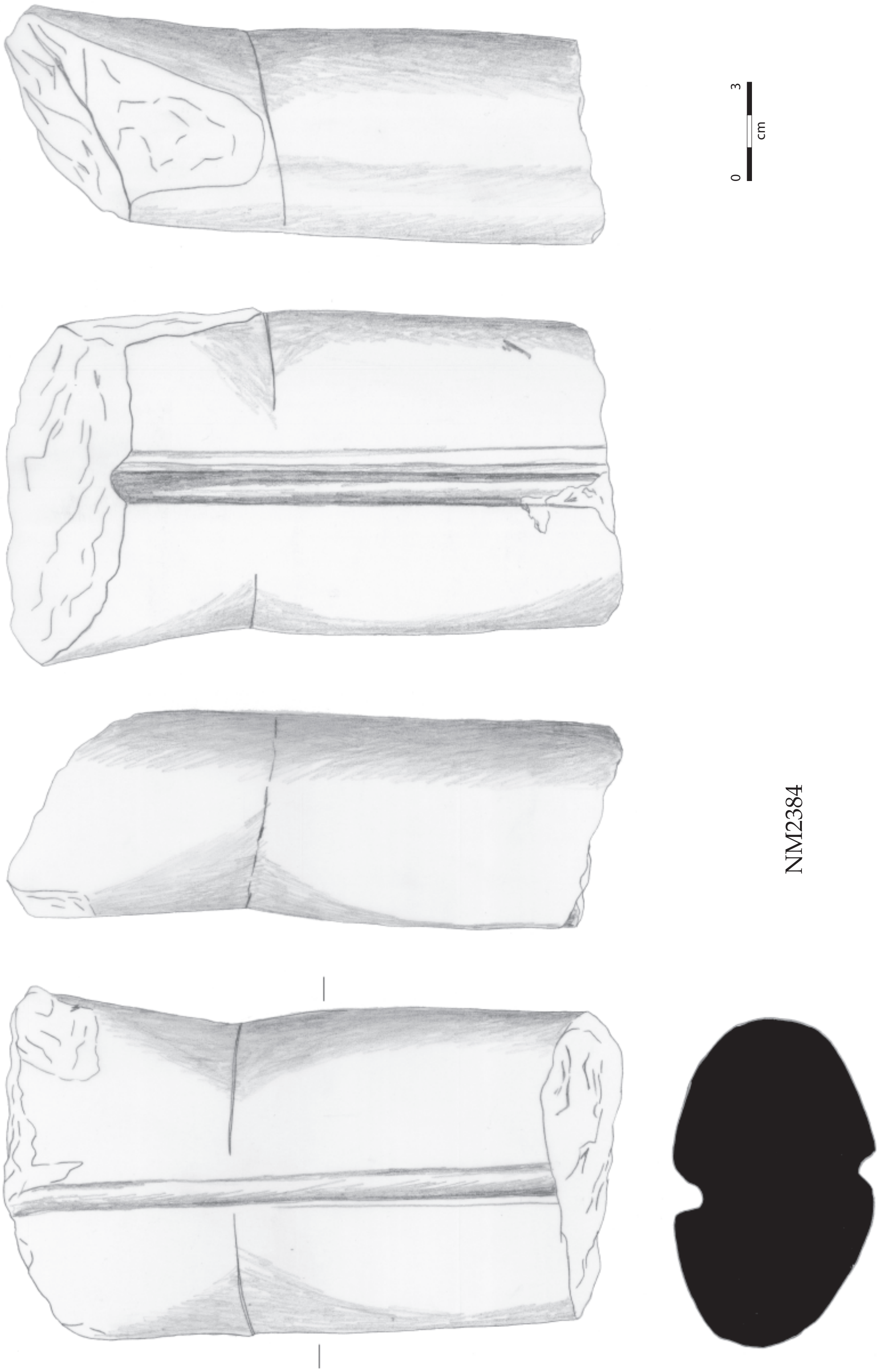

0
3
cm
NM2384

Figure 3.35. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

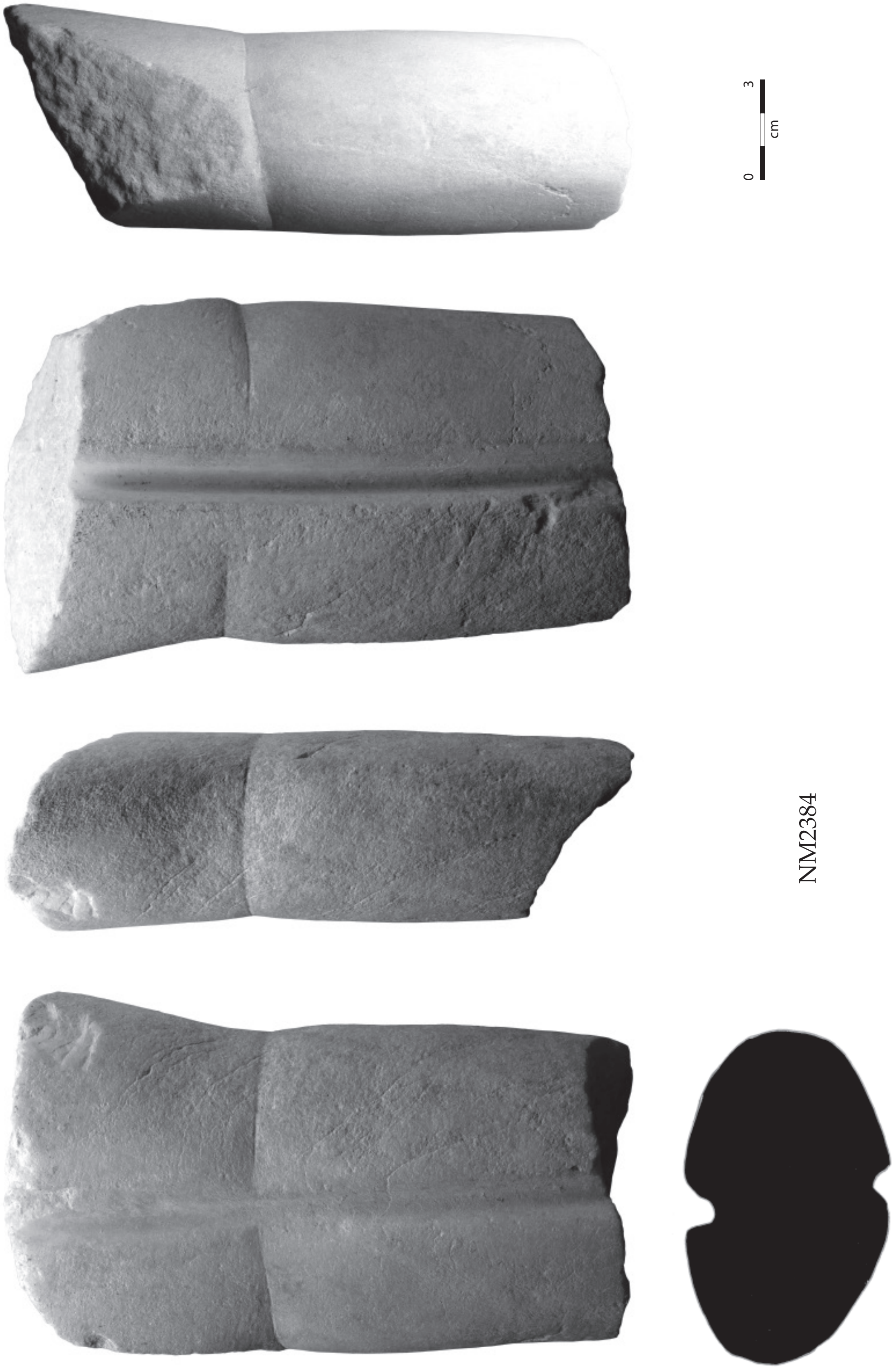

0
3
cm
NM2384

Figure 3.36. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

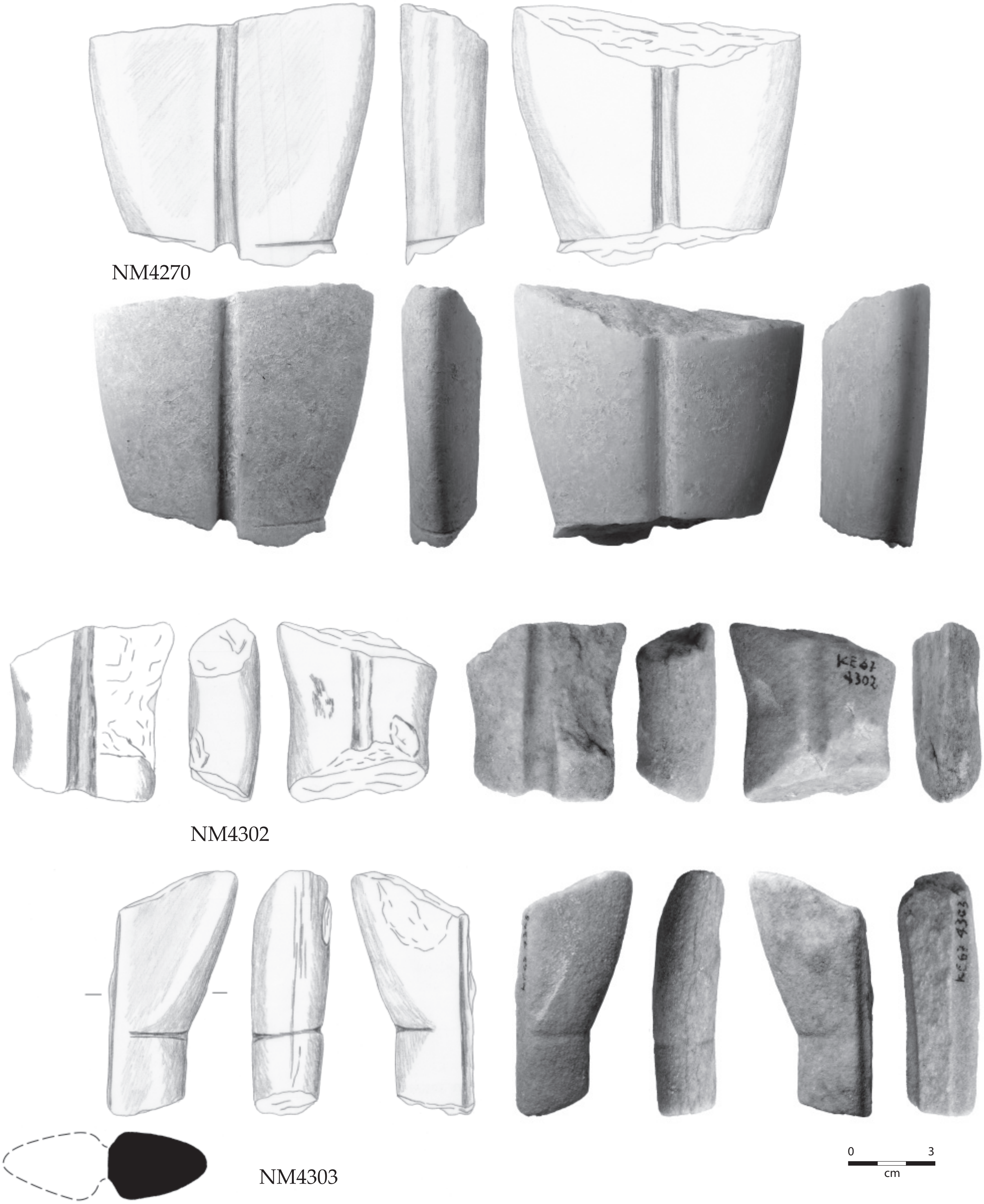

NM4270
NM4302
KE67 4302
NM4303
KE67 4303
0
3
cm

Figure 3.37. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

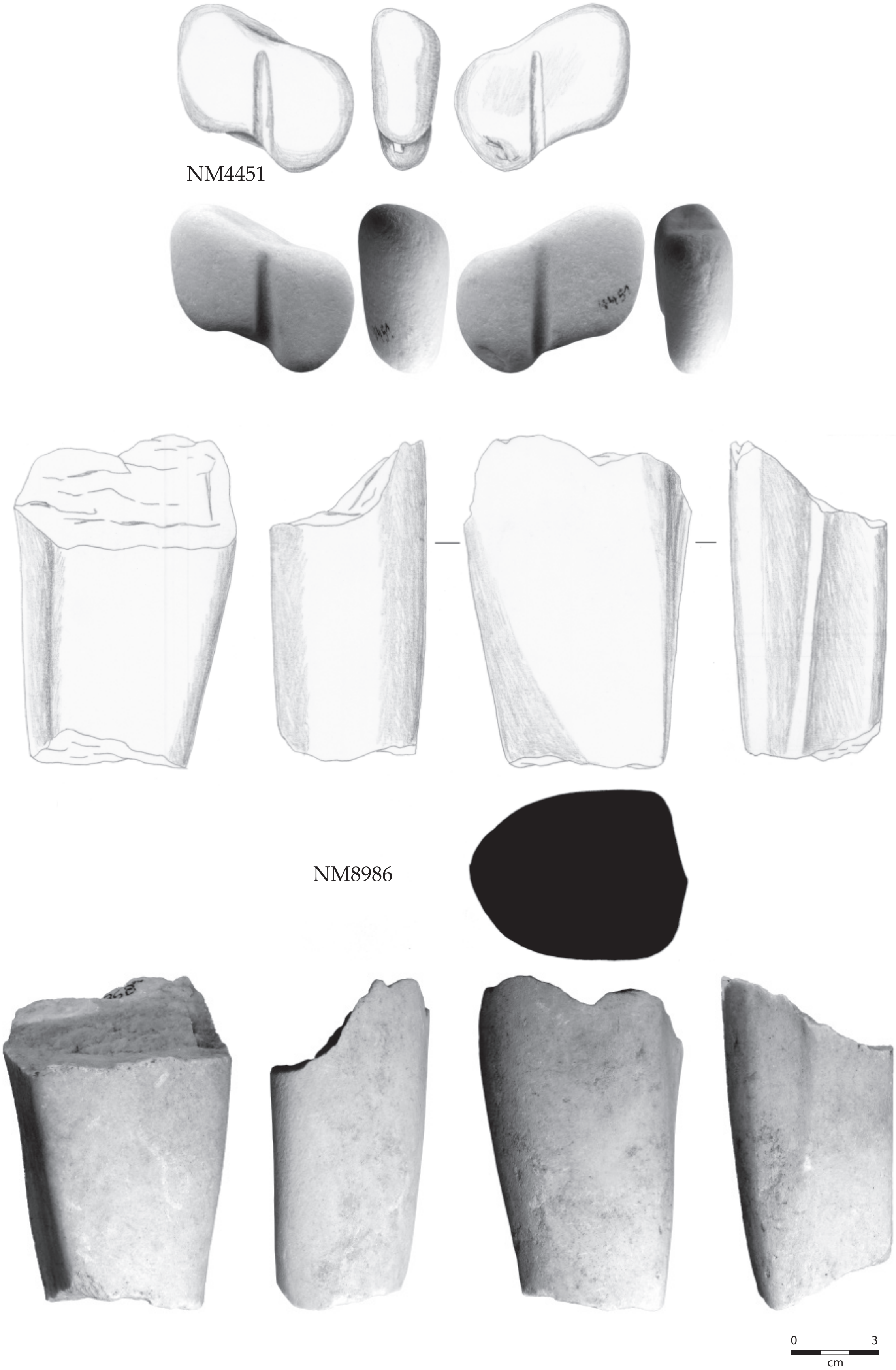

NM4451
NM8986
0
3
cm

Figure 3.38. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

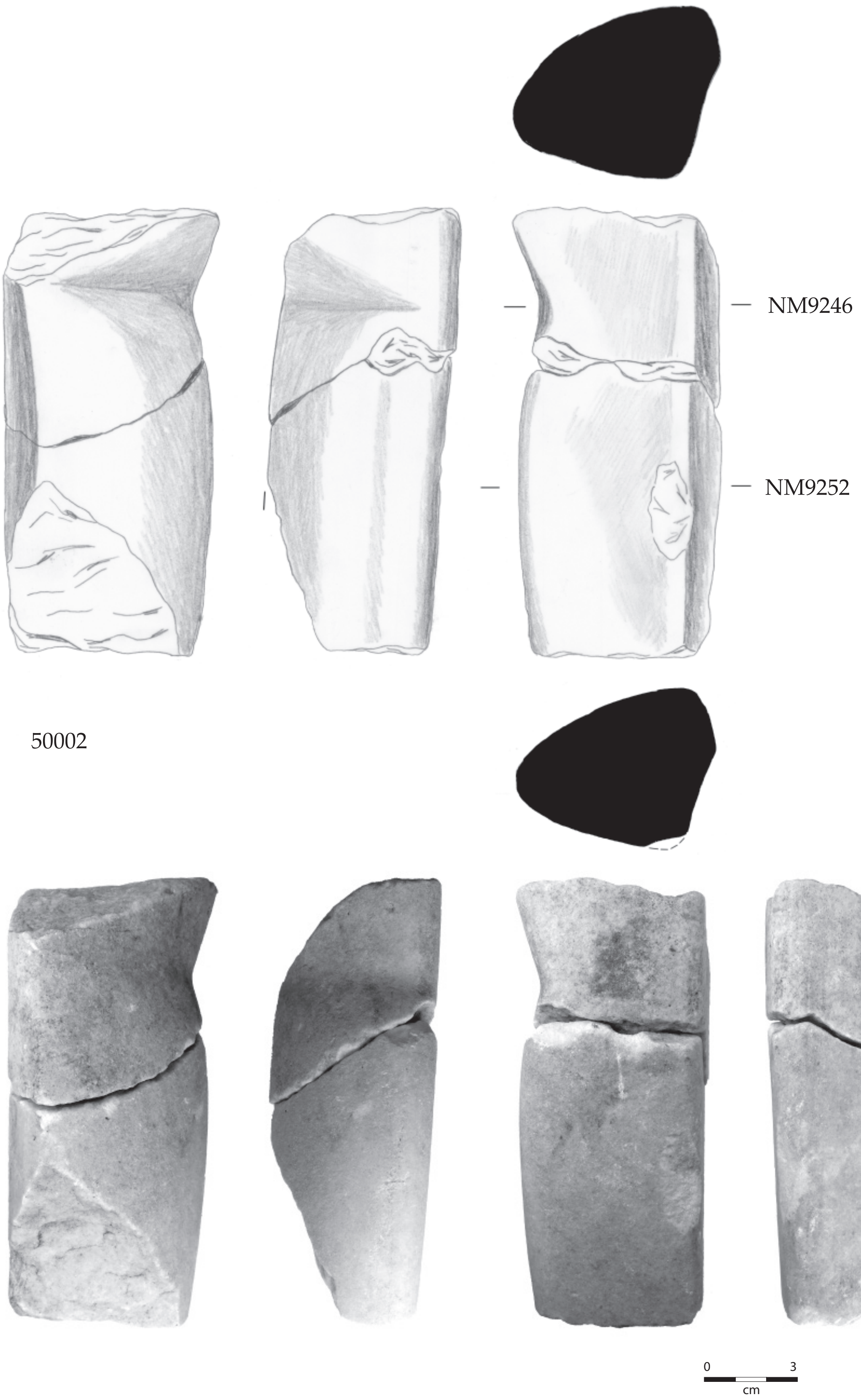

NM9246
NM9252
50002
0
3
cm

Figure 3.39. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

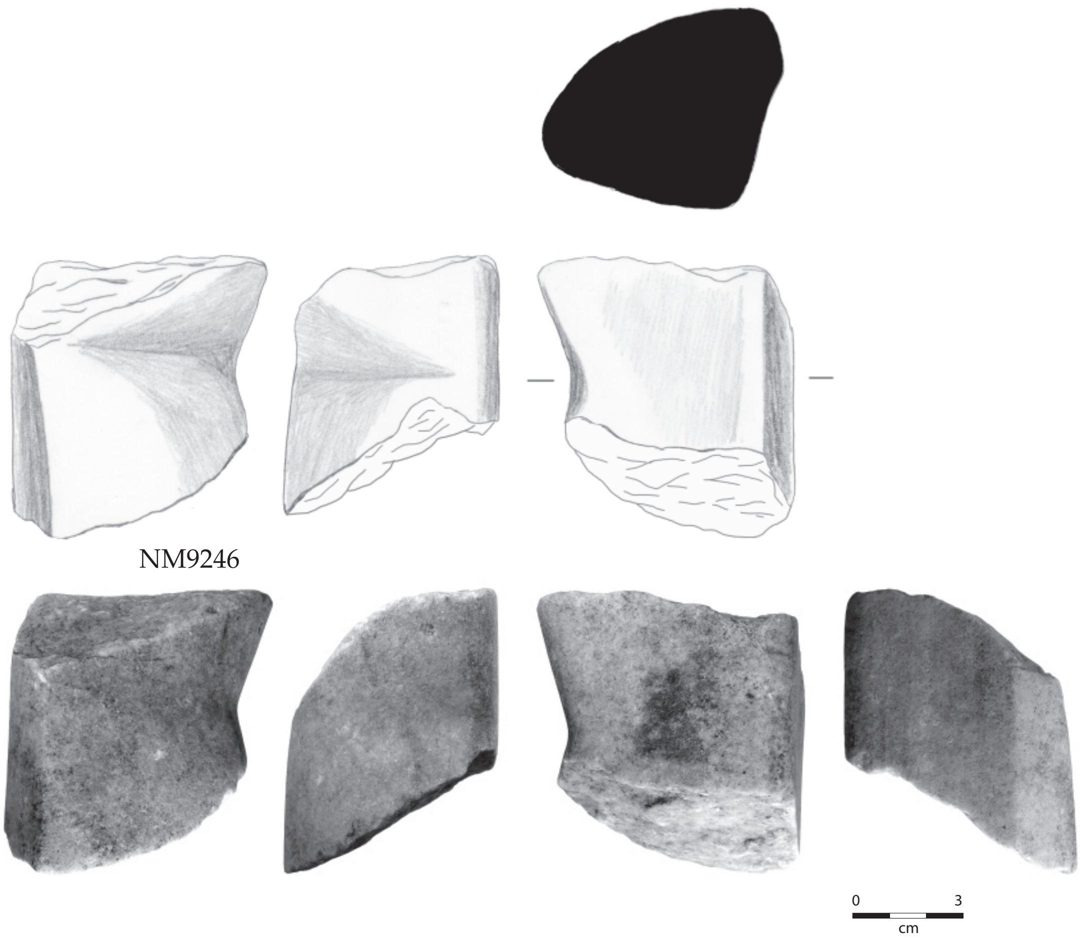


Figure 3.40. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

although small, and although the legs are not at any point separated, this piece is similar for the shallowness of the rear groove in comparison with the depth of the front groove between the legs. With EAM6140.21 (Fig. 2.4), the comparandum is only viable if seen as a fragment of the lower leg.

There is no certainty as to whether this is part of an upper or lower leg. If a lower leg, the original height would have been of the order of 1100 mm. If an upper leg, the original height would have been of the order of 880 mm. Taking note of the narrowing of the rear groove, this seems on balance more likely as the upper leg approaching down to the knee, and so the two calculations taking this as part of the upper leg are preferred, leading to an averaged estimate of 882 mm. In the circumstances this can only be an approximate measure, which on balance is preferred to the figure of the order of 1100 mm when the piece is seen as part of the lower leg.

EstH 882±200 mm (assuming upper leg, average of estimates using NM4691, Galanis confiscation, 962±96 mm, and NM169, Phiondas, 802±80 mm, both using width at lower break). Assuming instead a lower leg, the following estimates have been calculated. Comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos: using width at upper break, 1162±116 mm; width at lower break, 924±92 mm. Comp. NM4691, Galanis confiscation: using width at lower break, 1099±110 mm; width at upper break, 1219±122 mm. Comp. NM169, Phiondas: using width at lower break, 882±88 mm; width at upper break, 990±99 mm

First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, 349, fig. 23.4)

Knees (including knees with lower legs)

50002 Lower right leg and knee of large folded-arm sculpture of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.39)

Max 149 mm; MaxV 138 mm

When the two components are joined it is striking that the front of the piece is completely flat, and the knee is indicated by the careful modelling as the leg narrows at the knee, with absolutely no representation or suggestion of the kneecap itself. The modelling is careful, with no trace of an incised groove, as commonly used on pieces of smaller scale. The modelling is pronounced at the side, but at the rear the outline must have been almost straight, with only a limited diminution in the thickness of the piece, so that the knee is indicated only in the lateral outline of the sculpture.

These unassuming fragments, when measured in relation to the appropriate comparandum, are revealed to have come from one of the largest Cycladic sculptures known, and indeed the largest to have come from a secure context.

In view of the exceptional size of this piece, it is worth noting the relevance, not only of the largest known sculpture already known in the nineteenth century, namely the large piece reportedly from Amorgos in the National Museum in Athens (EAM3978) and of course the others published here from the Special Deposit North, but also two notably large pieces formerly in the Erlenmeyer collection, for which a provenance in the Special Deposit North has been suggested (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 106–7, nos. 27 & 28). Both are lower legs. In the case of number 27 the height from knee to ankle is 172 mm, leading to an estimate of the total original height

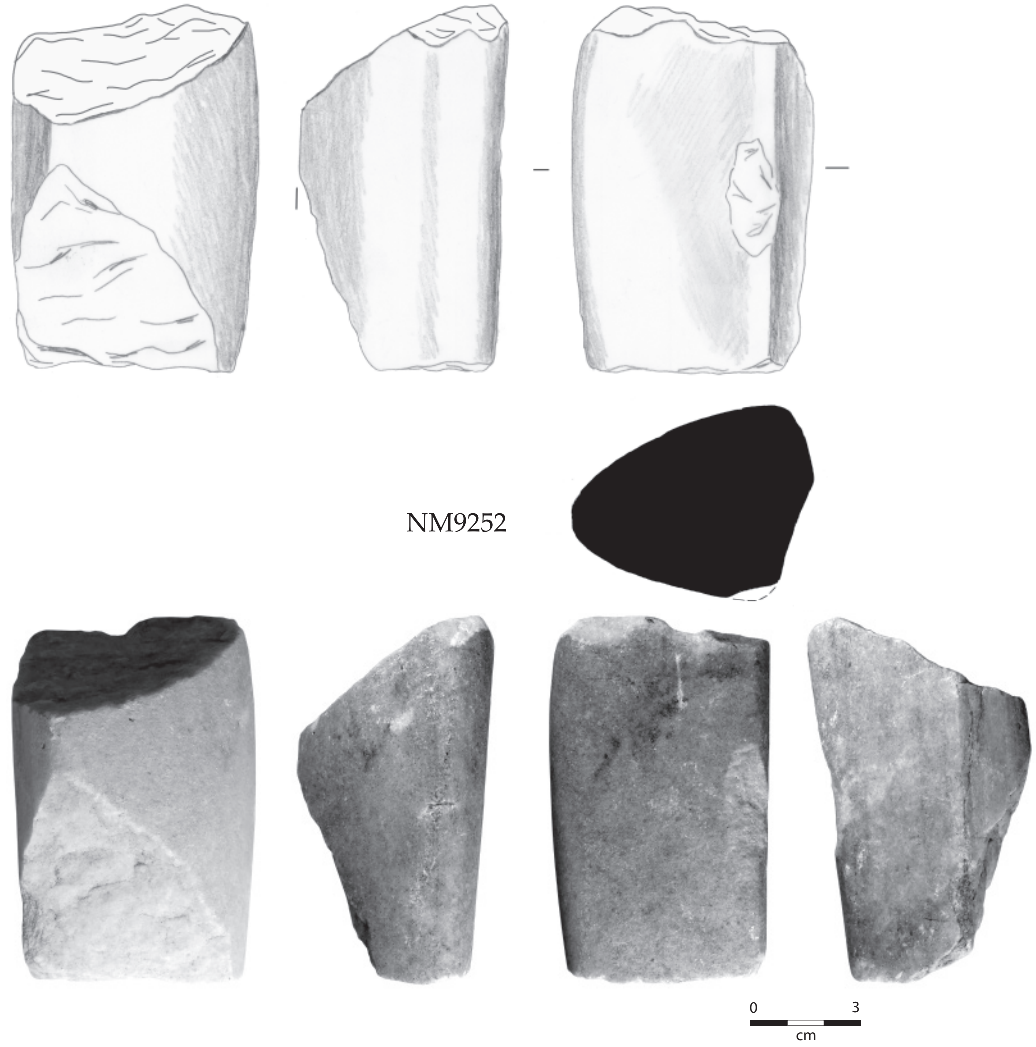
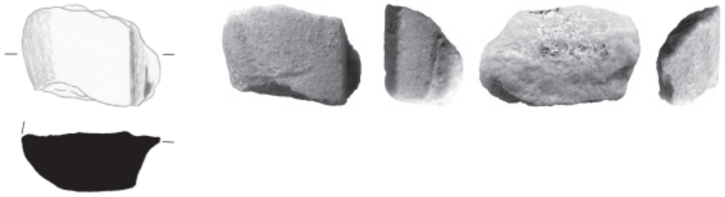


Figure 3.41. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

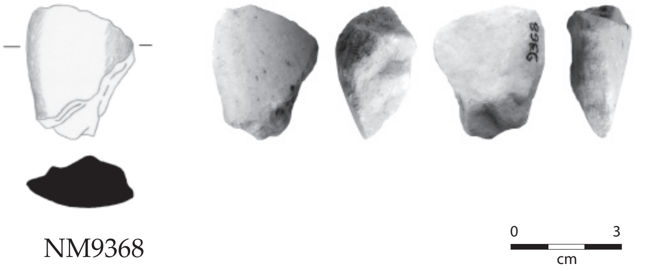
using NM4181 as comparandum of 969 mm. For number 28, the height from knee to ankle is 184 mm, leading to a height estimate using NM4181 of 1037 mm.
EstH 1237±124 mm (comp. EAM3978, Amorgos, maximum width at front of calf)

NM9246 Knee of right leg of large folded-arm sculpture of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.40)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 92 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
This is the well-modelled knee, shown by a pronounced narrowing on the outer side, although not apparently by an increase in thickness at the front. The sculpture had separated legs at the knee, and the ridge between the grooves produced by sawing from front and rear has been almost entirely smoothed away. The depth of the groove from the front is 40 mm, and at the rear 14 mm. The saw marks are still visible, although mainly smoothed away in the deeper groove at the front. The front surface is almost entirely flat, and the groove is at roughly right angles to it, likewise very flat, while the curved surface of the leg at the rear has pronounced curvature. The declivity (reduction in width) at the knee is shown by the incuse curvature of the surface at the side of the figure, producing the narrowing in width by which the knee is indicated.
Seen from the front, the minimum width at the knee is 53 mm.
EstH 1225±123 mm (comp. EAM3978 , Amorgos, minimum width at knee)

NM9252 Lower right leg of large folded-arm sculpture of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.41)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 105 mm; MaxV 94 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the knees and above the ankle. Its principal feature is the remarkable flatness of the front surface and the careful working of the curvature at the back of the leg. The legs were separated along the preserved length. The groove at the front is 35 mm deep, and the groove at the rear is 15 mm. In section, the front surface and the groove are seen as notably straight, and at approximately right angles, whereas the curving surface of the side and the rear of the calf is not far from the quarter of a circle in section. The maximum width at the front of the calf is 59.5 mm.
EstH 1237±124 mm (comp. EAM3978 , Amorgos, maximum width at front of calf). Alt. comp., NM4181, Keros, 914±91 mm; NM4676, Galanis confiscation, 1326±133 mm



NM9253



NM9368

Figure 3.42. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM9253 (Keros 63.34) Chip of right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.42)
1963
Max 36 mm; MaxV 25 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The incision at the knee is preserved. The chip is from the front surface; the rear surface does not survive. The cleft separating the legs is clearly preserved and was 8 mm in depth. The incision at the knee survives only to a length of 5 mm.
No accurate original size estimate is possible. The preserved width of the figure at the knee is 27 mm, and the piece might have been approximately 30 mm wide at this point.

NM9368 Spall from the leg, probably upper, of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.42)
1963
Max 36 mm; MaxV 36 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The width of the piece is 31 mm, and the maximum thickness is 15 mm. The limited curved surface is well preserved at the surface.

Lower legs (including lower legs with feet)

NM14852 (Keros 87.353) Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.43)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, level 9
Max 39 mm; MaxV 37 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee, and some considerable way above the ankle. This is a difficult piece to interpret. It preserves a single incision, which is best regarded as marking the back of the left knee. The legs were separated from some way below the knee. The depth of the groove at the upper break at the front is 6 mm, the thickness of the membrane 8 mm and the depth of the rear groove 6 mm.
No accurate measure is possible to estimate the original height of this piece. The width at the front just below the knee is 22 mm.
EstH 363±36 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, width below knee)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 278–9, figs 7.11, 7.12)

NM2245 (Keros 63.20) Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.43)
1963
Max 97 mm; MaxV 94 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken above the ankle, near the heel, and at the knee. The piece was joined just above the ankle for a length of 20 mm, above which the aperture survives for a length of 55 mm. The depth of the cleft at the front above the ankle is 11 mm, the thickness of the membrane 2 mm, the depth at the rear 7 mm. Some traces of saw marks survive. There seems to have been no groove between the ankle and the lower leg. The maximum width at the calf is 22 mm.
EstH 412±41 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width at calf)

NM2247 (Keros 63.24) Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.43)
1963
Max 45 mm; MaxV 45 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Joined at the lower break above the heel and below the knee. Between these the legs were separated. The leg is probably broken near the maximum width of the calf, which is 17 mm. The depth of the front groove at the upper break is 10 mm, and of the rear groove at the upper break 11 mm. There are clear saw marks, especially in the front groove.
EstH 329±33 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width at calf)

NM2249 (Keros 63.9) Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.43)
1963
Max 75 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and at the foot. A trace of a groove at the side at the upper break indicates the knee, and a small part of the heel is preserved. There is no groove separating foot from ankle. The depth of the cleft at the front at the upper break is 13 mm and the thickness of the membrane, which has been sawn through, is 2 mm. The groove at the rear at this point is only about 1 mm deep. The lower legs were joined from the ankle along a length of 10 mm,

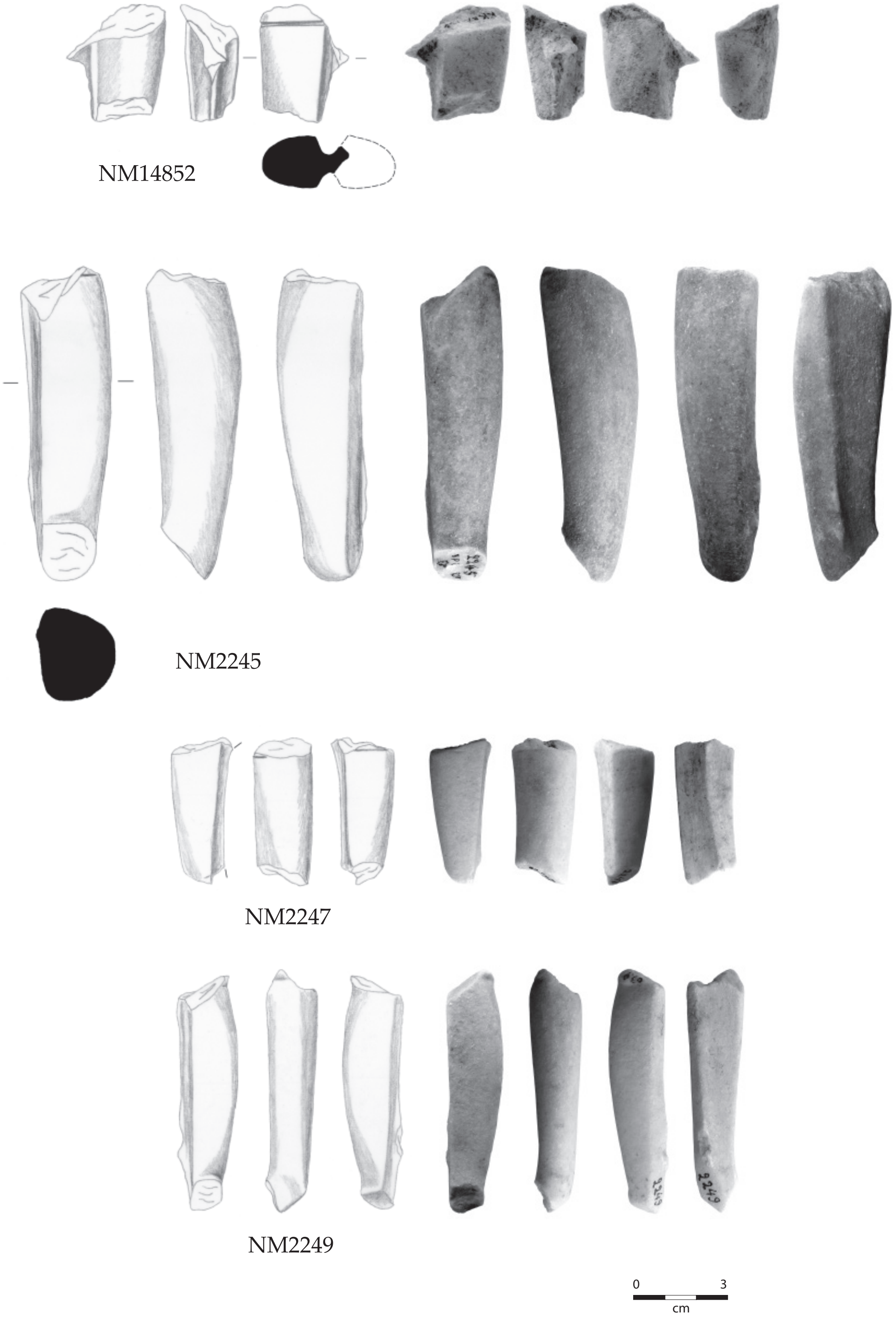

NM14852
NM2245
NM2247
NM2249
0
3
cm

Figure 3.43. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

and the legs may have joined again immediately above the knee, giving an aperture of just over 40 mm. The maximum width of the leg is 17 mm.

EstH 326±33 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width)

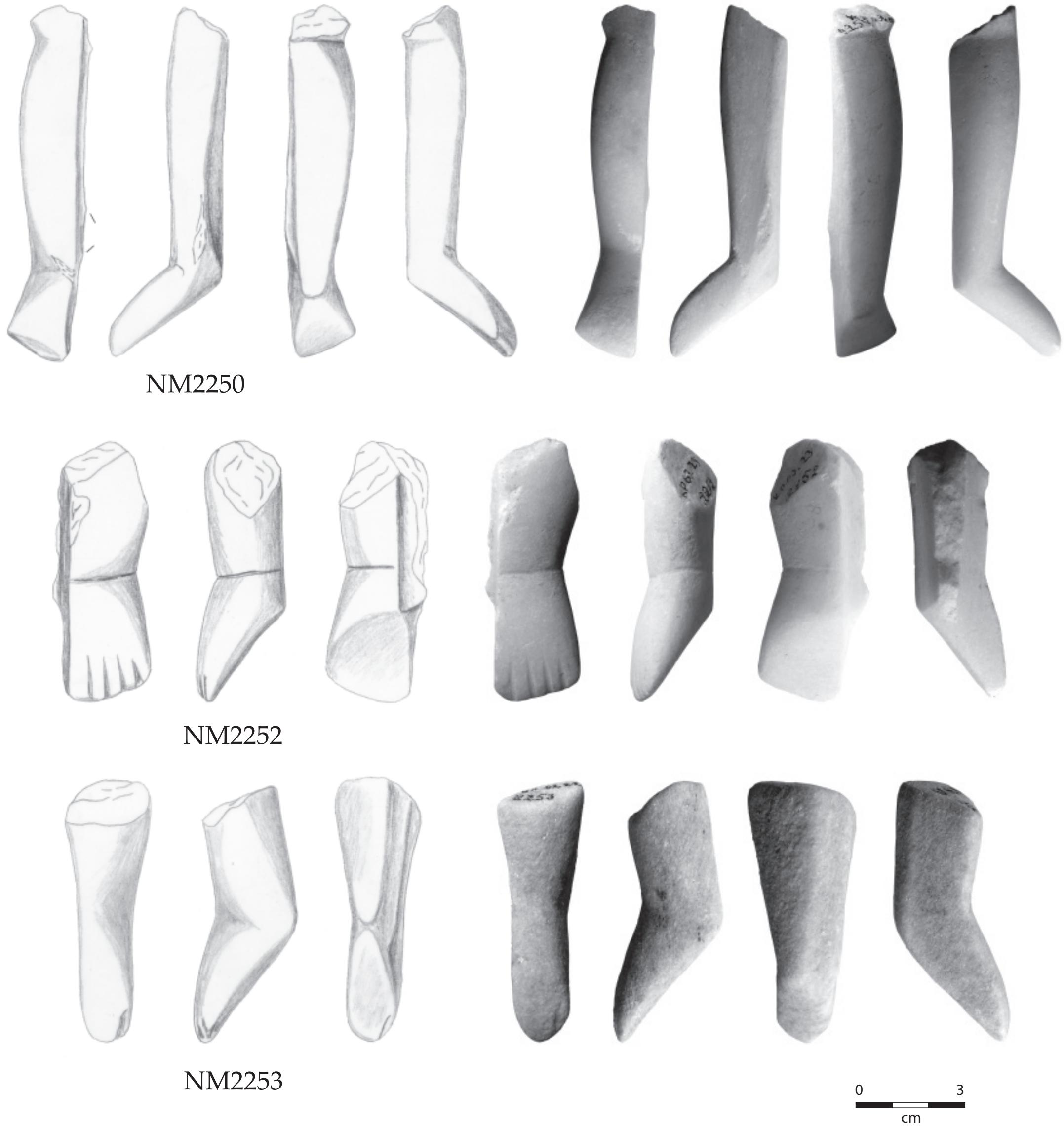
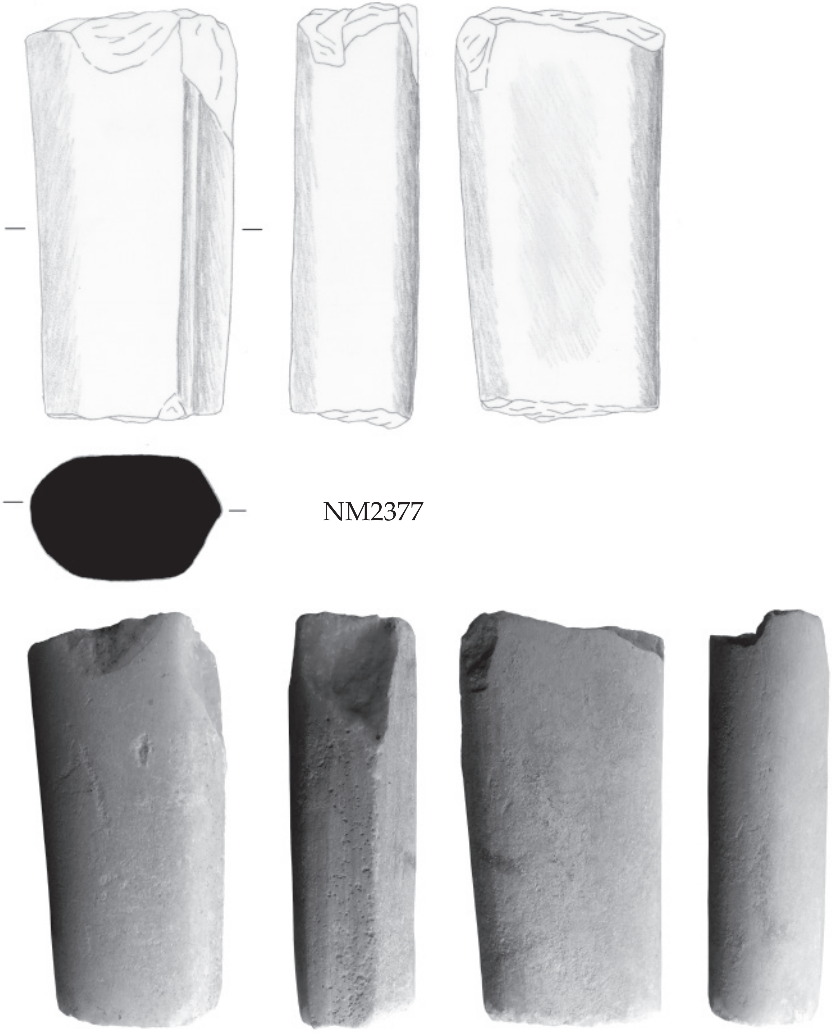


Figure 3.44. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

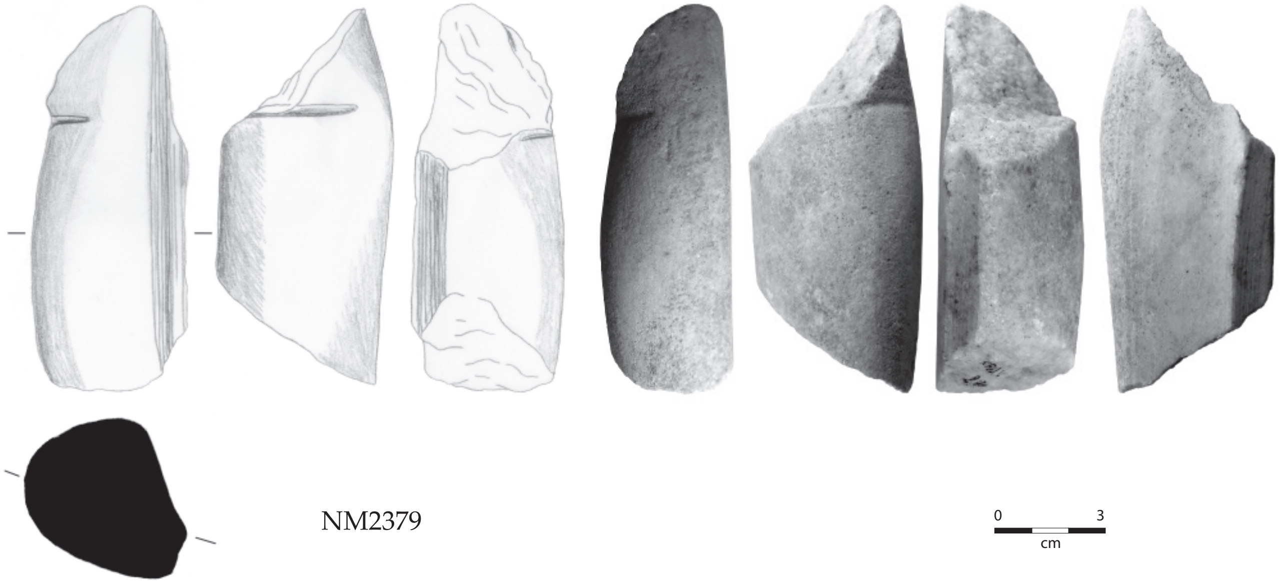
NM2250 (Keros 63.8) Lower right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.44)
1963
Max 93 mm; MaxV 93 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The leg and foot are slender and without pronounced modelling. The toes of the foot are not shown. The leg narrows at the knee. A horizontal incision marks the back of the knee. The legs were joined at the ankle, the join extending upward for a distance of 13 mm, above which point the legs were separated, although they will have joined again just above the knee, the join not being preserved. The foot is fully 32 mm from heel to toe, and 11 mm broad. The sole is lightly concave. The heel is well defined and narrow, with a width of 3 mm. The legs have been separated by sawing, and at the calf the depth of the groove at the front is 13 mm, and at the back 3 mm, the membrane having been smoothed away. The height from knee to ankle is 58 mm.
EstH 348±35 mm (comp. NM5460, Aplomata, height from knee to ankle)

NM2252 (Keros 63.23) Well-executed left foot and part of lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.44)
1963
Max 69 mm; MaxV 69 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
There is a light groove separating the foot from the ankle. The two legs were originally not separated. The depth of groove at the front is 8 mm and at the rear 3 mm, with the marble membrane from 5 mm to 8 mm thick. The foot is very lightly incused with a well-modelled heel. The toes are shown in a regular manner, with the groove at the first toe being 9 mm, and between the fourth and fifth toes being 6 mm. The width at the toes is 21 mm.
EstH 489±49 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at toes)

NM2253 (Keros 63.22) Foot and lower left leg of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.44)
1963
Max 70 mm; MaxV 70 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The very slender foot is not separated from the leg by a groove at



NM2377



NM2379

Figure 3.45. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

the ankle. The foot itself is exceptionally narrow, being 40 mm long, with maximum width 12 mm. The toes are apparently not indicated. The foot is only lightly incuse. The lower left leg is preserved to a length of 40 mm at the inside, and is separated from the right leg. At the ankle the depth of the groove at the front is 16 mm and at the rear 9 mm. The eroded surface does not preserve any indication of saw marks.
The separation of the feet does not find comparison in the Dokathismata variety, although the slender form of the foot might make this the closest comparison. A comparison for the purposes of estimating the original height is dependent on finding a persuasive comparandum. Although it is not close, being joined at the feet, EAM6174 suggests a possible height of 368 mm.

NM2377 (Keros 63.36) Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.45)
1963
Max 115 mm; MaxV 107 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Flat at the front, and notably flat also at the rear. Moreover the external surface is almost without curvature. The width at the lower break is 45 mm, and the width (incomplete) is 48 mm. The thickness at the lower break is 32 mm, at the upper break 33 mm.
The maximum preserved width at the front is 53 mm.
Note. When NM9252 (Fig. 3.41) is placed alongside NM2377, careful comparison does show that NM9252 is only slightly larger in width at the front surface. But NM9252 appears substantially larger simply because in thickness it is much greater. The slender NM2377 is uniformly of no more than about 33 mm thick, whereas the much chunkier NM9252 attains a thickness of greater than 60 mm.
EstH 1102±110 mm (comp. EAM3978, Amorgos, maximum preserved width). Alt. comp., NM166, Phiondas, 1325±133 mm

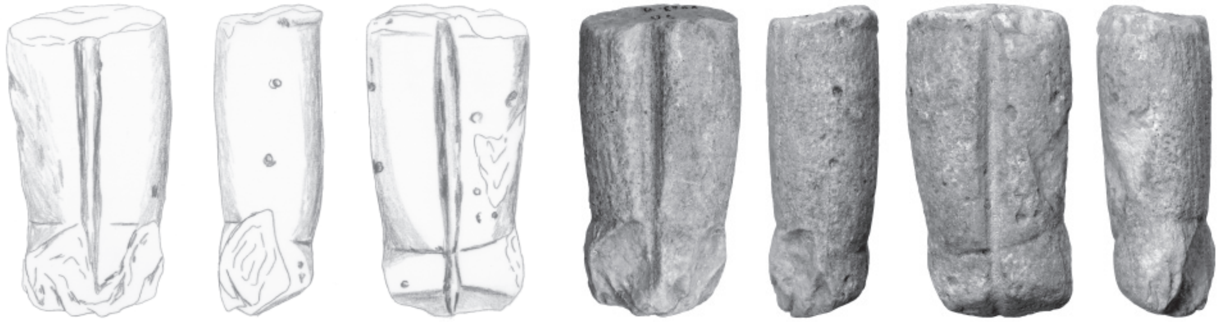
NM2379 (Keros 63.41) Lower right leg and knee of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.45)
1963
Max 102 mm; MaxV 102 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The depth of the groove at the front is a maximum of 35 mm at the knee, with the groove at the rear only 9 mm. The saw marks are clear in both grooves. One clear feature is the flexion at the knee, although the rear of the sculpture is not preserved at this point. There is a groove separating the lower from the upper leg at the knee, seen at the side, but not extending fully across the front. Only the width at the knee (30 mm) and the width at the widest point of the calf (35 mm) are available for comparison.
EstH 548±55 mm (comp. NM1919, Aghioi Anargyroi, width at knee)

NM2380 (Keros 63.42) Lower legs and broken feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.46)
1963
Max 87 mm; MaxV 84 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The lower legs are broken at the knee and the feet are broken so that only the heels are preserved. The lower legs show very little convexity. At the front the groove is 10 mm wide at the upper break and 4 mm deep; at the rear the width of the groove is 4 mm and the depth 2 mm. The feet are separated from the lower leg by a horizontal groove. They are sheared at the front so that only the rear parts of the soles are preserved.
The piece has resemblances with NM4676 and could conceivably be from the same workshop.
The width at the ankles is 35 mm.
EstH 455±46 mm (comp. NM4676, Galanis confiscation, width at ankles)

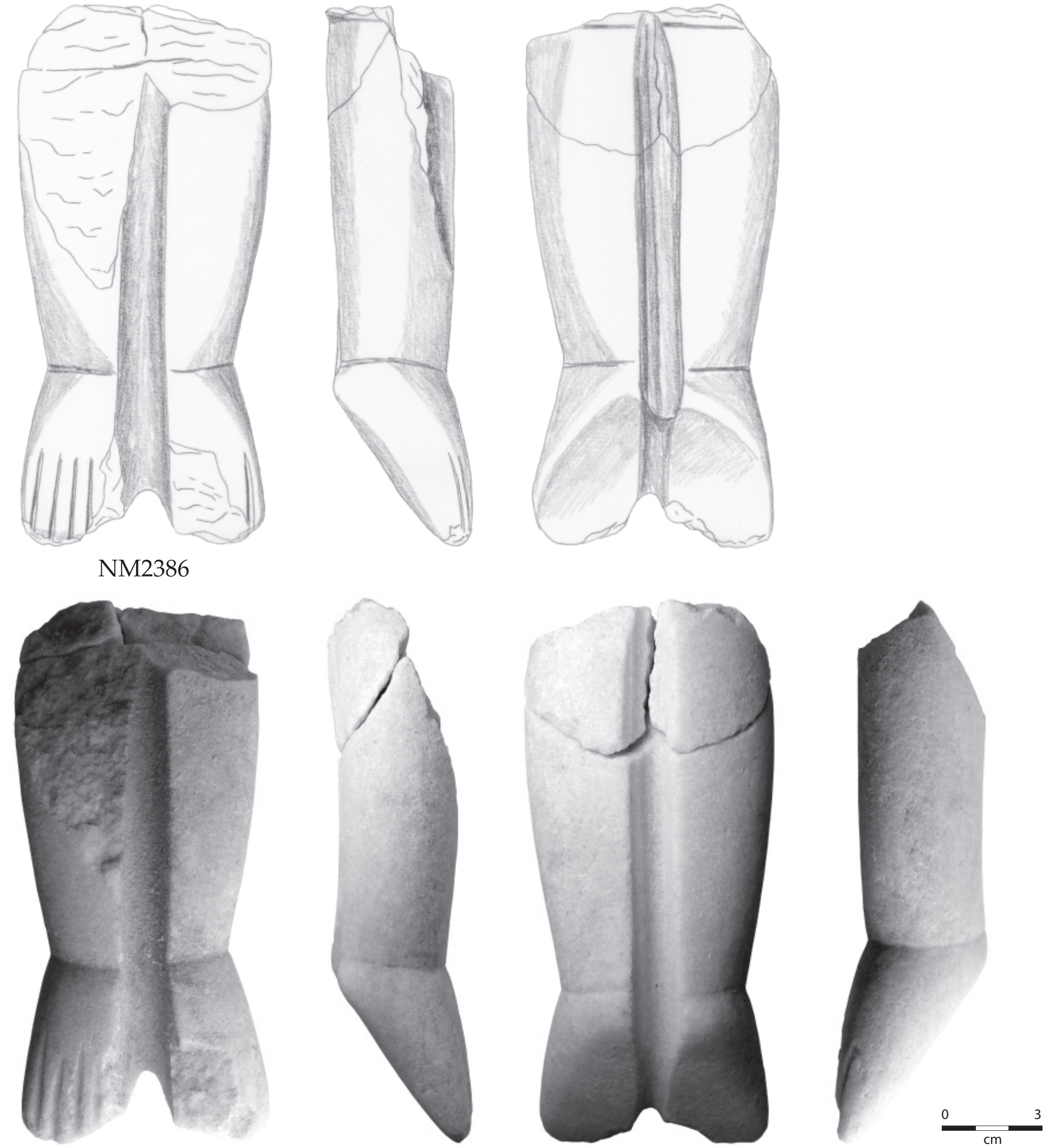
NM2383 (Keros 63.12) Feet and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.47)
1963
Max 195 mm; MaxV 190 mm
One break; marble condition 2
A striking characteristic is that the central groove defining the legs continues down to the feet without further separation. The feet are separated by a groove in the front, and by a widening below the ankle, but are otherwise not really separately modelled. At the rear the central groove again continues down to the end of the feet, and the groove distinguishing the feet from the lower leg continues right round. The soles of the feet are a continuation of the lower leg, although separated by the narrow groove at the ankle, and the feet are distinguished only by a change in curvature, rather than by forming a separately distinguished plane. The toes are distinguished by shallow grooves. The left foot splays outward slightly, while the right foot continues in a line from the lower leg.
EstH 780±80 mm (comp. NM4676, Galanis confiscation, width at ankles)
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.6).

NM2386 (Keros 63.50) Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.46)
1963
Max 167 mm; MaxV 157 mm
One break; marble condition 2
At the top at the rear two detatched pieces can be refitted to the sculpture. It is likely that these two smaller pieces are the product of a recent fracture, although this cannot be regarded as certain.
The groove at the knee at the back is seen on the two refitted pieces. The lower legs are only gently concave. There is a groove around each ankle from front to rear. The toes of the left foot are damaged but those of the right foot are better preserved with a groove of 29 mm between the fourth and fifth toe, which is the longest groove. The groove between the legs reaches 13 mm in width and 5 mm in depth. The groove at the rear between the legs is 11 mm in width and reaches a maximum of 10 mm in depth at the well-preserved heels. The feet are flat. The two possible points of comparison for height estimate are total width at the ankles, which is 52 mm, and the distance from the groove at the ankle to the groove at the knee at the back, which is 100 mm.
Note that Getz-Gentle (2001, 166 no. 76) includes this piece in her list of sculptures of the 'Goulandris Sculptor'. Comparison with the work in the Naxos Museum attributed to the 'Goulandris Sculptor', NM4675, does not instantly confirm suggestions of particularly close stylistic similarity, so that the assignment of this piece to the Kavos sub-variety ('Goulandris sculptor') is not adopted here.
EstH 584±58 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, length from ankle to knee). Alt. estimate, width at toes, 527±53 mm

NM3118 Right foot and ankles of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.48)
1963, collected from the surface of the Special Deposit North by Colin Renfrew on 24 July
Max 85 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The right foot and only part of the left is preserved. The right foot is damaged at the toes and is very slightly concave. The width at the broken toes of the right foot is 34 mm. The width of the groove at the back is 14 mm, and the depth is 9 mm. The two feet are joined. The ankle is rendered in a plastic manner without an incised groove. Saw marks are visible at the inside of the foot.
EstH 530±53 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes on right foot)
First published by Renfrew (2007a, 23, fig. 3.8c, and 27, fig. 3.15).



NM2380



NM2386

Figure 3.46. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

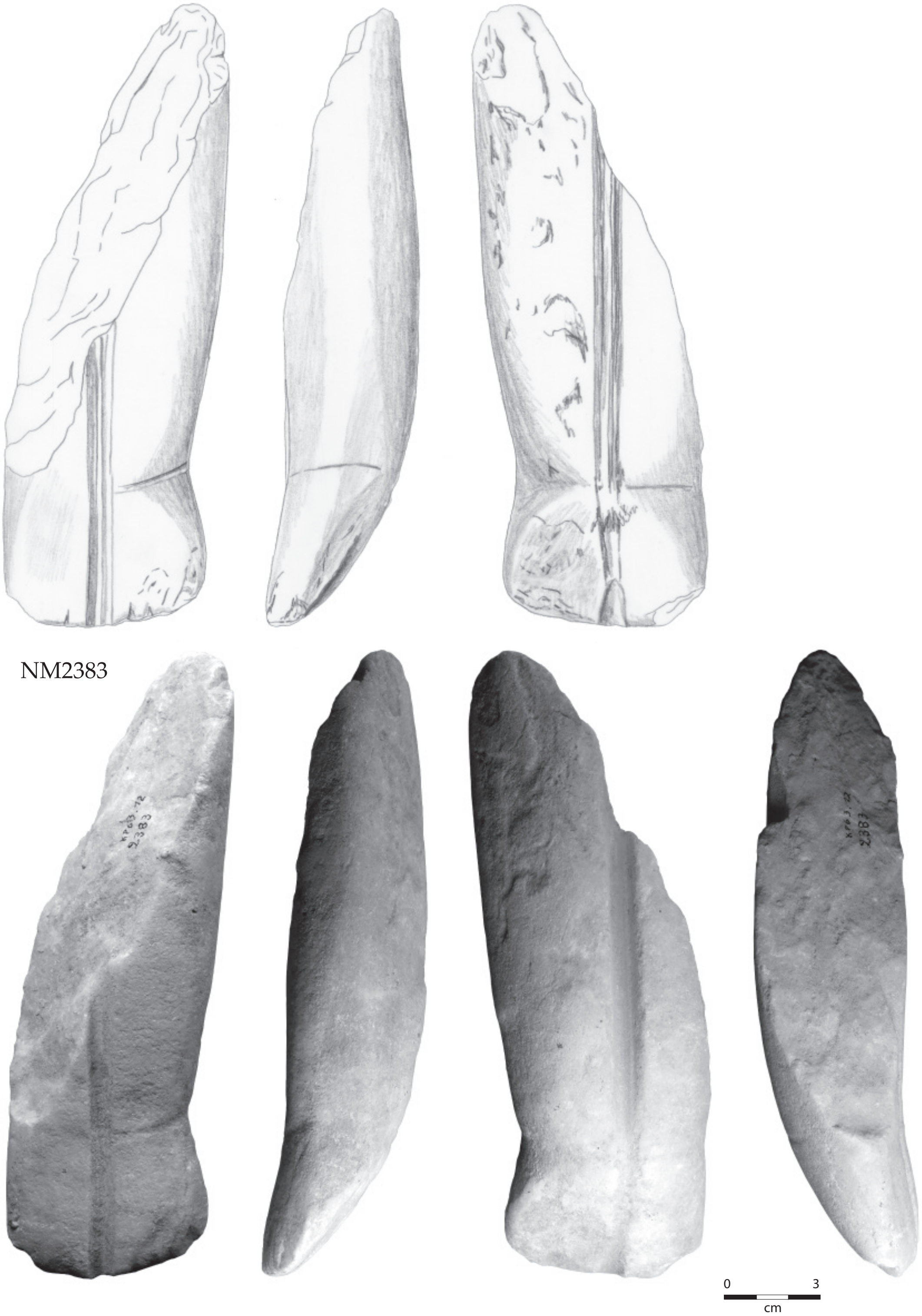

NM2383
0
3
cm

Figure 3.47. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

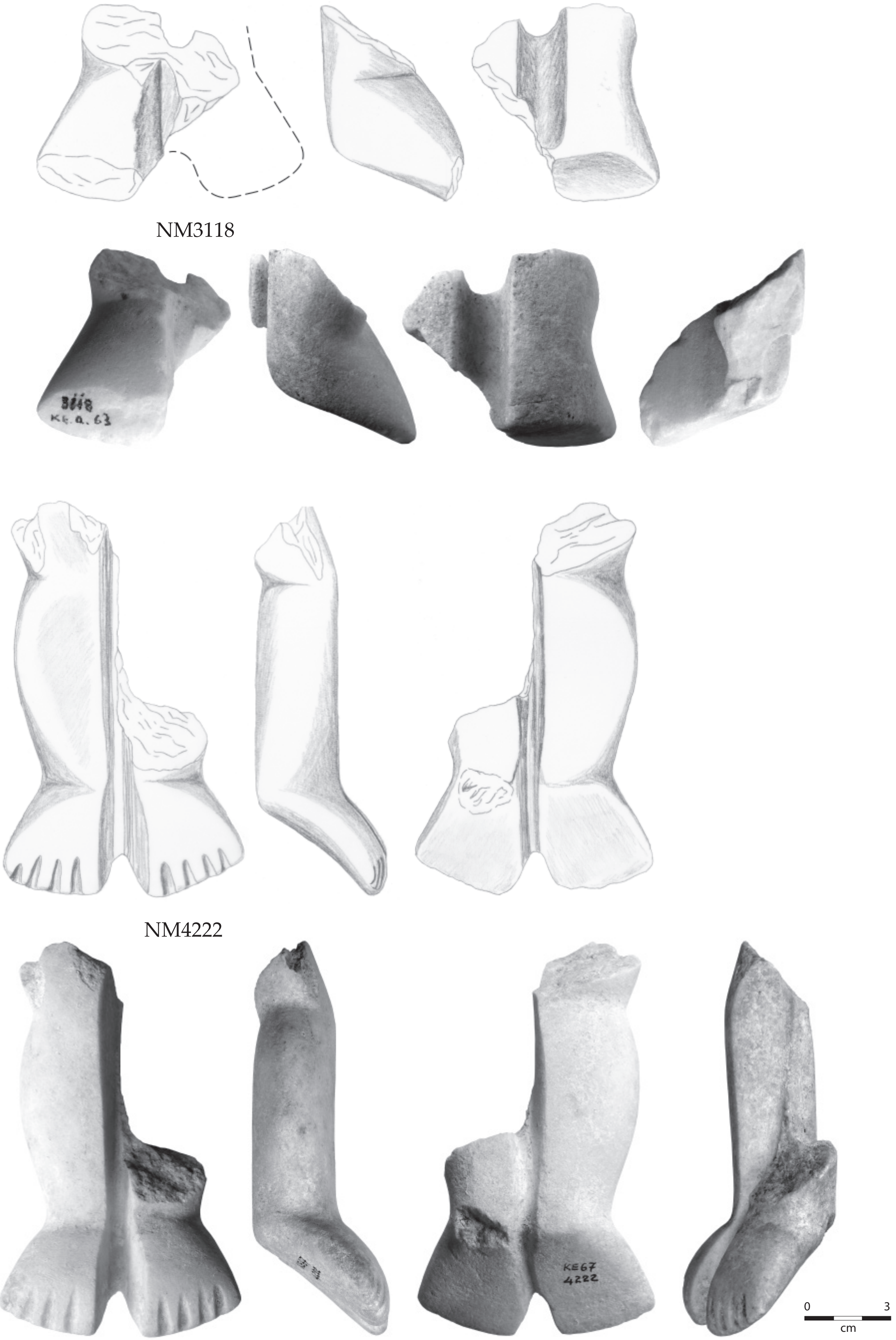

NM3118
3118
KE.Q.63
NM4222
KE67
4222
0
3
cm

Figure 3.48. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

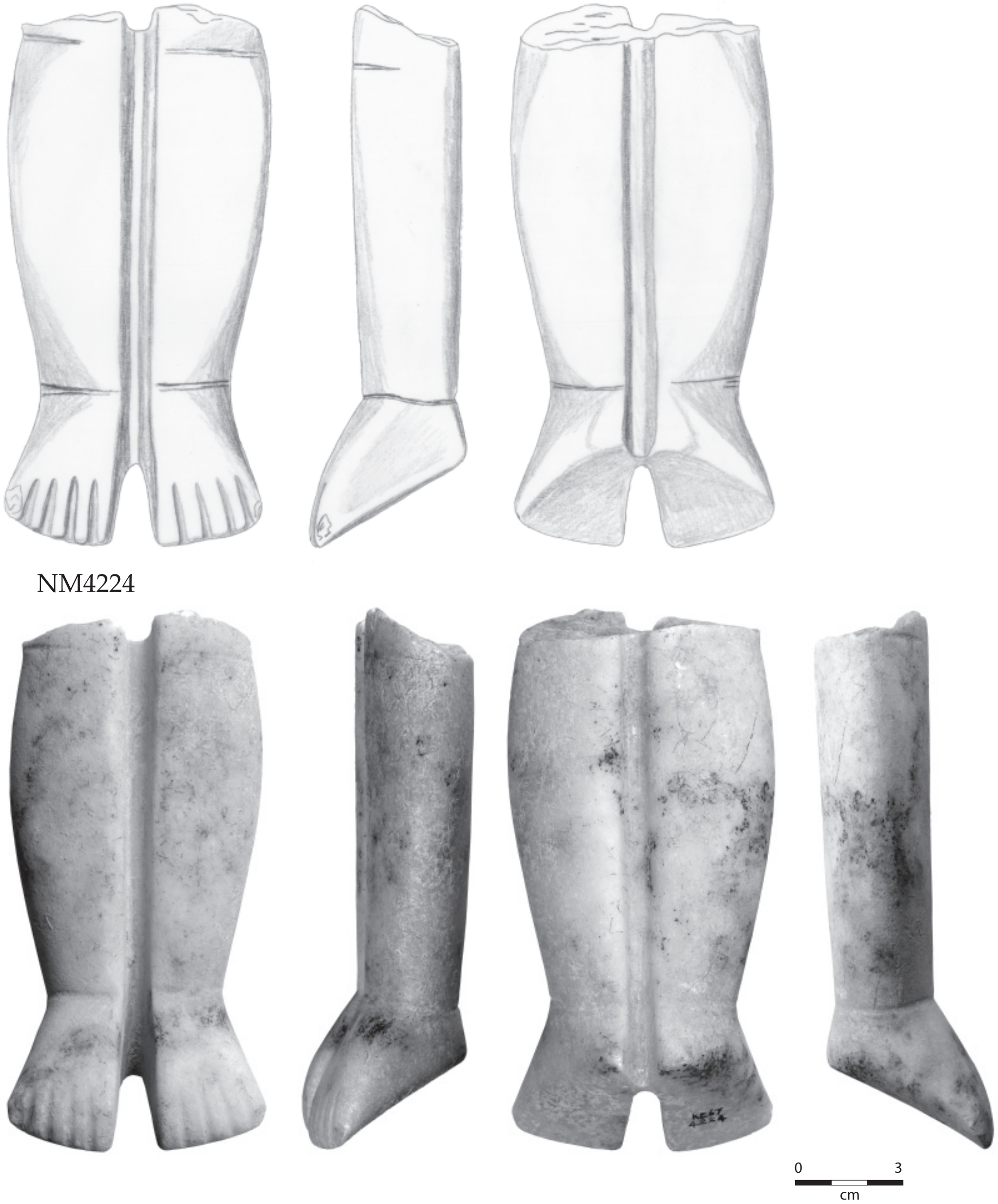

NM4224

Figure 3.49. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4222 Right leg and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.48)
1967
Max 140 mm; MaxV 133 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The right leg is broken above the knee. The figure is flexed at the knee which is shown in light relief at the front and quite well modelled. The legs were markedly convex at the calf. The right foot is separated from the leg by modelling rather than by incision, and the feet are markedly wider than the legs, the toes being separated by wide grooves of width 2.5 mm and maximum length 14 mm. The legs were separated 49 mm above the ankle and remain separated to a point above the knee. The depth of the groove at the front at the knee is 24 mm, the thickness of the perforated membrane 2 mm, and the depth of the groove at the rear 4 mm. The height from ankle to knee is 68 mm. The width at the ankles is 53 mm and the width at the toes is 80 mm.
EstH 520±52 mm (comp. NM4691, Galanis confiscation, width at ankle). Alt. estimate, length ankle to knee, 445±45 mm. Alt. comp., NM4181, Keros: length ankle to knee, 375±38 mm; width at ankle, 516±52 mm; width at toes, 519±52 mm

NM4224 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.49)
1967
Max 150 mm; MaxV 146 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken above the knees. The legs were joined along the full length of the figure. The width at the ankles is 48.5 mm. The maximum width at the calves is 69 mm. The width at the knees is 63.5 mm. The feet

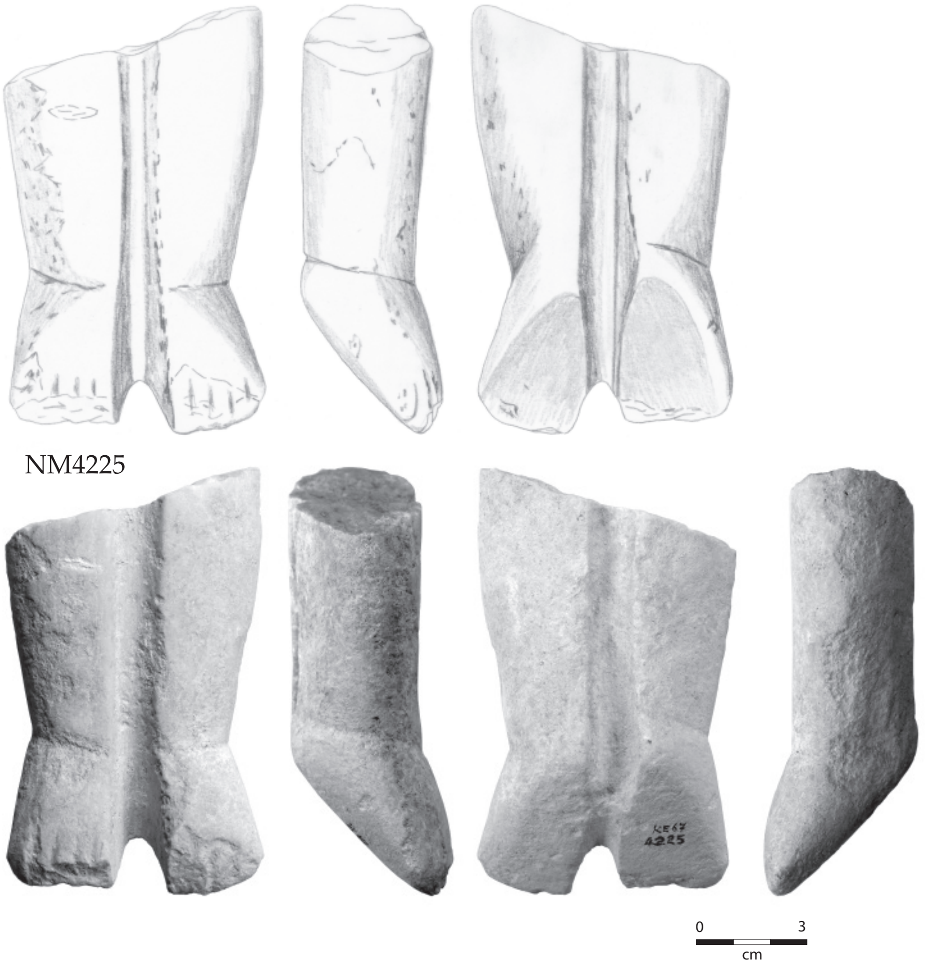


Figure 3.50. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

are separated from the ankle by a groove. The toes are indicated by neat incisions of length 15 mm. The width of the groove at the front at the knees is 10 mm, and the depth is also 10 mm. The width of the groove at the rear at the knees is 10 mm and the depth is 6 mm. Saw marks are evident in each groove. The knees are indicated by a light incision preserved only at the front. The incision does not reach the groove separating the legs, but begins 10 mm to the right of the groove for the right leg and 5 mm to the left of the groove for the left leg. This seems a markedly slender piece. The thickness of the break at the knees is 28 mm. The length from knee to ankle is 95 mm. EstH 516±52 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, length ankle to knees). Alt. estimates, width at ankles, 494±49 mm; width at knees, 544±54 mm. Alt. comp., NM4676, Galanis confiscation: length ankle to knees, 478±48 mm; width at knees, 660±66 mm; width at ankles, 688±69 mm

NM4225 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.50)
1967
Max 122 mm; MaxV 109 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The width across the ankles is 52.5 mm. The maximum width across the toes is 66 mm. The feet are well preserved, inclined to the lower legs by approximately 45 degrees. The feet are flat. The length of the left foot from the heel is 48 mm. The legs were joined along the entire length. The width of the groove at the ankle at the front is 11 mm. The width is the same at the upper break. The depth of the groove at the upper break is 4 mm. The comparison of this piece with NM4224 (Fig. 3.49) and NM4222 (Fig. 3.48) from the Special Deposit North is interesting, since NM4224 gives a markedly slender appearance, while NM4222 is markedly convex at the calves. This piece in that respect stands somewhere between the two.
There is a groove separating the lower legs from the ankles. The toes are separated by incisions of length up to 14 mm. The maximum width at the calves is 67 mm. The width of the groove at the back at the break is 11 mm, and the depth is 3 mm. The thickness of the legs at the break is 31 mm.
EstH 502±50 mm (comp. NM167, Phiondas, width at ankles). Alt. estimate, maximum width at calves, 513±51 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6140.21, Spedos: width at ankles, 533±53 mm; maximum width at calves, 491±49 mm

NM4226 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.51)
1967
Max 105 mm; MaxV 103.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Restored from two separated legs, the break probably recent. Broken at the heels and just above the knee. The groove at the front is notably deep (width at knee 11 mm, depth at knee 18 mm). Width of rear groove at knee 8 mm, depth 4 mm. The membrane dividing right from left leg has been cut through over a length of about 47 mm.
The legs are gently convex and there are incisions at the right and left side indicating the knees. The incision on the left side follows

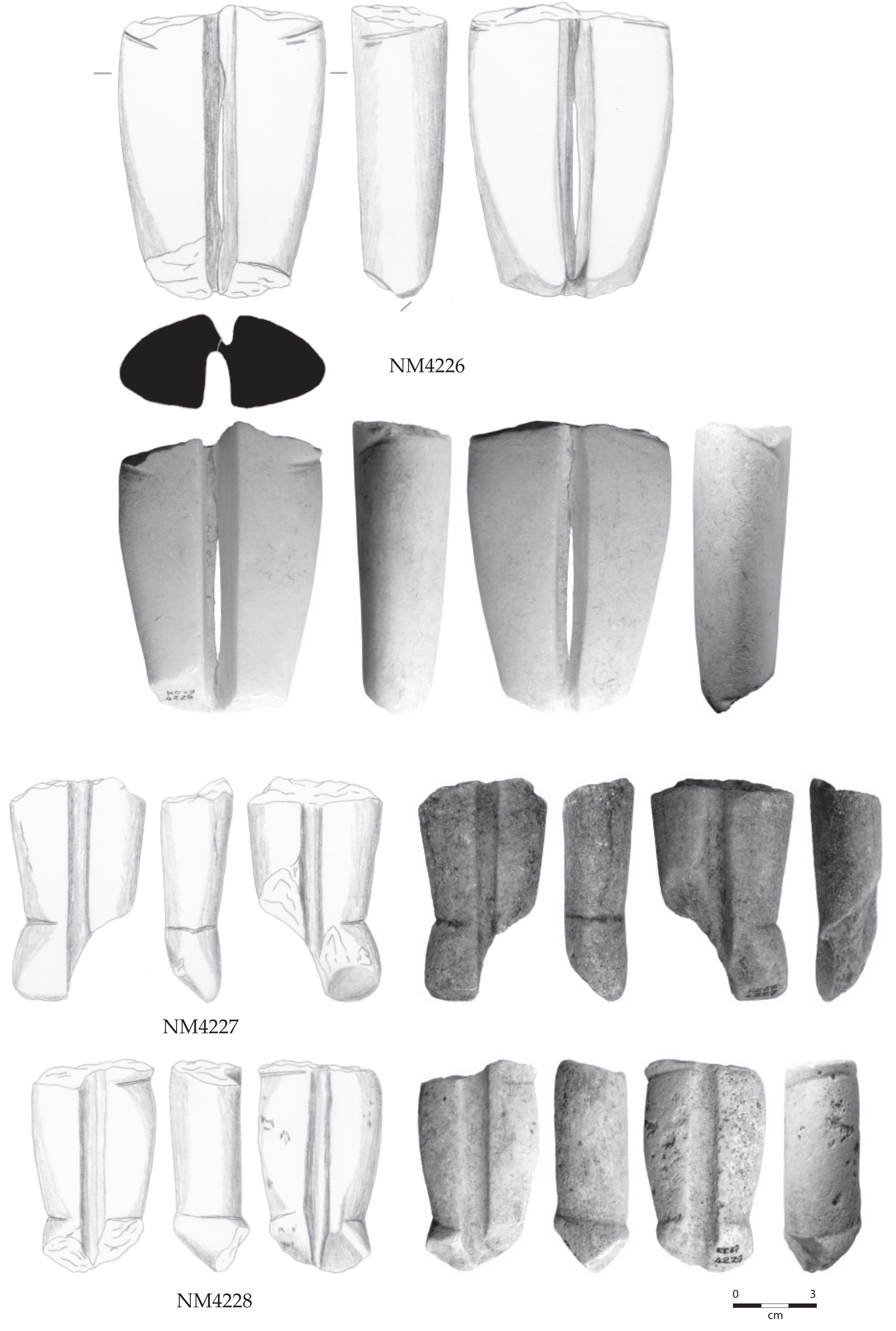

NM4226
NM4227
NM4228
0
3
cm

Figure 3.51. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

a false start 2 mm below, which attains a length of only 6 mm. On the lower right leg the back of the heel is just visible, above which there is a trace of a groove at the heel. Distance from groove at heel to groove at knee on right leg is 83 mm at the side.
EstH 483±48 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, length ankle to knee)

NM4227 Lower legs and right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.51)
1967
Max 84 mm; MaxV 79 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5
There is a deep groove between the legs, maximum width 6 mm, and maximum depth 4 mm. There is a distinct groove separating the right foot from the lower right leg at the area of the ankle, which runs from the groove cut at the front to the groove cut at the rear. The total length of the foot is 26 mm. There is no indication of toes. At the right ankle, from the cut between the legs to the outside of the ankle, the width is 14 mm.
EstH 302±30 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle)

NM4228 Lower legs and heels of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.51)
1967
Max 75 mm; MaxV 72 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the knee. Only a portion of the heels survives. There are grooves at the ankles from front to rear. For the left leg the groove delineating the knee is seen from front to rear. At the front the groove separating the legs is 9 mm wide at the knee and 5 mm deep. At the ankles the groove at the front is 8 mm wide and 4 mm deep. At the rear the width of the groove at the ankles is 9 mm, depth 6 mm. For the height estimate the distance on the left leg from the groove at the knee to the groove at the ankle is 49 mm.
EstH 314±31 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, length knee to ankle)

NM4229 Lower legs and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.52)
1967
Max 84 mm; MaxV 81 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 3
The outlines of the lower legs are straight rather than curvaceous. A deep cleft at the front and at the back (both of equivalent depth) separates the lower legs. A horizontal incision preserved at the area of the right ankle extends right round the lower leg. The width of the groove at the front is 7 mm, and at the back 8 mm. The depth of the groove at the front is 5 mm, as at the back. The lower right leg preserves the heel and part of the sole of the foot.
The distance from the groove to the outer right side at the ankle is 16 mm, and this is used as the comparative measure.
EstH 354±35 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle)

NM4230 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.52)
1967
Max 87 mm; MaxV 68 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Broken below the knees. Both lower legs are well preserved. The right foot is of maximum length 29 mm, likewise the left foot. The right foot has clearly incised toes, but surprisingly incisions for the toes seem entirely lacking at the left foot, which is an unusual circumstance. The other striking feature of this piece is the width of the space between the two legs, which at the upper break is 14 mm, with the depth of the groove no less than 14 mm, whereas at the rear the groove is 11 mm wide at the upper break, and up to 6 mm deep. The groove must have continued up the length of the legs which were therefore not entirely separated at any point. The width of the right foot at the ankle is 17 mm, as is the width of the left foot. The total width at the ankles, including the space between, is 43 mm. For comparison of the very wide groove between the legs, see Sotirakopoulou (2005, nos. 102, 105, 107).
EstH 376±38 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle of right foot)

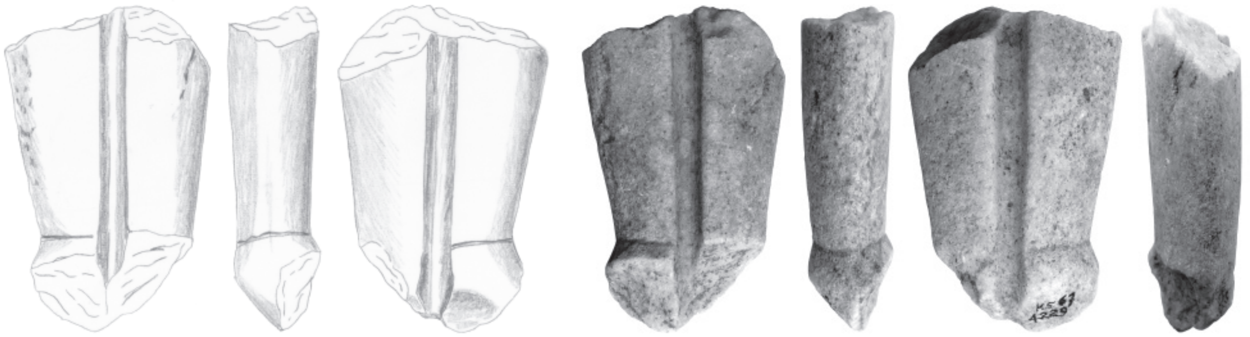
NM4231 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.52)
1967
Max 67 mm; MaxV 65 mm
One break; marble condition 5
Broken well below the knee. The ends of the feet are damaged, so it is unclear whether or not the toes were incised. The feet are separated from the lower leg by incisions. The width of the groove at the front at the ankles is 10 mm, and the depth 3 mm. The width of the groove at the back is 9 mm, and the depth 4 mm. There is only slight widening of the lower legs. The width at the ankles is 40 mm.
EstH 435±44 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at ankles)

NM4232 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.52)
1967
Max 61 mm; MaxV 47 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the knee and above the ankle, so that the only preserved features are the grooves between the legs at front and rear. The width of the groove above the lower break is 11 mm, and its depth is 7 mm. The width of the groove at the rear above the lower break is 5 mm and its depth 3 mm. The calves are strikingly parallel sided. There are no clear parameters of scale for comparison. The maximum width is 49 mm, which would allow a very approximate estimate of 401 mm for the original height.

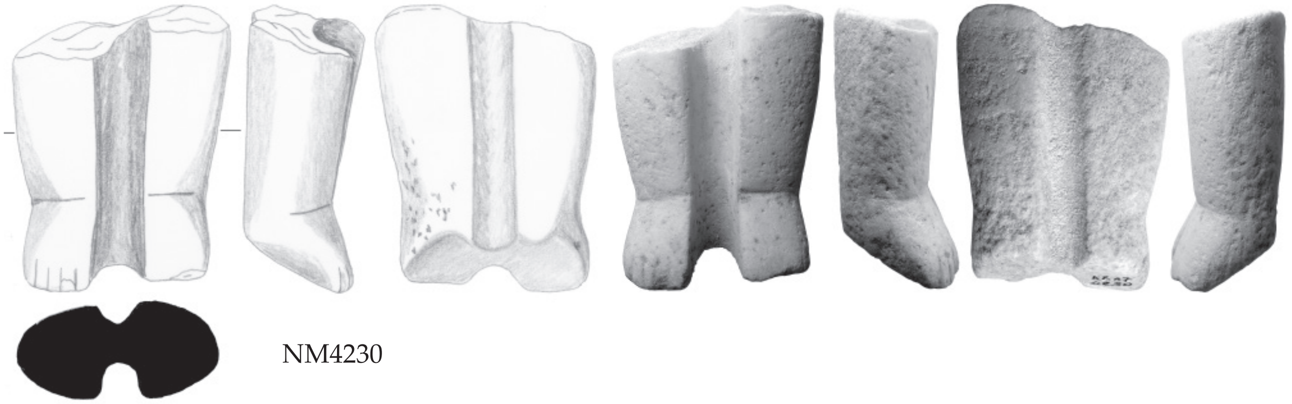
NM4233 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.53)
1967
Max 93 mm; MaxV 93 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken above the knee and at the ankle. The lower leg curves gently. The knees are indicated by incisions preserved at the front and the trace of the incisions at the right ankle is preserved. The length from incision at knee to incision at ankle is 78 mm. The width of the groove at the front below the knee is 10 mm, the depth of groove is 7 mm. The width of the groove at the rear is 9 mm, the depth of groove 3 mm.
EstH 454±45 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, length from knee to ankle)

NM4234 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.53)
1967
Max 55 mm; MaxV 49 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken below the knees and above the ankles. Very weathered. Damaged at the breaks. Width below upper break 35 mm. Width above lower break 32 mm. Width of groove at front at lower break 9 mm. Depth of groove at front 4 mm. Width of groove at back at lower break 6 mm, depth 3 mm.
A very approximate size comparandum would suggest a height of about 308 mm.

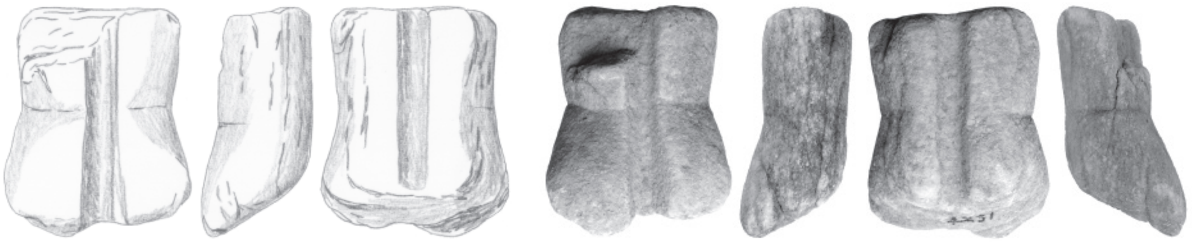
NM4235 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.53)
1967
Max 81 mm; MaxV 78 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken just below the ankle, where a groove survives on the left leg



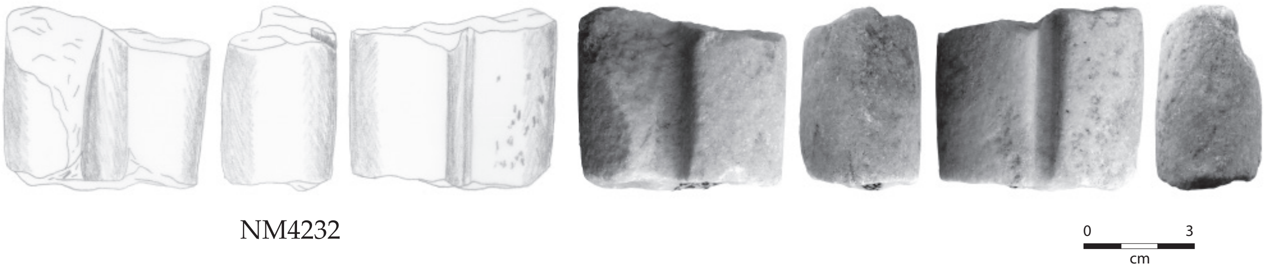
NM4229



NM4230



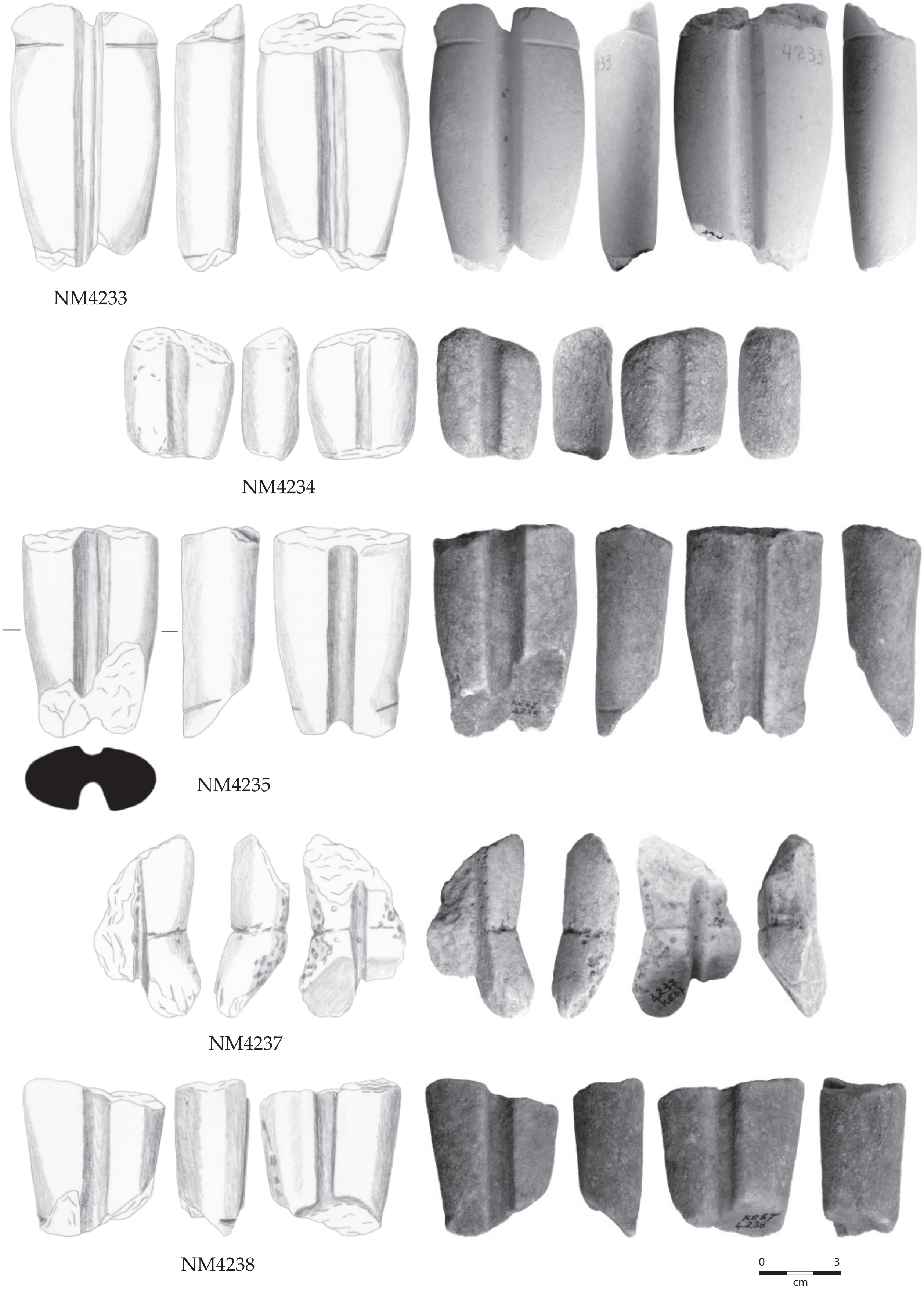
NM4231



NM4232

Figure 3.52. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

seen at the sides and at part of the back of the ankle. Broken below the knees, where the width is 48 mm and the total thickness 28 mm. The groove at the front at the upper break is 14 mm in width and has a depth of 12 mm. The groove at the back at the upper break is 8 mm in width and only 3 mm in depth. The only possible size comparandum is the width at the ankles, but both sides are damaged. The total width at the ankles is approximately 39 mm. EstH 397±40 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at ankles)



NM4233

NM4234

NM4235

NM4237

NM4238

4233
KE67 4235
KE67 4237
KE67 4238
0
3
cm

Figure 3.53. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4237 Lower legs and left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.53)
1967
Max 62 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The left foot is not completely preserved but was originally of length approximately 31 mm. There is an incision around the ankle. The groove at the front is of uncertain width and was originally about 5 mm deep. The groove at the rear is 6 mm wide and about 3 mm deep. A curious feature on the surface is the pitting where a number of shallow holes of approximately 1 mm diameter are seen. Incisions are visible at the toes of the left foot.
Maximum width of the left leg at the ankle 17 mm.
EstH 451±45 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width of left leg at ankle)

NM4238 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.53)
1967
Max 62.5 mm; MaxV 57 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
The frontal cleft is deeper than that on the rear. The legs are only slightly narrowing at the ankle. The groove at the front at the upper break is 10 mm wide and 8 mm deep. At the rear it is 8 mm wide and 4 mm deep. The lower break is probably at the ankle, allowing one to estimate the total width at the ankles as 28 mm.
EstH 285±29 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, estimated width at ankles)

NM4239 Left foot and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.54)
1967
Max 101 mm; MaxV 101 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The left foot is well-preserved, although the weathered surface makes it uncertain whether or not the toes were indicated. The lower legs are slightly convex. The groove at the front at the break below the knees is 11 mm wide and 8 mm deep. The groove at the rear is 12 mm wide and 3 mm deep. The foot is flat at the sole. The width at the toes is 17 mm. The width at the ankle of the left foot is 18 mm. The width at maximum, at the break, is 51 mm.
EstH 459±46 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, width at break, assumed to be maximum width)

NM4240 Lower right leg and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.54)
1967
Max 92 mm; MaxV 92 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the knee and at the foot. It was cut through in the middle of the lower right leg for a distance of about 23 mm. Only a tiny fragment of the heel is preserved. The most notable feature is a groove at the knee at the right side which runs upward towards the back of the leg. In many comparanda the grooves at the back of the knee run horizontally, but parallels for this downward inclination can be found (Sotirakopoulou 2005, no. 40, fig. 40a,b). At the front at the top the groove is 16 mm deep, and at the rear 6 mm deep. For estimate of height distance from heel to the knee as indicated by the groove is 80 mm.
EstH 483±50 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, length heel to knee)

NM4241 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.54)
1967
Max 103 mm; MaxV 100 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and well above the ankle. The legs were joined at the knee, the membrane extending 7 mm below the break, below which the legs were separated for a preserved length of 61 mm. At the knee, the depth of the groove at the front is 21 mm, the thickness of the membrane is 6 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back is 13 mm. The groove at the knee begins 20 mm across from the break between the legs and runs round the side of the leg.
In dimensions, marble quality and weathering this piece is closely comparable with NM4249 (Fig. 3.57) from the Special Deposit North. Both pieces probably belong to the same original, but no clear join has been demonstrated.
There are two possible measures for size comparison. The maximum width seen from the front at the knee is 30 mm. The maximum width at the calf is 34 mm.
EstH 769±77 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, average of two estimates: that based on width at knee, 780±78 mm, and that based on maximum width at calf, 758±76 mm). Alt. comp., EAM6140.20, Spedos: width at knee, 620±62 mm; maximum width at calf, 703±70 mm

NM4242 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.55)
1967
Max 114 mm; MaxV 106 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Very flat. The interesting feature is a groove at the rear apparently indicating the ankle. The width at the ankle is 44.5 mm. The width at the upper break is 49 mm. The piece is very flat at the front, and very flat also at the rear. The incision for the ankle is only 9 mm above the break, yet it is notable that there seems no change in direction below the incision. This incision might at first be interpreted as an incision at the knee, were it not for the circumstance that this leg was not joined to its counterpart at any point on its preserved length. This would have been usual if the incision represented the knee, and this were in consequence part of the upper rather than the lower leg. The depth at the groove at the front at the top is about 15 mm and at the rear approximately 10 mm. The groove in question has a preserved length of 23 mm.
This piece is similar in its flat shape and general size to NM2377 (Fig. 3.45) from the Special Deposit North.
Width at ankle, 44.5 mm.
EstH 985±99 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle). Alt. comp., EAM3978, Amorgos, 1322±132 mm

NM4243 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.55)
1967
Max 86 mm; MaxV 86 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Upper or lower right leg: probably lower leg. The upper break, probably below the knees, is 36 mm wide, and 36 mm thick. The lower break is 30 mm wide and 35 mm thick. The groove at the front has been cut through the whole length of this piece, but almost joins above the ankle. At the upper break the depth of the groove at the front is 30 mm and at the rear 4 mm; at the lower break the depth of the groove at the front is 20 mm, and the same at the rear. There are fine saw marks in the grooves. The groove at the rear becomes very narrow in the upper part (that is, near the knee) in the same manner as on NM8986 (Fig. 3.38) from the Special Deposit North, so that on both pieces the depth of the groove near the knee occupies much of the thickness of the sculpture. The width at the foot is not preserved. There is an irregular wash of red paint at the back of the leg at the calf. The maximum width of this rather convex lower leg at the calf is 37 mm.
EstH 650±65 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, maximum width at calf). Alt. comp., EAM6140.22, Spedos, 770±77 mm

NM4244 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.56).
1967
Max 121 mm; MaxV 119 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
The piece is broken below the knee and above the ankle. From the

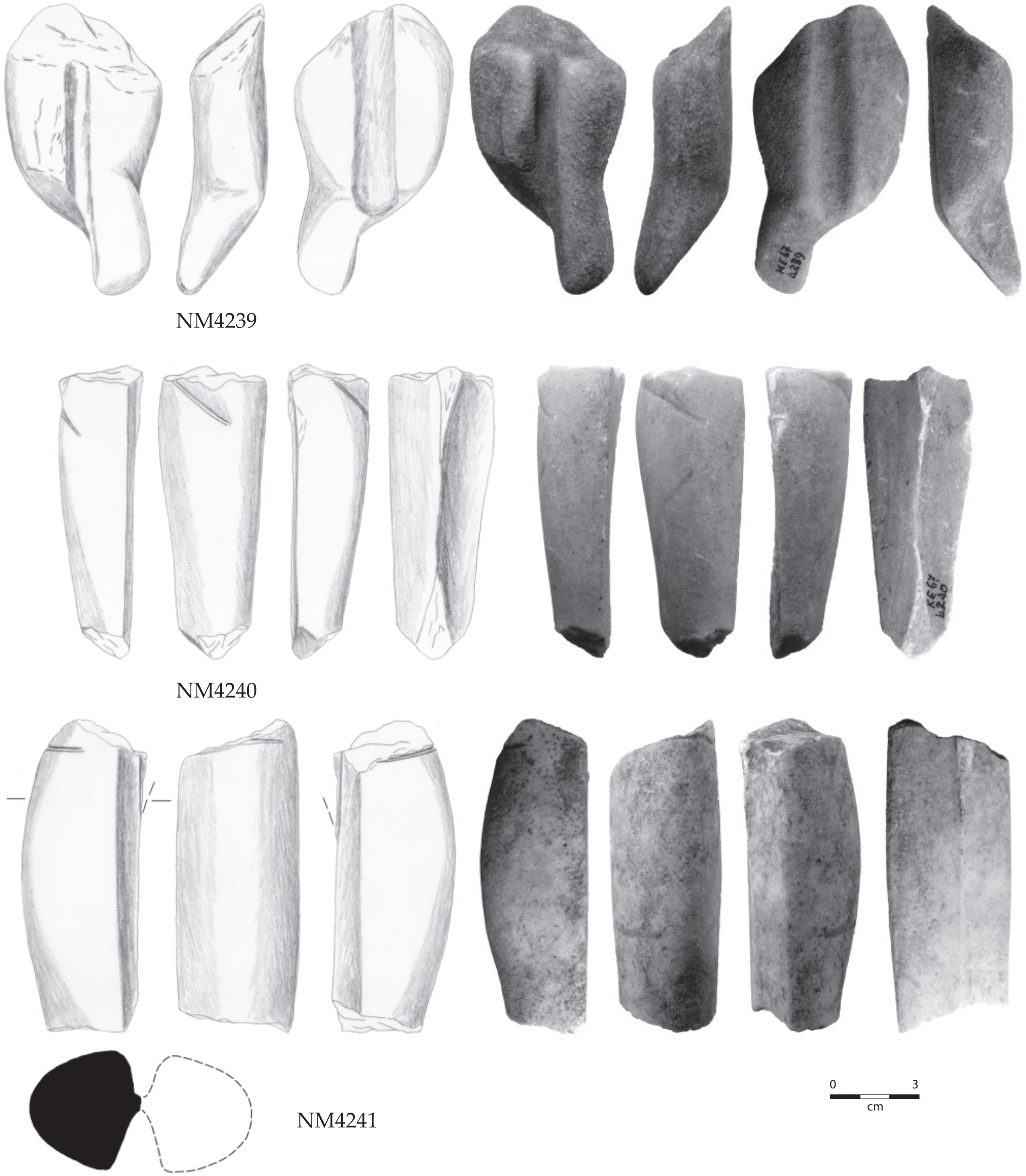

NM4239
NM4240
NM4241
0
3
cm

Figure 3.54. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

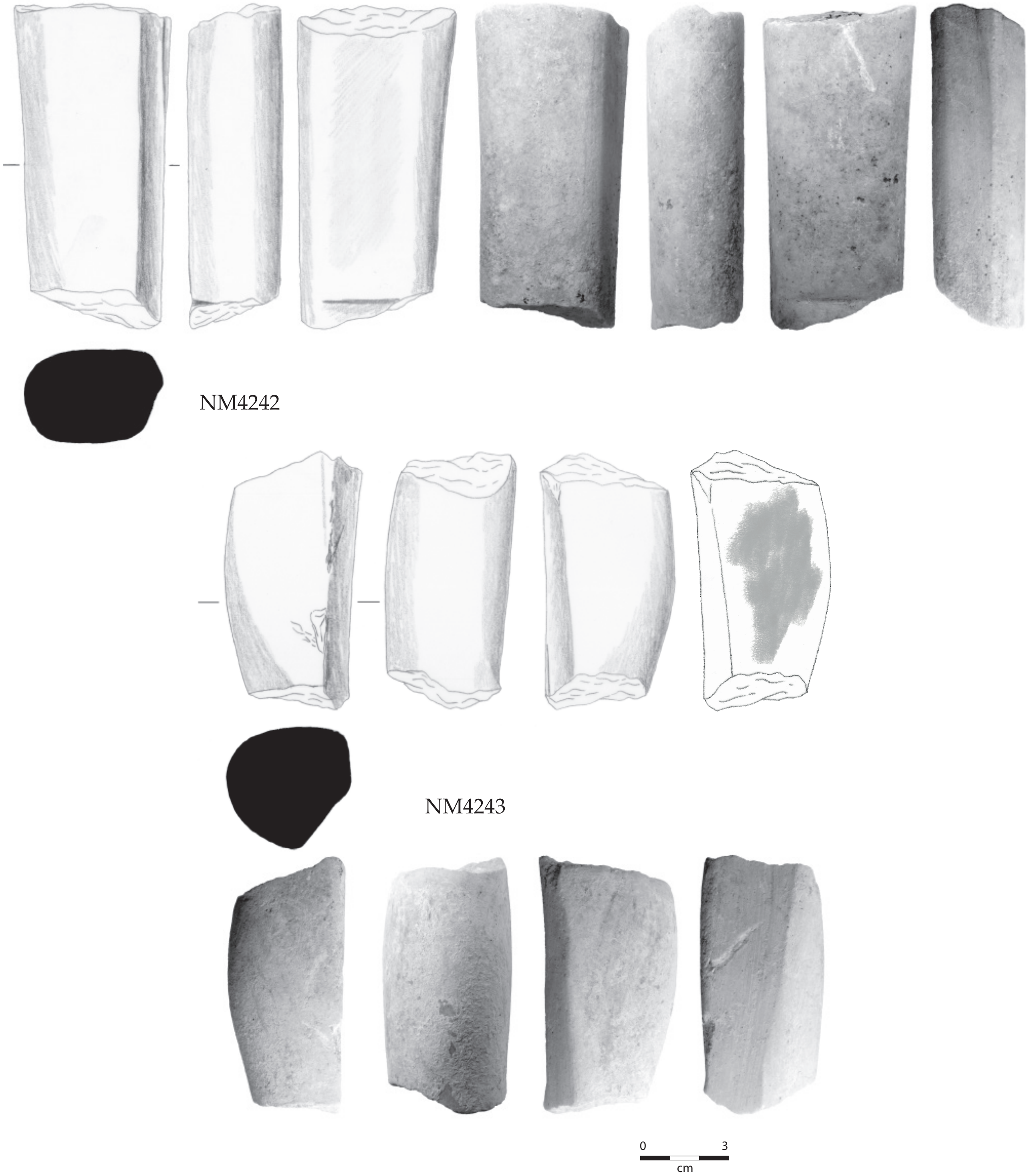

NM4242
NM4243
0
3
cm

Figure 3.55. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

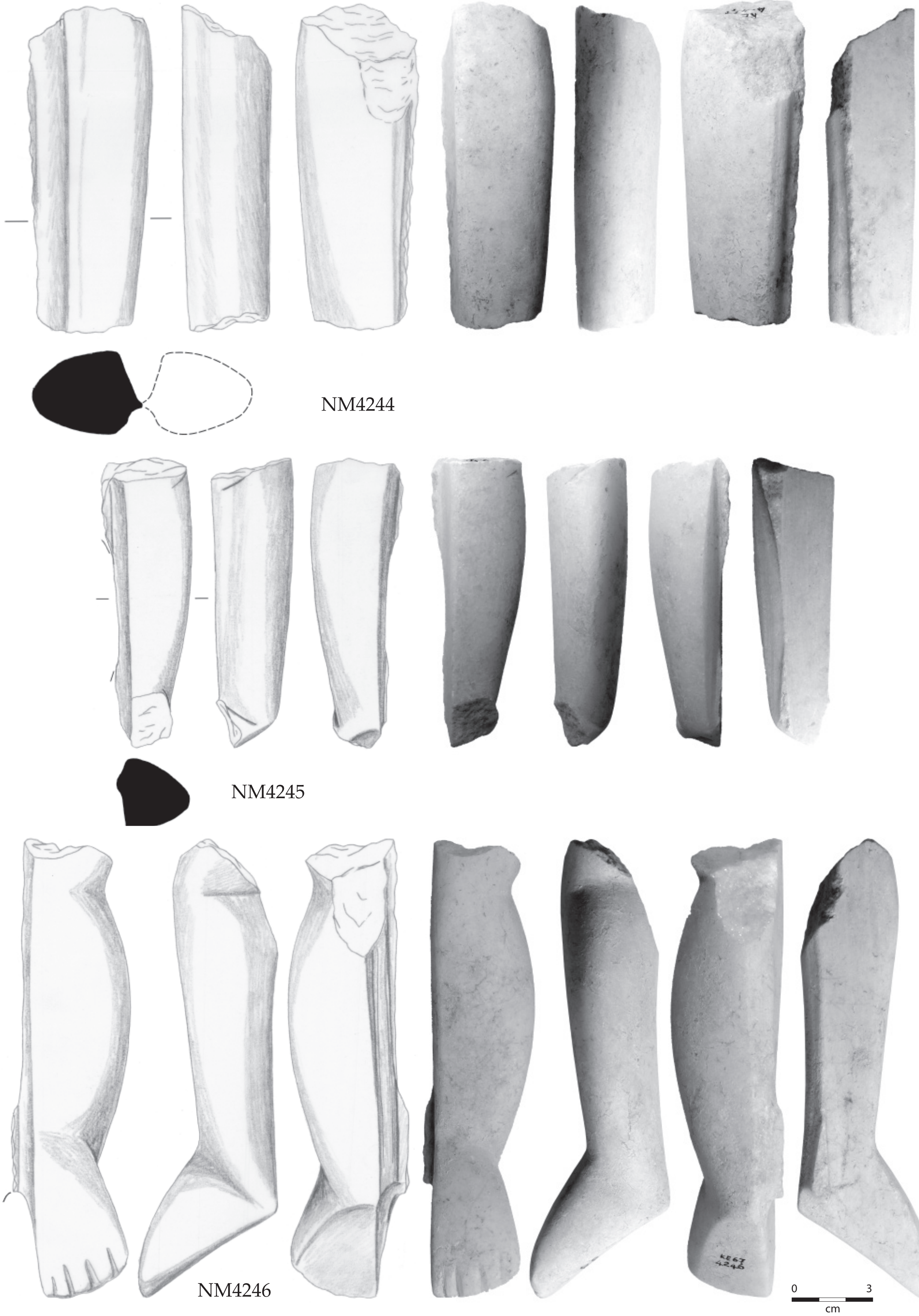

NM4244
NM4245
NM4246
KE67
4246
0
3
cm

Figure 3.56. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

upper break the legs were joined down for a distance of 22 mm, below which they may have been separated. At the upper break, the depth of the groove at the front was 20 mm, and the groove at the rear is damaged. At the lower break the depth of the groove at the front is 19 mm. The thickness of the membrane (which may have been cut through) is here 1 mm, and the depth of the groove at the lower break 10 mm. There are saw marks in both grooves. This is a slender piece which reaches its maximum width at the calf, with a width of 40 mm. The very gentle curvature at the calf makes this a slender and therefore rather tall piece, and the height estimate of 832 mm seems persuasive: an estimate of more than 1m may not be appropriate.
EstH 832±83 mm (comp. EAM4676, Galanis confiscation, maximum width at calf). Alt. comp., NM166, Phiondas, 1000±100 mm. Alt. comp., EAM4677, Galanis confiscation, 1256±126 mm.

NM4245 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.56)
1967
Max 106 mm; MaxV 104 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Part of the heel is preserved, and it is broken at the knee. The legs were joined at the ankle and up to 21 mm above the lower break, and joined along a length of 26 mm from the upper break, leaving an aperture of length 43 mm. The depth of the groove at the front near the lower break is 15 mm, the thickness of the membrane is 2 mm, and the depth of the rear groove at the lower break is 3 mm. The position of the knee is indicated by an incision preserved on the side of the leg. The groove between the lower leg and foot is partly preserved at the left side. Saw marks are visible in the front and rear groove. The width of the calf below the knees is 26 mm.
EstH 499±50 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width below knees)

NM4246 Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.56)
1967
Max 164 mm; MaxV 164 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
The foot was joined to the right leg at the ankle. The join begins 9 mm from the heel and is of length 25 mm, above which the legs were separated from each other. The frontal groove is very deep, in contrast to the groove at the rear, which is very shallow. The frontal groove at the ankle is 17 mm deep and the rear groove at the ankle is only 2 mm. Not only is the leg much wider at the calf than at the knee (maximum width at calf 35 mm, at the knee 27 mm), but also the leg thickens from ankle to below the knee, being of total thickness at the ankle 22 mm, and maximum thickness at the calf 31 mm. At the front the saw has produced a very straight cut. The toes are defined by grooves. The longest is 9 mm between the outer and fourth toe, whereas unusually the groove between the first and second toe is only 6 mm. Also the location of the incisions is somewhat irregular, making the third toe fully 7 mm wide, in contrast to the first toe, which is only 4 mm wide. At the knee the modelling is careful and the sloping calf narrows markedly, and clearly the upper leg, although only partially visible at the break, was itself roundedly convex. The sole of the foot is very lightly concave (in contrast to the more pronounced concavity seen in the Kapsala variety).
A complete piece from the Special Deposit North area, NM4181 (Figs 3.5, 3.6), is notably similar in form and in size, although the very white marble of this piece makes a much more favourable impression (although that is simply due to the patination of the complete piece). The length from narrowest point at ankle to narrowest point at knee is 98 mm.
EstH 550±55 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, length ankle to knee)

NM4247 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.57).
1967
Max 106 mm; MaxV 102 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and above the ankle. The depth of the groove at the lower break is 13 mm, at the rear 4 mm. The thickness of the membrane is 2 mm. The legs were joined at the upper part for a distance of 45 mm. The lower part of the legs over the distance of 48 mm were separated down to the break. Saw marks are visible, particularly in the cleft at the front. There is just a trace of a groove at the break indicative of the position of the knee.
The maximum width of the calf just below the knee is 26.5 mm.
EstH 480±48 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width of calf).

NM4248 Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.57)
1967
Max 98 mm; MaxV 97 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The foot is separated from the leg by a light groove. The toes are not well preserved. The sole of the foot is entirely flat, with tool marks running across the sole of the foot. The saw marks in the front and rear grooves are evident. The piece was joined from near the ankle along a distance of 25 mm, above which the legs were separated. The calf is lightly curved. The width at the ankle is 23 mm.
EstH 597±59 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width at ankle)

NM4249 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.57)
1967
Max 103 mm; MaxV 93 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and above the ankle. The piece was joined to the lower right leg just below the lower break, and 20 mm below the upper break, so that the length of the aperture was approximately 56 mm. The depth of the groove at the lower break is 21 mm at the front and 17 mm at the rear. There are traces of a groove at the left side immediately below the break indicating the position of the knee. There are clear indications of a false start in the sawing at the major groove, which initially was cut 1 mm deeper along the entire length of this fragment, and then was continued to the aperture at a slightly reduced depth.
In dimensions, marble quality and weathering this piece is closely comparable with NM4241 (Fig. 3.54) from the Special Deposit North. Both pieces probably belong to the same original, but no clear join has been demonstrated.
The maximum width of the lower leg is 30 mm.
EstH 581±58 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width)

NM4250 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.58)
1967
Max 115 mm; MaxV 108 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the ankle and broken below the knee. This piece was separated at the legs along its entire length, although the legs probably joined immediately above the upper break. The lower leg is of convex curvature. There is a slight widening at the lower break indicating the ankle, but no trace remains of the knee. The depth of the groove at the ankle is 19 mm, and of the lesser groove at the rear about 17 mm. Saw marks are visible in both grooves.
There are two approximately parallel vertical lines of what may have been red paint running down the front of the leg, each of thickness approximately 1 mm, separated by a distance of 5 mm, and approximately 42 mm in length.
For the comparative measure the maximum width at the front of the calf is 42 mm.
EstH 721±72 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, maximum width of calf)

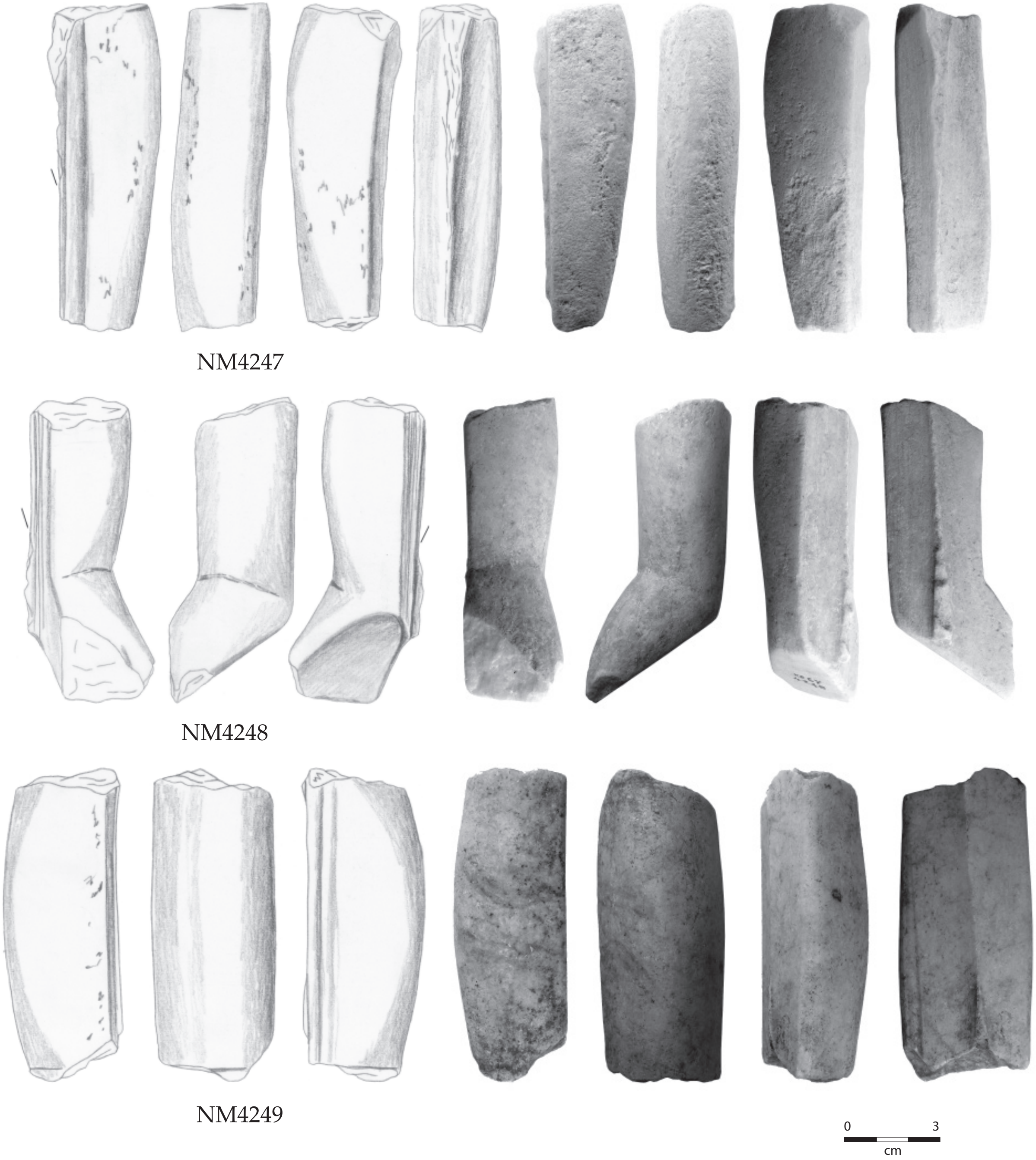
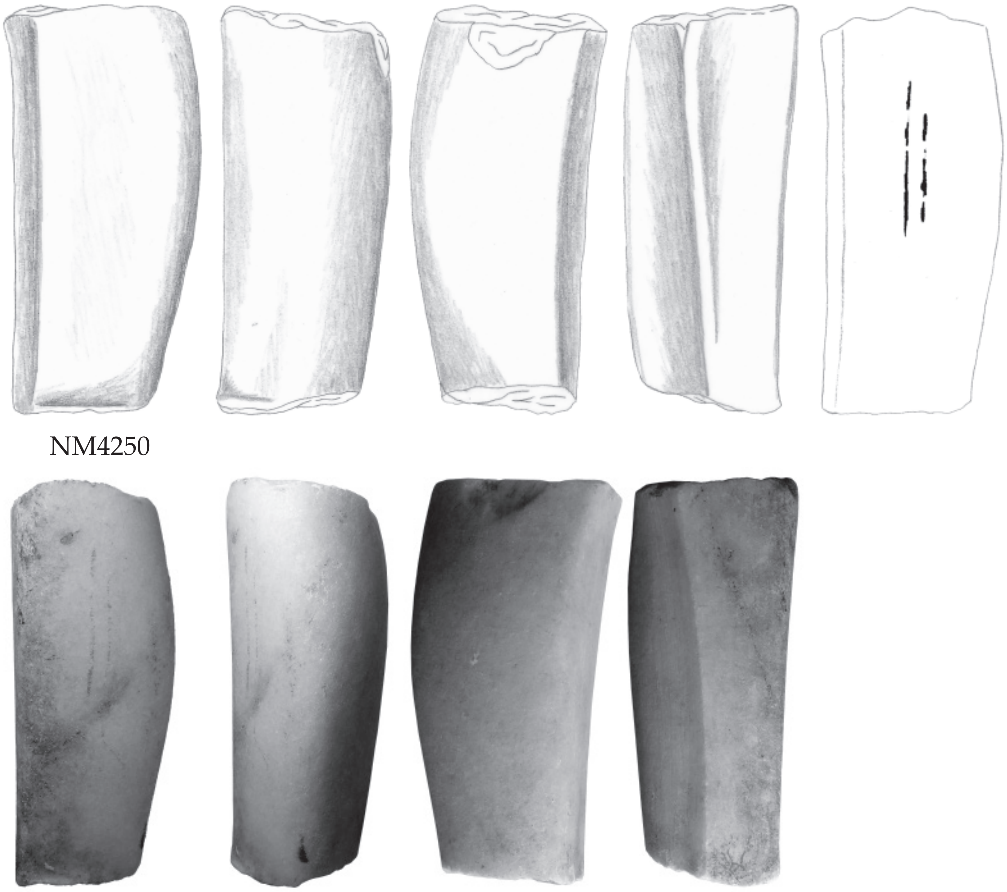


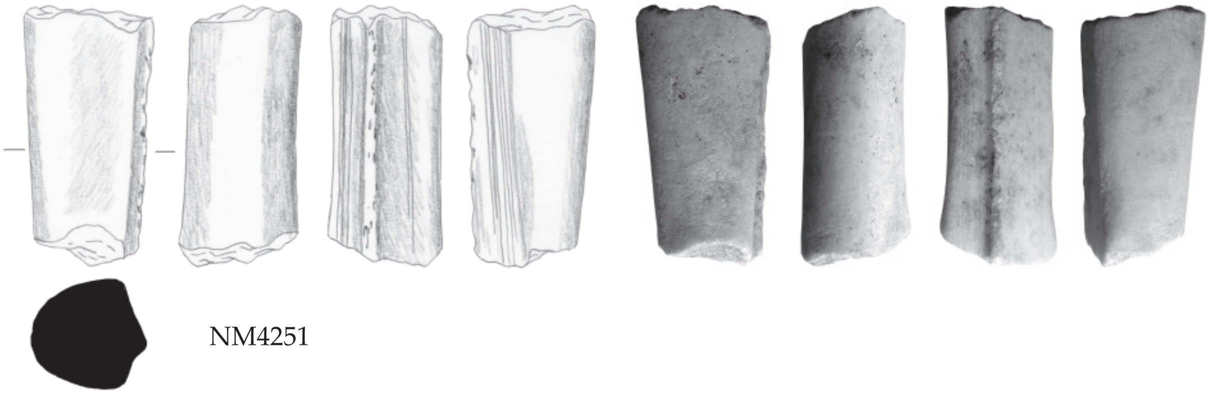
Figure 3.57. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4251 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.58)
1967
Max 73 mm; MaxV 68 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken near the ankle and below the knee. The piece would have been joined from below the ankle up to 22 mm from the lower break. The depth of the groove near the ankle at the front is 18 mm, at the back 8 mm, separated by a membrane of 4 mm. The original height can be estimated by the thickness above the ankle, which is 22 mm. EstH 576±58 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, thickness above ankle)

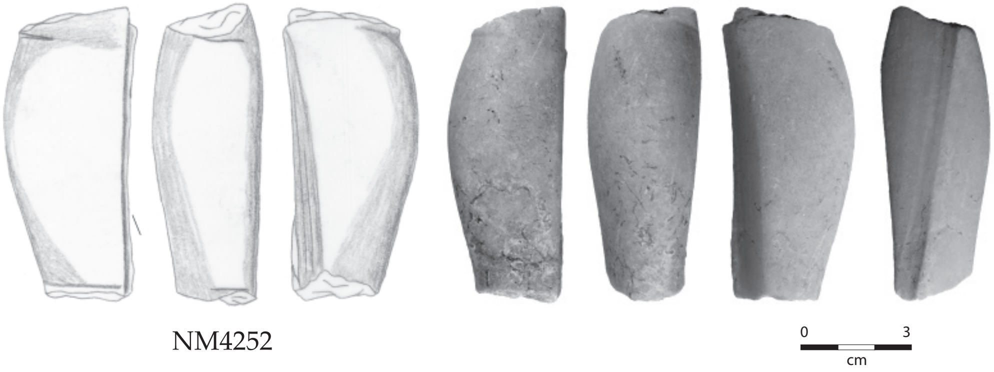
NM4252 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.58)
1967
Max 80 mm; MaxV 78 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
The leg has well-pronounced rounding at the calves. The knee is indicated by a groove at the side, and the inflexion at the ankle is preserved, with perhaps a trace of incision. The piece was joined from below the ankle, but above the ankle was separated from the left leg along its length. The groove at its deepest part at the knee at the front is 19 mm deep and at the rear 9 mm deep. The modelling of the calf at the rear, as well as at the side, is rather pronounced. The length from knee to ankle is 65 mm.



NM4250



NM4251



NM4252

Figure 3.58. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

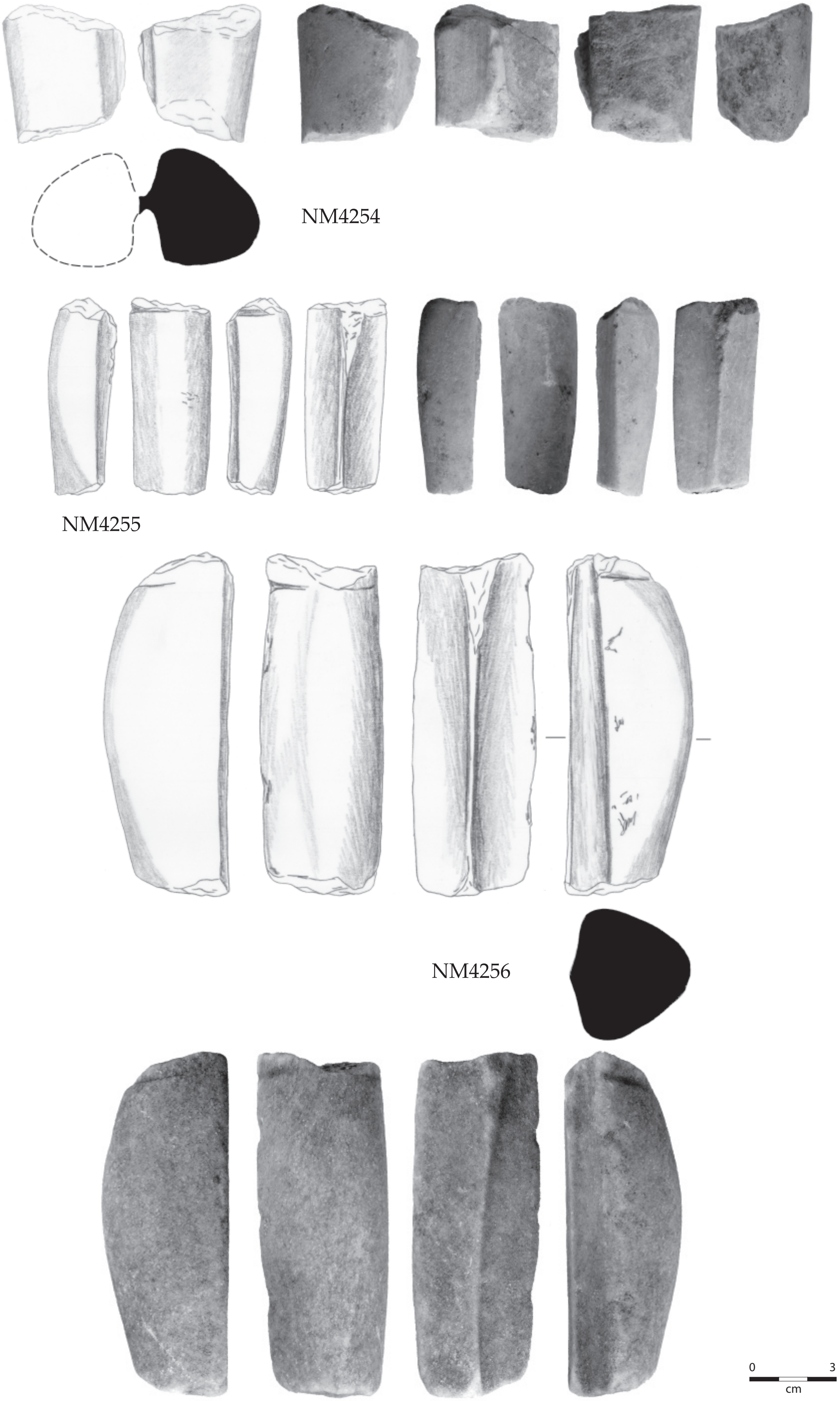

NM4254
NM4255
NM4256
0
3
cm

Figure 3.59. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

EstH 421±42 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, length from knee to ankle)

NM4254 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.59)
1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 45 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Probably of lower leg. The legs were joined across the length of this piece. The width at the upper break is 32 mm, and the thickness is 35 mm. The width at the lower break is 28 mm and the thickness is 32 mm. At the upper break the depth of the groove at the front is 19 mm. The thickness of the membrane is 3 mm, and the depth of the groove at the rear here is 25 mm. No indication survives of the knees or of the ankles, so that a size estimate is not possible for this piece, but approximate comparison might be of the order of 533 mm.

NM4255 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.59)
1967
Max 68 mm; MaxV 67 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and above the ankle. A trace of the groove indicating the knee survives at the rear. The legs were separated above the ankles and joined again below the knee, so that along the lower 32 mm of this piece the legs were separated. The depth of the groove at the front at the knee is 11 mm, the thickness of the membrane there is 9 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back is 9 mm. There are slight indications of saw marks in both grooves. The width below the knee is 18 mm.
EstH 349±35 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width below knee)

NM4256 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.59)
1967
Max 117 mm; MaxV 115 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 3
The piece is broken just above the knee, and above the ankle. The legs were sawn through above the ankle and joined just below the knee. The length of the break of the membrane at the knee is 9 mm, and the length of the break of the membrane above the ankles is 11 mm. The depth of the groove at the front at the upper break is 20 mm, the thickness of the membrane 11 mm, and the depth at the back 8 mm. At the lower break the depth of the groove at the front is 12 mm, the thickness of the break at the membrane is 4 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back is 20 mm. The groove at the knee runs round from the front to the outside of the leg to the rear without interruption. The leg is notably convex. The maximum width of the calf is 41 mm. The width of the right leg at the incision for the knee is 32 mm.
EstH 486±49 mm (comp. EAM6140.19, Phyrroghes, width of right leg at knee)

NM4257 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 71 mm; MaxV 70 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the knee and at the heel, of which a very small trace survives. The groove at the knee survives around the left leg just below the break. At the upper break the depth of the groove at the front is 15 mm. The membrane is 2 mm thick and the depth of the groove at the rear is 3 mm. No saw marks are visible. The upper join does not survive but the piece probably joined immediately above the knee. The membrane was originally in place along the lower 23 mm of the piece, which was joined at the ankle.
The distance from the back of the heel to the groove at the back of the knee is 64 mm.
EstH 297±30 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, length heel to knee)

NM4258 Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 65 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the ankle and at the knee. The distance from the knee groove to the ankle groove is 52 mm. The leg was joined at the ankle, and the legs separate 22 mm above the break, and join again at the upper break, at the knee, so that the height of the perforation was 31 mm. The width of the upper break is 14 mm and the depth is 12 mm. The saw marks have been mainly polished away at the break.
EstH 267±27 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, length knee to ankle)

NM4260 Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 62 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Part of the heel is preserved. A rather broad groove separates the lower leg from the foot (groove thickness 2 mm). There is an indication of a false start to the groove located 3 mm below it. The legs were joined up to 32 mm from the sole of the foot. The sole is flat. The depth of the groove at the front is 18 mm and at the rear 11 mm. The width of the ankle seen from the front is 16 mm.
EstH 413±41 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle)

NM4262 Spall of back of lower right leg and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 56 mm; MaxV 56 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
The sole of the foot is clear although broken, so that only the end near the heel survives (surviving length of foot 14 mm). There is a groove where the foot joins the lower leg. The leg itself was joined to the left leg at the heel. The join is of length 10 mm, above which the legs were separated. Nothing survives of the front of the leg, but the groove between the legs at the rear is well preserved, with slight indications of saw marks. For an estimation of height, the width of the leg at the rear, where it joins the ankle, is 12 mm.
EstH 306±50 mm (comp. NM167, Phiondas, width of leg at ankle at rear). Alt. comp., NM166, Phiondas, 498±50 mm

NM4265 Lower right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 50 mm; MaxV 50 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The calf is gently rounded. There is no incision between the leg and foot, and toes are not indicated. The legs were possibly once joined at the ankle. The break is at the area of the knee. The groove at the front is 8 mm deep and at the rear is 4 mm deep. The height from knee to ankle may be estimated at 32 mm.
EstH 192±19 mm (comp. NM5460, Aplomata, estimated height from ankle to knee)

NM4266 Fragment of upper left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.60)
1967
Max 33 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the knee and below the pelvis. The groove is deep at the front, 18 mm in depth at the knee, where the thickness of the membrane is 4 mm and the depth of the groove at the back is about 3 mm. The legs were not separated on this fragment. A groove for the knees is visible at the left side.
The width of the left leg at the knee is 10 mm.
EstH 248±25 mm (comp. EAM6140.20, Spedos, width of left leg at knee)

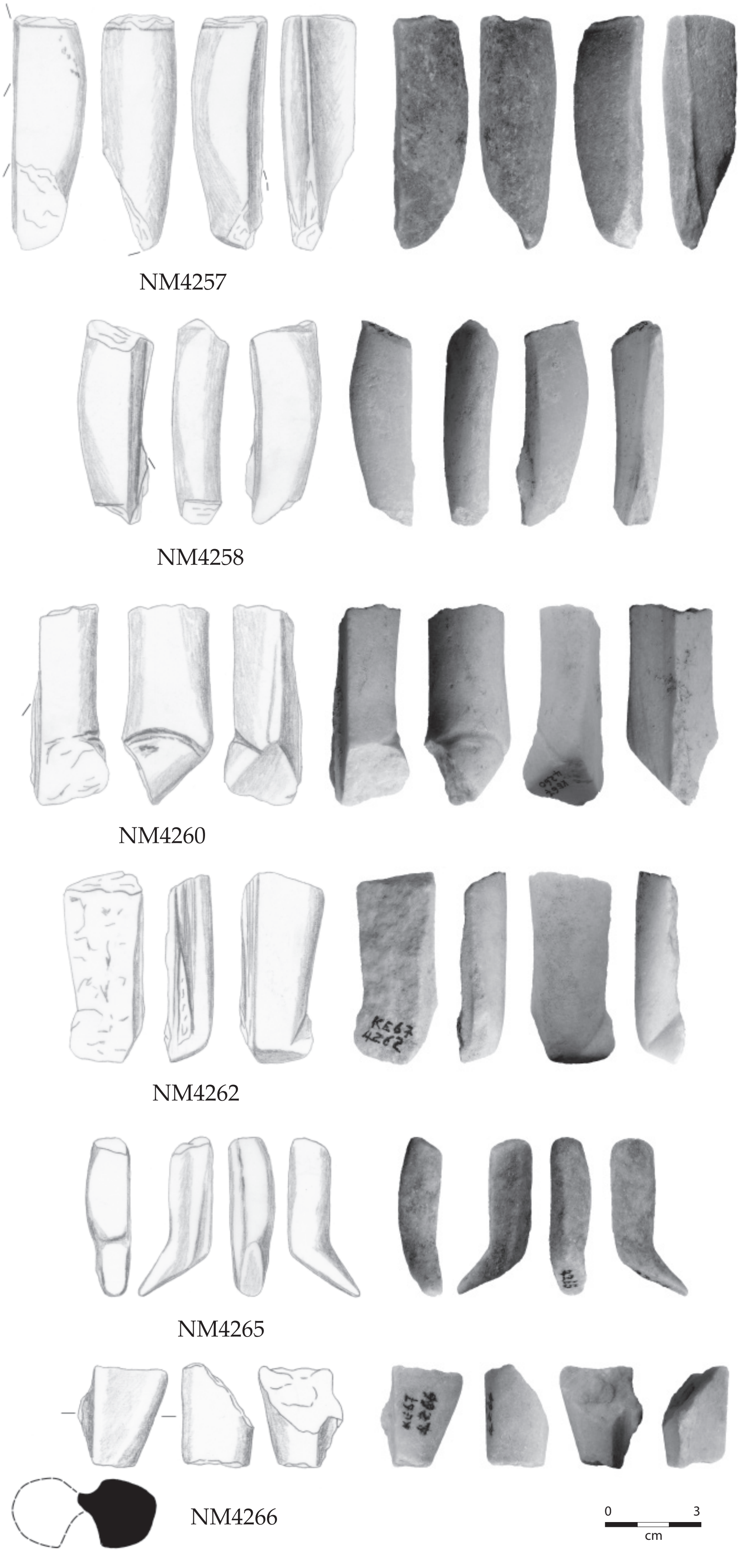

NM4257
NM4258
NM4260
NM4262
NM4265
NM4266
0
3
cm

Figure 3.60. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

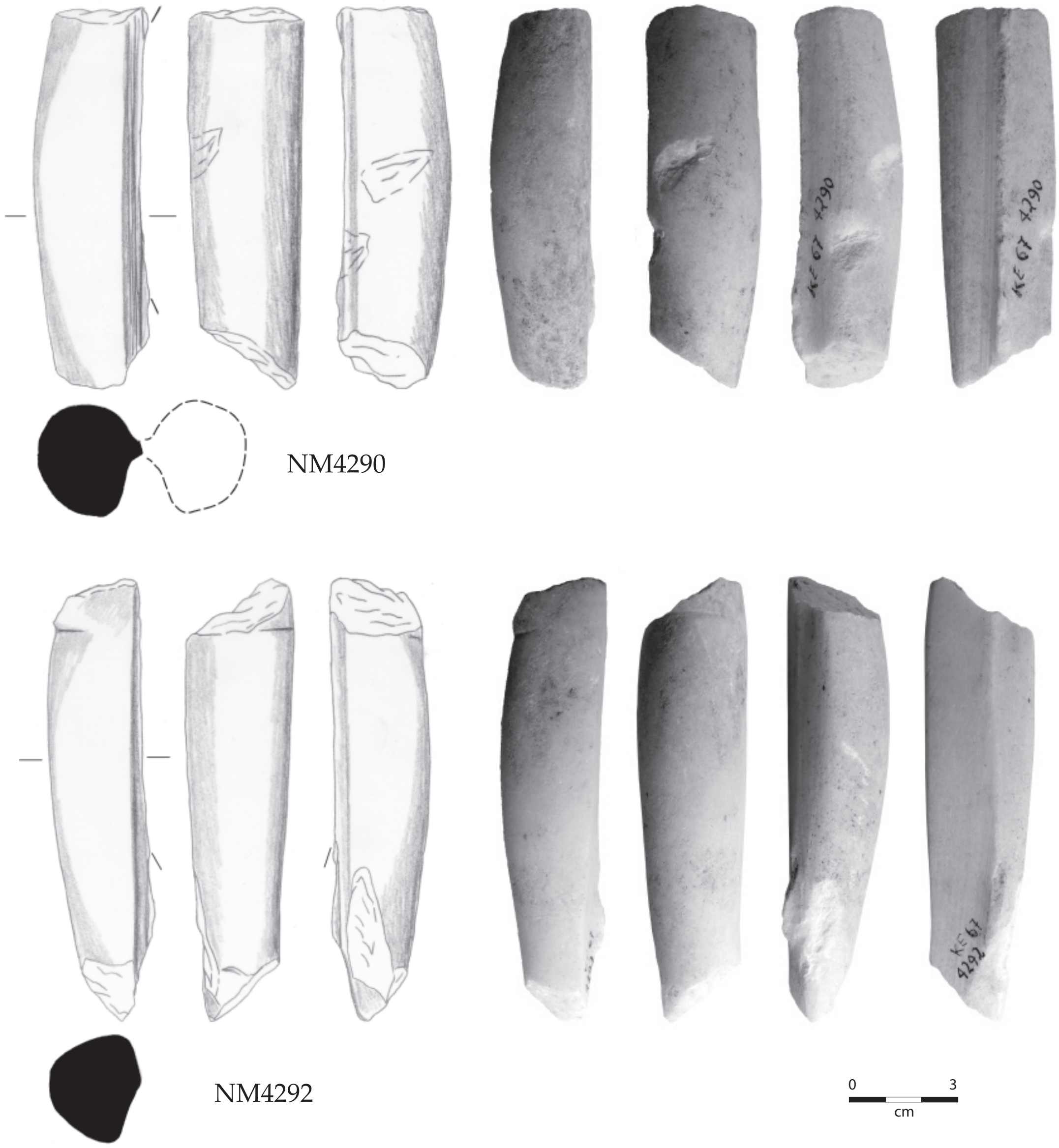


Figure 3.61. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4290 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.61)
1967
Max 104 mm; MaxV 102 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken below the knee and above the ankle. The piece was joined from the ankle and above the ankle, and the legs were separated for a length of 57 mm before joining again well below the knee. The depth of the groove at the front below the knee is 16, the thickness of the membrane 3 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back 10 mm. Saw marks are visible in both grooves. This is a convex calf whose greatest width, measured at the front, is 25 mm.
EstH 413±41 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width)

NM4292 Lower right leg of a slender folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.61)
1967
Max 119 mm; MaxV 117 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the ankle and just above the knee, so that a groove representing the external part of the knee begins at the side and does not reach the front of the knee. This piece was joined at the ankle, the join being of length only 12 mm, whereas the foot and the leg were separated from the left leg. The groove at the front is 16 mm deep at the ankle, and the groove at the rear only about 7 mm. The maximum width is 24 mm, and the maximum thickness is 28 mm. The length from the knee to the ankle is 80 mm.
EstH 419±42 mm (comp. NM6104, Aplomata, length from knee to ankle)

NM4293 Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.62)
1967
Max 93 mm; MaxV 91 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the knee and well above the ankle. The front is markedly flatter than the back of the leg. At the knee the groove at the front is 18 mm deep, the membrane joining the legs is 14 mm thick, and the groove at the rear is 4 mm deep. The membrane between the legs is cut through for a surviving length of only 10 mm approximately

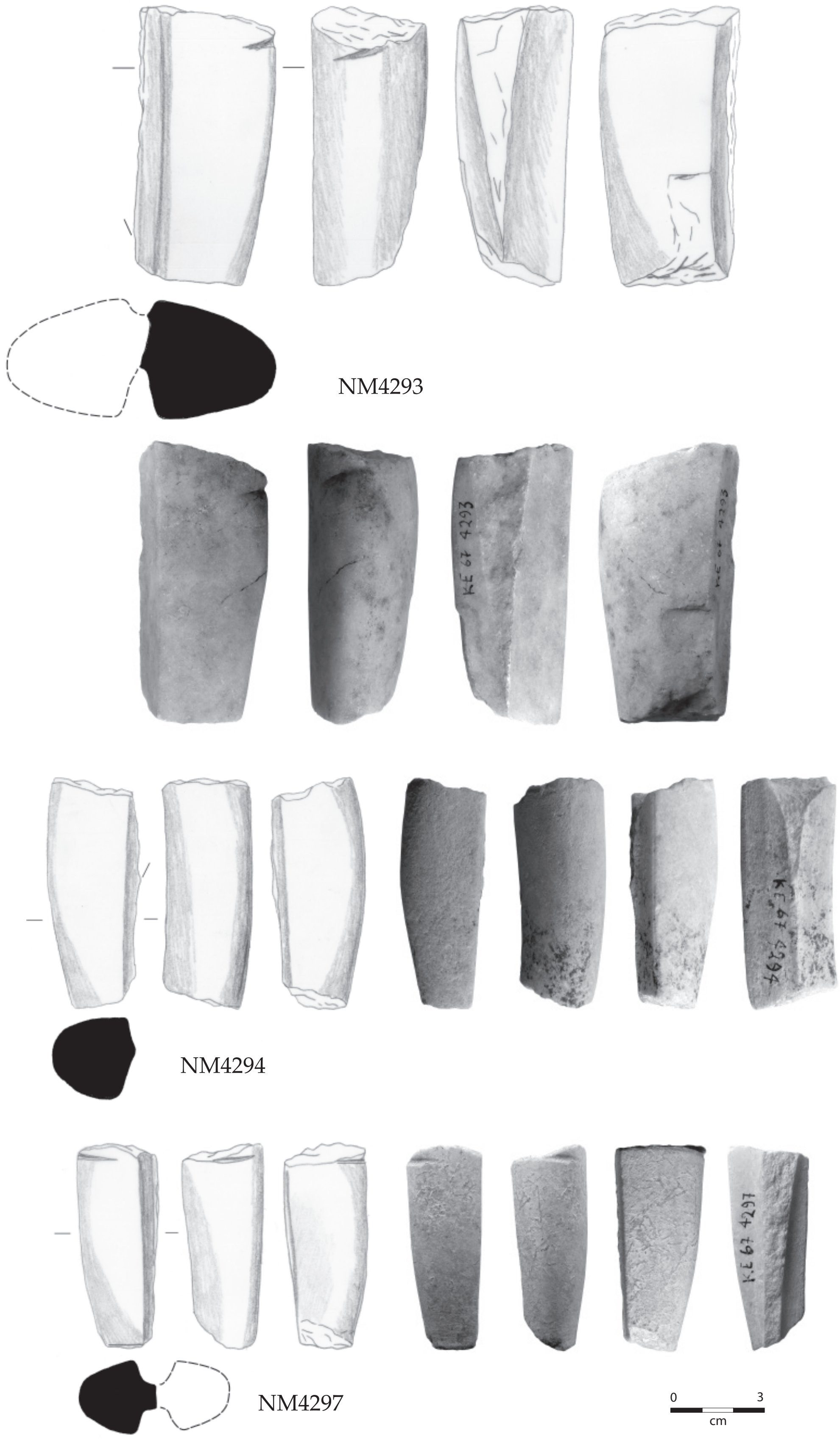
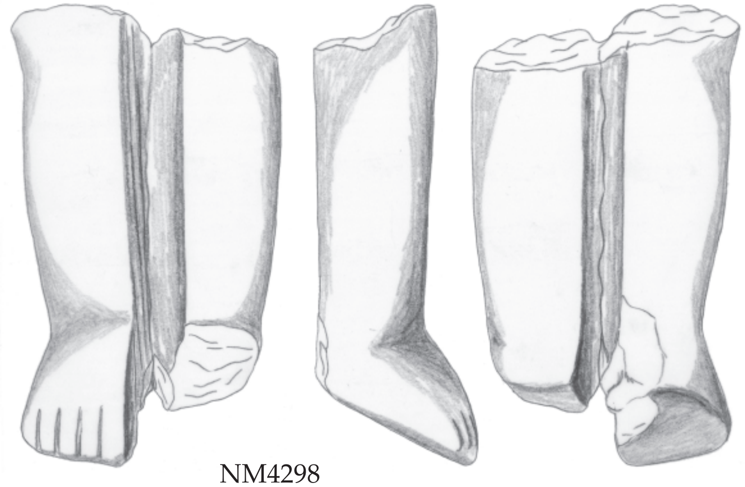
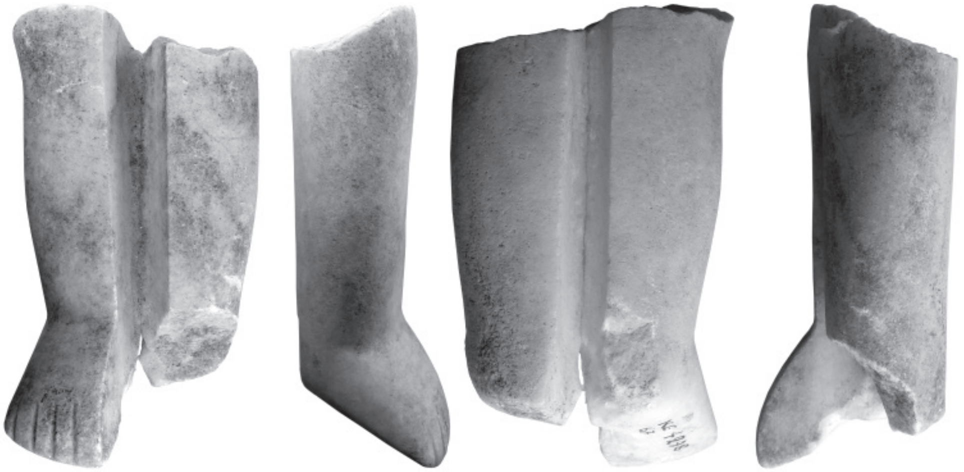
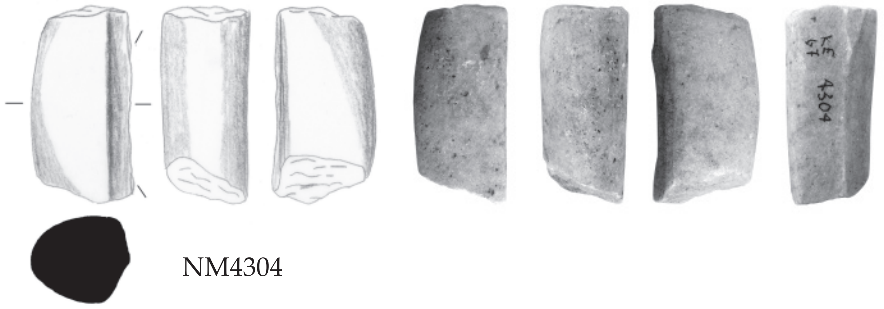

KE 67 4293
NM4293
KE 67 4294
NM4294
KE 67 4297
NM4297
0
3
cm

Figure 3.62. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

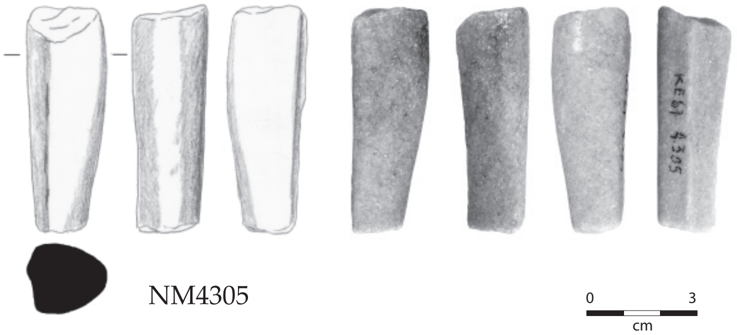


NM4298





NM4304


KE67 4305
0
3
cm

NM4305

Figure 3.63. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

midway between the knee and the ankle. At the front the groove indicating the knee begins 25 mm away from the central cleft and extends to the side of the leg at which point the break intervenes. Two measures are possible for comparative purposes, the width of the leg at the widest point, 37 mm, or the width at the groove of the knee, 35 mm.
EstH 770±77 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width at leg). Alt. estimate, maximum width at knee, 780±78 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6195, Spedos: maximum width at leg, 754±75 mm; maximum width at knee, 951±95 mm

NM4294 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.62)
1967
Max 72 mm; MaxV 69 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
The width at the upper break is 24 mm, at the lower break 15 mm. The lower leg narrows towards the ankle, which is not preserved. The leg was cut through at the lower part and joined the left leg at 33 mm below the upper break. At the point of maximum thickness the lower leg is 24 mm wide at the front. The groove at this point is 13 mm deep at the front and 8 mm at the rear. It is 3 mm thick in the membrane.
EstH 465±47 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width of leg at point of maximum thickness)

NM4297 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.62)
1967
Max 61 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The break is slightly above the knee, which is indicated by a horizontal incision, and the lower break is slightly above the beginning of the foot. The groove at the front is 4 mm deep at the top, and at the rear is 3 mm deep, deepening at the rear to 8 mm deep towards the ankle. This calf has only very slight curvature. From the groove at the knee to the beginning of the foot the length is 56 mm.
EstH 321±32 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, length from knee to ankle)

NM4298 Lower legs and right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.63)
1967
Max 126 mm; MaxV 126 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The left and right legs have been joined in restoration, and it is now uncertain whether or not the break was an ancient one. The lower legs are only lightly convex and the right leg widens again at the top indicating the area of the knees, which are not otherwise indicated. The groove between the legs at the front reaches a width of 15 mm (below the knee) and is 13 mm deep. At the rear the width of the groove is 10 mm and 4 mm deep. The right foot is well preserved and completely flat at the sole. The toes are evenly distinguished by incisions of length between the first and second toes of 15 mm. The width at the ankles is 54.5 mm. The width at the toes of the right foot is 28 mm.
EstH 523±52 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at ankles). Alt. estimate, width at toes, 652±65 mm

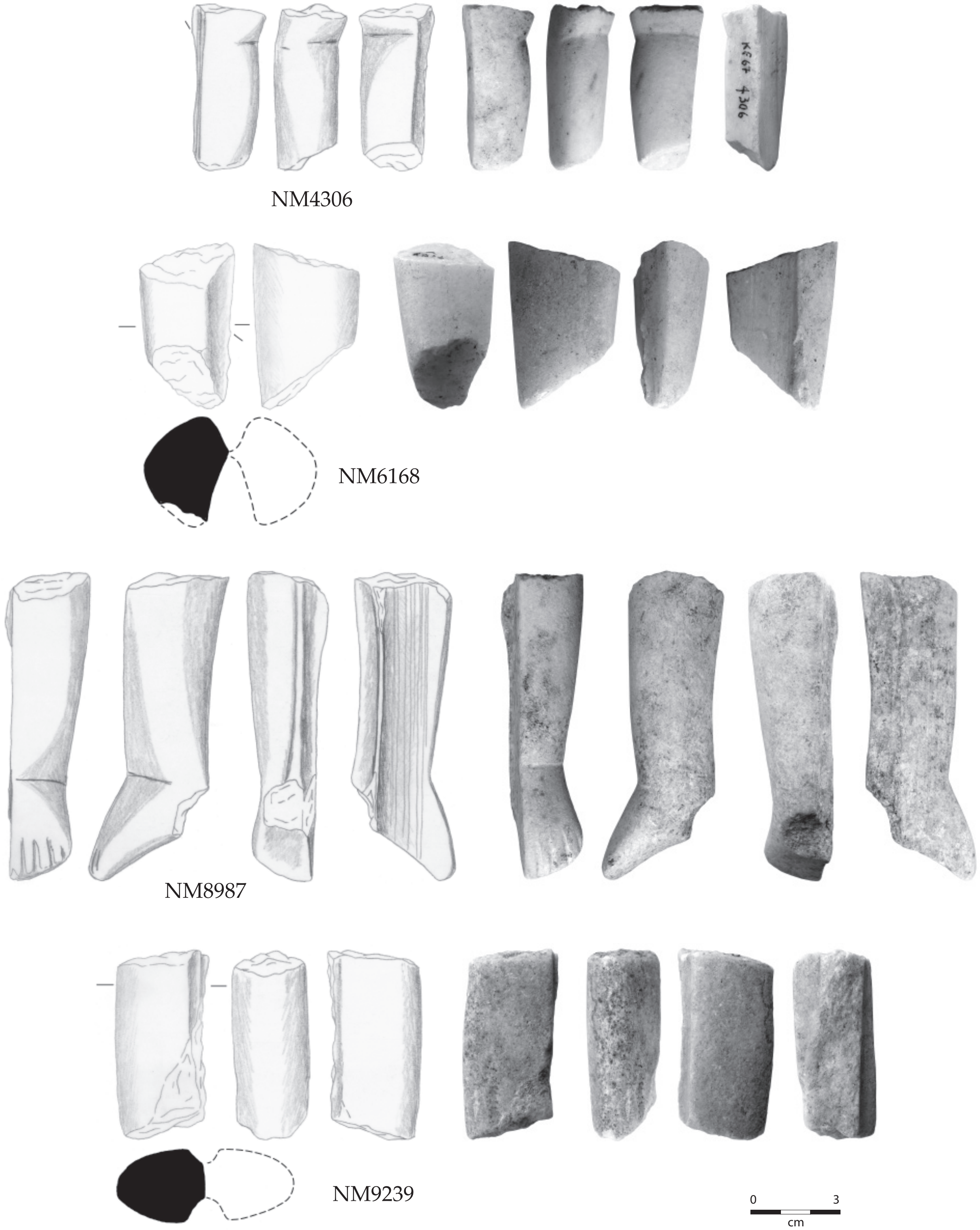
NM4304 Probably lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.63)
1967
Max 51 mm; MaxV 48 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the knee and above the ankle. The legs were joined below the knee and 12 mm survive of the membrane of the join. Below that point the legs were separated, and the separated length was 31 mm. The legs were probably also joined at the ankle. The depth of the groove at the front at the lower break is 9 mm, the thickness of the membrane 3 mm, and the depth of the break at the back 8 mm. There are indications of sawing at the back. The curvature at the calf allows the maximum width at the calf to be measured at 23 mm.
EstH 431±43 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width at calf)

NM4305 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.63)
1967
Max 61 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the knee and above the ankle. Neither the knee nor the ankle survive. The aperture extends along the length of the fragment. The depth of the front cleft near the upper break is 11 mm. The thickness of the sawn-through membrane is 3 mm. The thickness of the cleft at the rear is 7 mm. The maximum width at the front is 19.5 mm.
EstH 301±30 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width)

NM4306 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.64)
1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 51 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the knee and above the ankle. At the knee it is flat at the front and there is a groove from the left side to the rear cleft. The width at the upper break is 21 mm, the thickness 19 mm. The legs were joined above the ankle and 9 mm of that join are preserved. The legs were joined near the knee and 10 mm of that join are preserved, giving an aperture of 20 mm. The depth of the groove at the break near the knee at the front is 11 mm with a thickness of membrane of 2 mm and a depth of groove at the rear of 7 mm. The maximum width of the lower leg is 18 mm.
EstH 345±35 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width)

NM6168 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.64)
1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 52 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken below the knee and above the ankle. The legs were connected near the ankle. On this piece the lower 24 mm were joined and for the upper 25 mm the legs were separated. The depth of the groove at the front near the ankles is 19 mm with a thickness of membrane 3 mm and the depth of the groove at the back 6 mm. There are saw marks visible in both grooves.
Note that this marked disparity between the depth of the groove at the back (shallow) and at the front (deep) is again noted near the heel. This was a matter for discussion when dealing with NM8986 (Fig. 3.38) from the Special Deposit North, although on the grounds of calculated complete height the position of the piece immediately above the knee rather than above the ankle was preferred.
An accurate size calculation for this piece is not possible. However it can be stated that the width of the right leg at the front was at least 25 mm below the knee, and this allows approximate comparison, leading to a height of the order of 453 mm.

NM8987 Left lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.64)
1967
Max 101 mm; MaxV 101 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Broken below the knee. The ankle is defined by a groove from the front to the side, going round to the heel. The markedly concave foot has five well-incised toes with four well-made incisions, of which the longest is 12 mm. The leg was probably joined at the foot and



NM4306

NM6168

NM8987

NM9239

Figure 3.64. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

then the legs were separated until joining again just below the knee. The saw marks are clearly visible. The width at the ankle is 16 mm. EstH 354±35 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle)

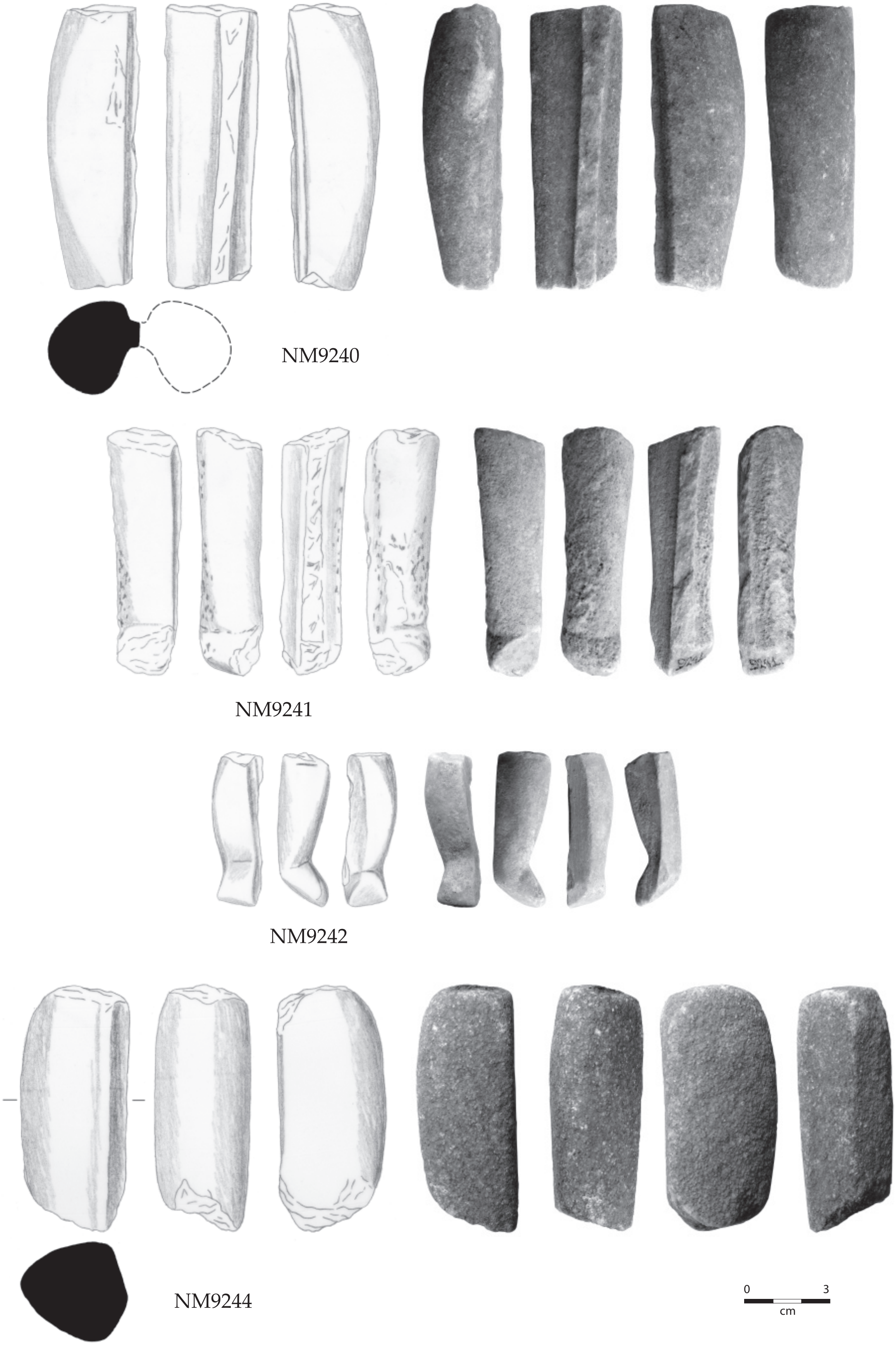
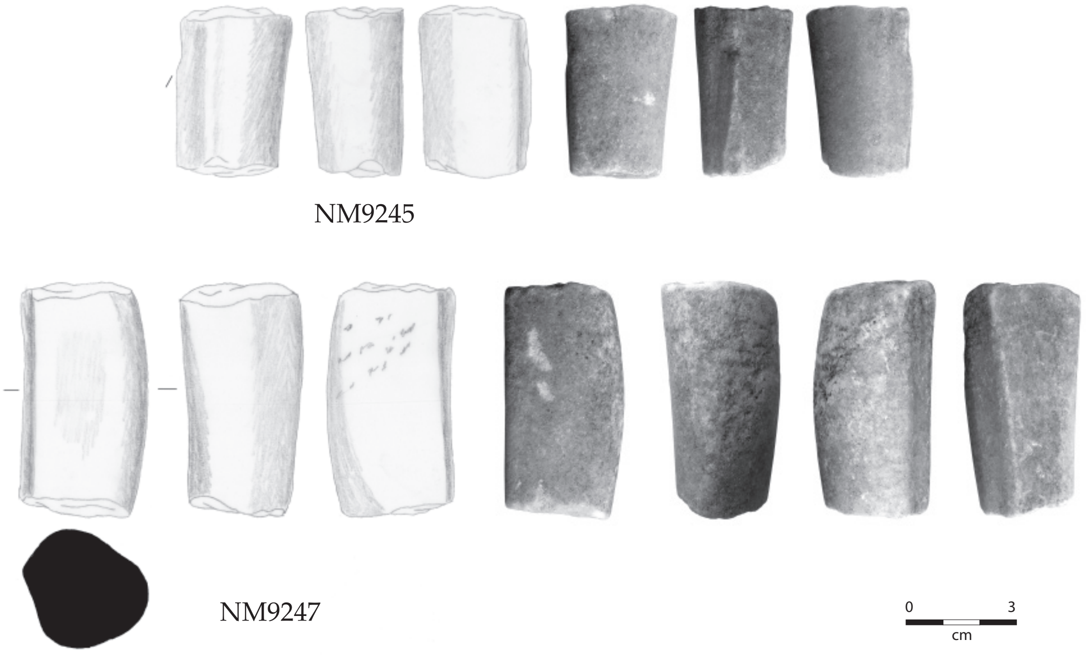

NM9240
NM9241
NM9242
NM9244
0
3
cm

Figure 3.65. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*


NM9245

NM9247

Figure 3.66. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM9239 Right leg, probably lower, of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.66)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 64 mm; MaxV 60 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Broken above the ankle and below the knee. The depth of the cleft at the upper break is 9 mm. The thickness of the membrane is 13 mm, and the depth of the cleft at the rear is 3 mm. The calf widens only very slightly. The maximum width of the calf is 27 mm.
EstH 416±42 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width)

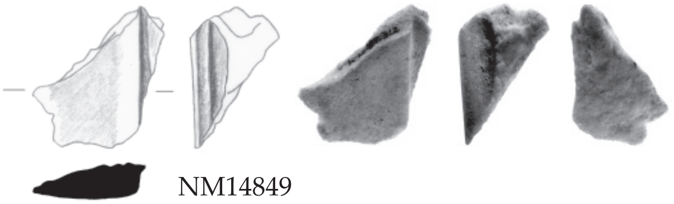
NM9240 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.65)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 95 mm; MaxV 93 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above the ankle and below the knee. The depth of the groove at the front at the lower break is 16 mm and at the back 11 mm. It has a gently rounded calf, being therefore relatively slender. It was joined to the other leg throughout its length.
Maximum width of leg 25 mm.
EstH 453±45 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width)

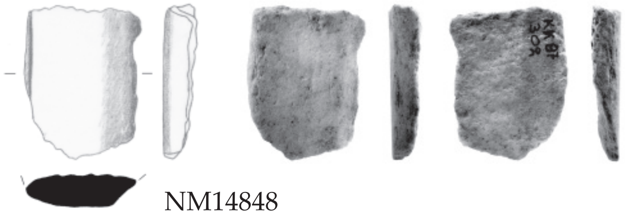
NM9241 Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.65)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 84 mm; MaxV 84 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Broken below the knee and at the foot. The legs were not separated. The depth of the groove at the front at the upper break is 12 mm, and the thickness of the membrane is 8 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back is 4 mm. The foot has been sheared along the line of the lower leg, so that only the ankle is imperfectly preserved. The foot was separated by a groove from the lower leg.
The width at the ankle is 16 mm.
EstH 505±50 mm (comp. NM4677, Galanis confiscation, width at ankle). Alt. comp., NM166, Phiondas, 664±66 mm. Alt. comp., NM167, Phiondas, 363±36 mm. Alt. comp., NM4676, Galanis confiscation, 551±55 mm

NM9242 Foot and lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.65)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 54 mm; MaxV 52 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
The foot is at an inclination to the leg. The toes are not indicated. The calf of the leg is markedly convex. The interior surface of the leg is sawn at the major groove. The piece was joined at the heels and joined again towards the knees, leaving an aperture of 25 mm. The knee is indicated by a marked narrowing at the side. The distance from foot to knee is 51 mm.
EstH 237±24 mm (comp. NM5460, Aplomata, length from foot to knee)

NM9244 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.65)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 84 mm; MaxV 84 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Irregular at the upper break, in the region of the knee, flat at the lower break towards the foot. Although the saw marks at the division between the legs are no longer clear, it seems that along its length this was separated from the right leg. The distance from front to the ridge left by sawing is 21 mm, at the rear 17 mm. For the size estimate, the maximum width seen from the front is 31 mm.
EstH 459±46 mm (comp. NM1919, Aghioi Anargyiroi, maximum width)

NM9245 Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.66)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 43 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above the ankle and below the knee. The legs were joined along the lower 13 mm of this piece and separated above. The groove at the upper break is 26 mm at the front, and 8 mm at the rear, with no separating membrane. It is not possible to give an accurate measure for the original size of this piece, but a very approximate estimation can be made, using the width at the front near the ankle, 24 mm. This suggests a height between 530 mm and 640 mm.


NM14849



NM14848

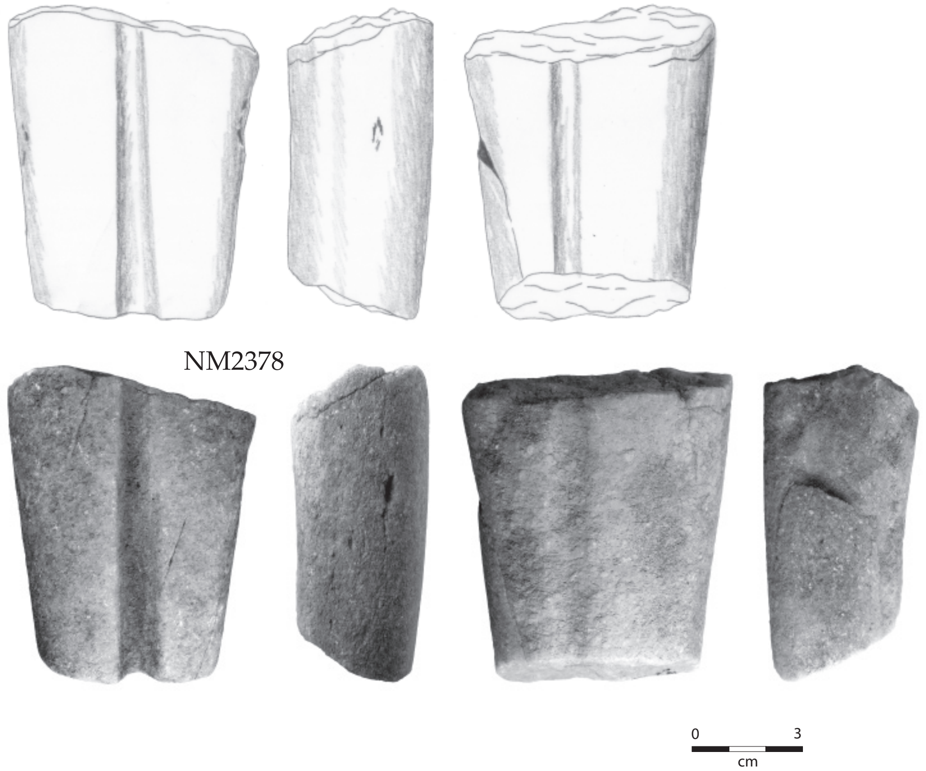

NM2378

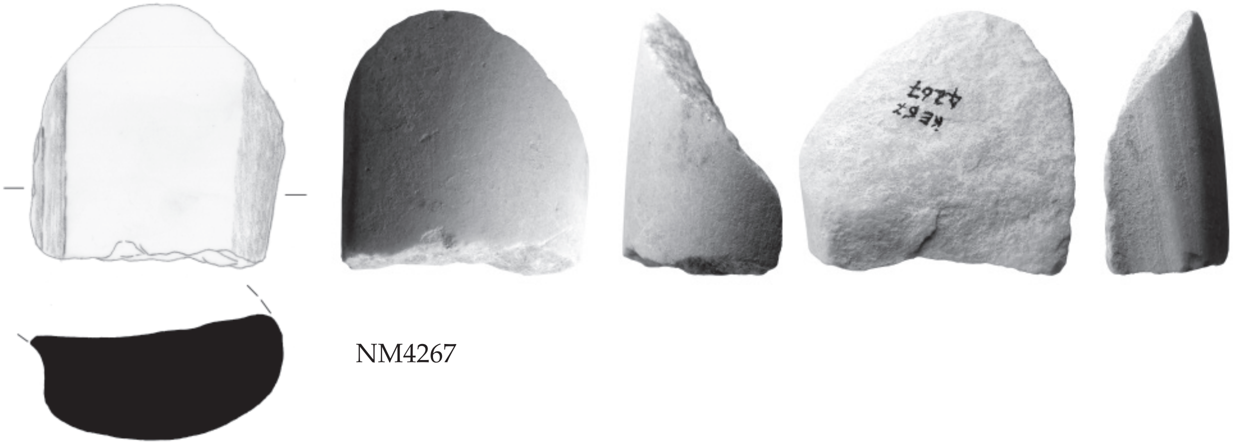
Figure 3.67. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM9247 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.66)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 66 mm; MaxV 59 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The groove is markedly deeper at the front than at the rear, and this part of the leg was separated along its entire length, though the join would have been just above the upper break. Maximum width of the leg at the front is 30 mm.
EstH 581±58 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width)

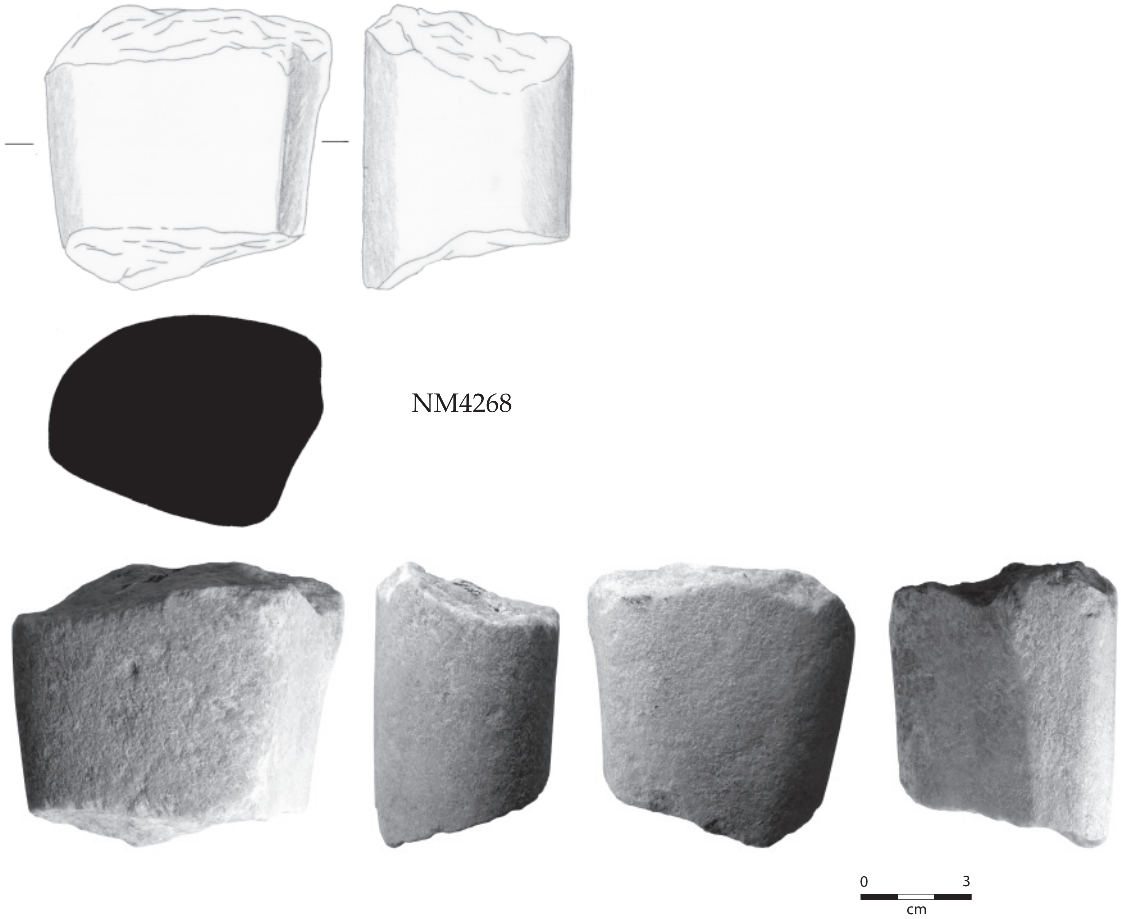
Legs *(part uncertain)*

NM14849 (Keros 87.312) Spall of leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.67)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, level 12
Max 39 mm; MaxV 38 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Spall from the upper or lower leg, probably at the back.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 278, figs 7.11, 7.12)

NM14848 (Keros 87.302) Flake, possibly from leg, of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.67)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench VIII, level 4



NM4267



NM4268

Figure 3.68. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Max 41 mm; MaxV 40 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
A flat flake from a substantial folded-arm figurine, possibly from the thigh.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 280, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM2378 (Keros 63.17) Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.67)
1963
Max 83 mm; MaxV 78 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Uncertain whether upper or lower legs. If upper legs, the knees are not preserved. The groove between the legs at the back is asymmetrically placed in comparison with that on the front. The width at the upper break is 64 mm and the thickness is 37 mm. The width at the lower break is 47 mm and the thickness is 34 mm. An accurate size comparandum for this piece is not possible since

there is no distinguishing parameter. If this were the upper legs, the width at the lower break might be slightly above the knees on the comparandum piece. This might lead to an estimate of height of *c*. 300 mm, using EAM6140.21 as comparandum.

NM4267 Fragment of the front (left), or possibly the back (right) upper or lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.68)
1967
Max 75 mm; MaxV 70 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
There was originally a membrane joining this leg to its counterpart, along which the piece is broken. Fortunately the width at the lower break of this leg can be measured, and is 60 mm. The depth of the groove is 20 mm.
In view of the uncertainty of the position of this fragment along the upper or lower leg, it is not possible to reach an accurate estimate of original size. Clearly this piece was larger than NM4181 (Figs 3.5, 3.6) from the Special Deposit North. Comparison with the upper leg, rather than the lower leg, will give a more conservative estimate. Taking the fragment as toward the pelvis, the original must have been greater than 674 mm.

NM4268 Right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.68)
1967
Max 83 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Possibly upper or lower right leg. That it is the right leg is indicated by the greater depth of the groove identifying the front, and the relative flatness of the front surface. It is cut through along most of its length, but joined the left leg at the upper break. So it is possible to regard the piece as being part of the upper leg, or part of the lower leg, which probably joined near the knees.
At the upper break the width at the front is 66 mm, and the thickness is 51 mm. At the lower break the width at the front is 60 mm, and the thickness is 48 mm.
If seen as broken at the top from the left leg towards the pelvis and above the knee, this seems plausible. If seen as the lower leg, with the break in the membrane towards the knee, this also seems reasonably plausible.
At the upper break, the depth of groove at the front is 30 mm, the thickness of the broken membrane is 3 mm and the depth of groove at the rear is 15 mm. At the lower break the depth of the groove at the front is 34 mm, and the depth of groove at the back is 12 mm. The depth of the groove at the front therefore increases slightly from the top down, and the depth of groove decreases gently from the top down.
This piece in several ways matches NM8986 (Fig. 3.38) from the Special Deposit North in dimensions. So similar are they that it could be suggested that the two pieces joined just above the respective breaks, although it should be noted that in section that this piece is significantly less thick than NM8986 by an order of 10 mm at the upper break.
If an upper leg, comparing width above knee, comparison with NM4691 from the Galanis confiscation yields an estimate of 942 mm, and comparing with NM169, from Phiondas, yields an estimate of 771 mm. If a lower leg, comparing width below knee, comparison with NM4691 from the Galanis confiscation yields an estimate of 1295 mm, comparing with EAM6140.21 from Spedos yields an estimate of 1081 mm, and comparing with NM169 from Phiondas yields an estimate of 990 mm.
The comparanda for regarding this as part of the lower leg suggest a height in excess of 1 m, whereas the comparanda regarding this as part of the upper leg result in an original total height of the order of 850 mm. While either is possible, the calculated original height of 857 mm is preferred here (averaging the two estimates above), bearing in mind also the undoubted similarity which this piece has with NM8986.

Feet

Note. The angle at which feet are shown in profile in the drawings is the result of a somewhat subjective judgement. Because of this, the vertical heights given in the text below may not match the drawings.

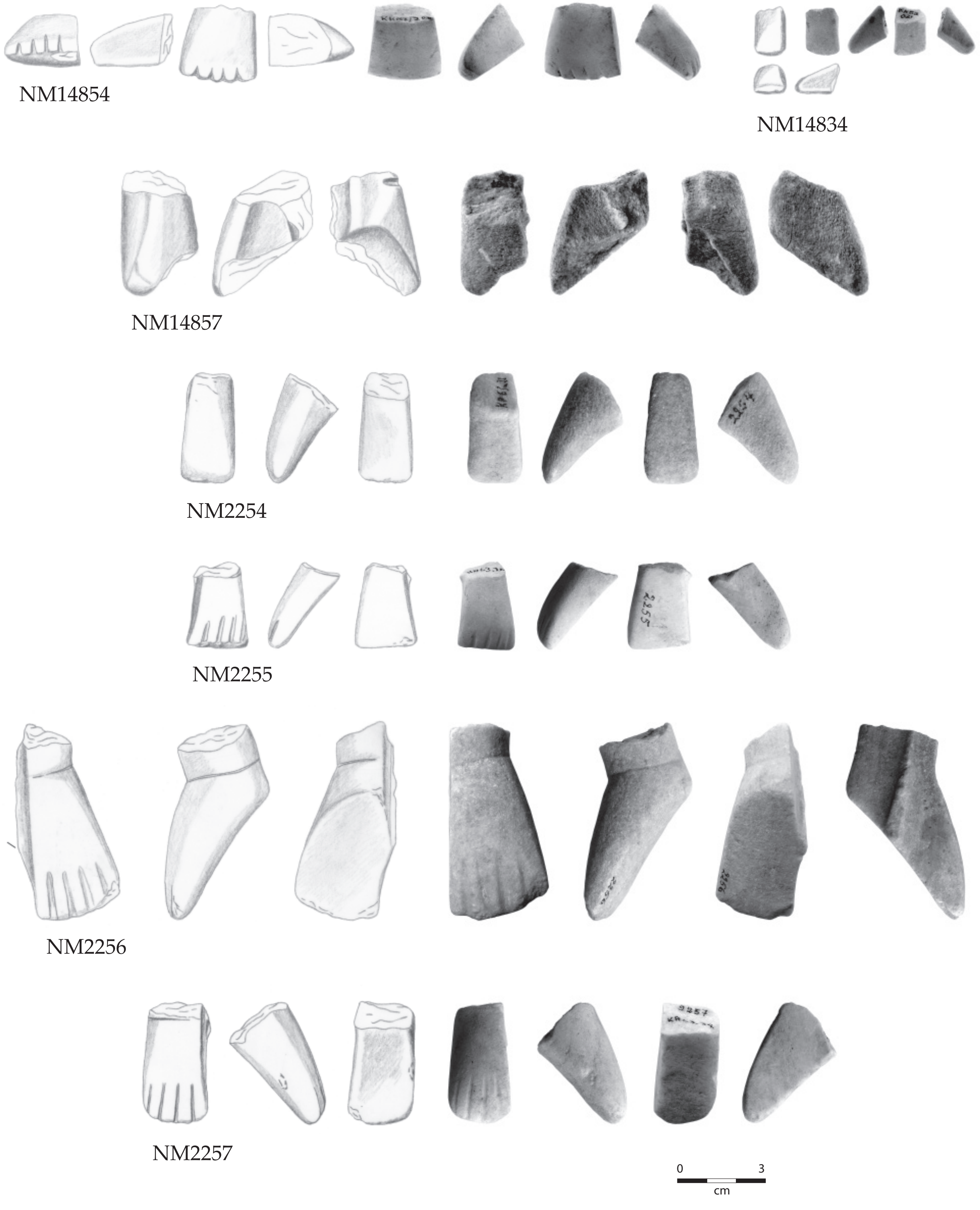
NM14854 (Keros 87.389) Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench X, level 10
Max 30 mm; MaxV 25 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The sole of the foot is flat. The toes are well defined by grooves which diminish in size towards the outer (right) side, being there 3 mm in length. The saw marks are very clear at the inside (left side), and oblique. In front of the flat (sole) surface there is a facet and then the upper surface.
Width of foot at toes is 25 mm.
EstH 431±43 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.7, 7.8)

NM14834 (Keros 87.021) Right foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (155;515)
Max 16 mm; MaxV 14 mm
One break; marble condition 1
This small foot fragment appears to sit flat upon the ground. There are no indications of toes. It is a neat object which might simply be part of a folded-arm figurine with well separated feet.
This fine white marble fragment is in good condition, without weathering.
The width across the toes is 10 mm.
EstH 204±20 mm (comp. NM5460, Aplomata, width at toes)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.7, 7.8)

NM14857 (Keros 87.465) Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench I, level 4
Max 49 mm; MaxV 36 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Weathered right foot. Not enough of the tip remains to reveal toes if there were any. The feet were incompletely separated by sawing or cutting between them, and there is an old break where they were joined in addition to the principal break. The marble is heavily weathered on all surfaces, giving a sandy brown appearance. The width across the ankle at the front is 22 mm.
EstH 310±31 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.7, 7.8)

NM2254 (Keros 63.31) Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos or Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.69)
1963
Max 35 mm; MaxV 33 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Broken along the length of the foot. The sole of the foot is markedly concave. The toes are not seen. The width across the toes is 18 mm.
EstH 385±39 mm (comp. NM5462, Aplomata, width at toes)

NM2255 (Keros 63.26) Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1963
Max 31 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Broken at the heel. The width across the toes is 20 mm. The sole of the foot is very lightly concave. It was joined to the right foot at the ankle. The toes are well executed, with the groove between the fourth and fifth toe 9 mm in length, and between the first and second toe 7 mm.
EstH 466±46 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at toes)


NM14854

NM14834

NM14857

NM2254

NM2255

NM2256

NM2257

Figure 3.69. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM2256 (Keros 63.43) Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1963
Max 66 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The foot is separated from the lower leg by a distinct groove around the leg. The groove between the legs at the front is only 5 mm deep while the groove at the rear of the leg is 17 mm. The feet were joined from the heel upwards for a distance of 15 mm. The foot is lightly concave with a well-defined heel. The toes are evenly indicated, separated by grooves approximately 15 mm long. The width across the toes is 29 mm.
EstH 473±47 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

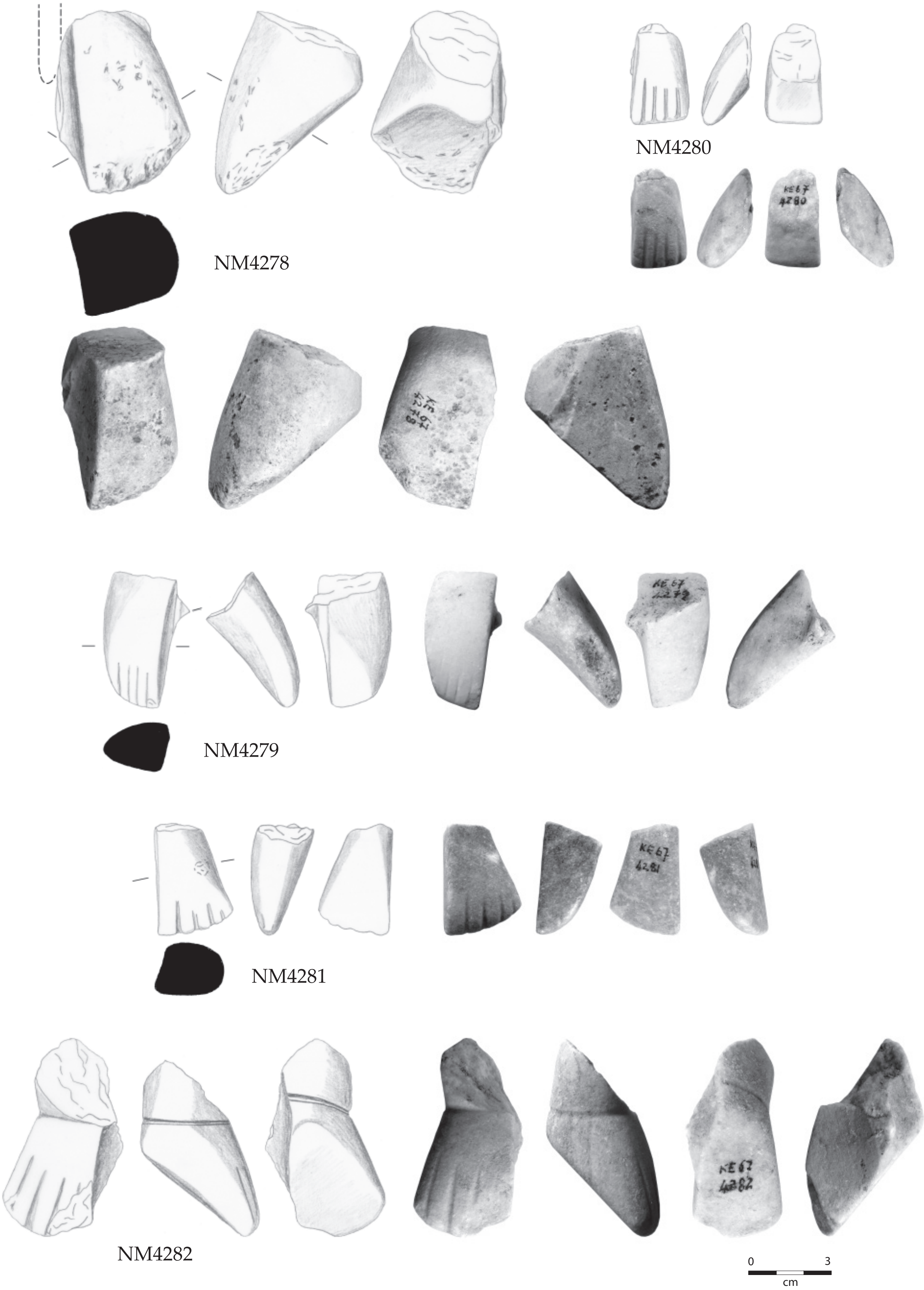

NM4278
NM4280
KE67
4280
KE67
4279
NM4279
KE67
4281
NM4281
KE67
4282
NM4282
0
3
cm

Figure 3.70. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM2257 (Keros 63.34) Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.69)
1963
Max 42 mm; MaxV 37 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken near the ankle, where it probably joined the left foot. The preserved length of the foot at the sole is 30 mm. The break measures 23×18 mm. The toes are evenly executed, with incisions up to 14 mm in length. The width at the toes is 21 mm.
EstH 489±49 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4278 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.70)
1967
Max 72 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The join between the feet terminates well below the ankle above which the legs were separated. Break at ankle 43×31 mm. The toes are distinguished by narrow grooves of length up to 14 mm.
EstH 755±75 mm (comp. NM4677, Galanis confiscation, width at toes)
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.7)

NM4279 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.70)
1967
Max 43 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
Preserved width 23 mm. Maximum thickness 25 mm. Right foot, originally joined at the ankle to the left foot, but otherwise the groove separating the feet was complete and cut by a saw. The toes are indicated by light incisions. The sole of the foot is lightly concave. The foot narrows markedly towards the toes, the outer edge incurving in a pronounced and unusual way, since on most sculptures of the Spedos variety the feet widen markedly at the toes in contrast to the present piece.
EstH 555±70 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum preserved width)

NM4280 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.70)
1967
Max 35 mm; MaxV 30 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The sole, only partly preserved, is flat. The toes are clearly indicated by narrow grooves of length up to 16 mm. The width at the toes is 21 mm. The fourth toe is perceptibly wider than the others. The probable join of the feet at the ankle is not preserved.
EstH 326±33 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4281 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.70)
1967
Max 40 mm; MaxV 30 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The foot is broken below the ankle. The five toes are distinguished by clear grooves, of which the longest is 15 mm in length. The only measurement for comparison is the width at the toes, which is 26 mm.
EstH 448±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4282 Right foot and ankle of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.70)
1967
Max 69 mm; MaxV 57 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The feet were joined at the ankle. The sole of the foot was flat. The join between foot and ankle is indicated by a marked groove around the circumference of the leg. The first and second toes are damaged, the length of the groove between the toes is 20 mm. The estimated width across the foot at the toes is about 31 mm.
EstH 484±48 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, estimated width at toes)

NM4284 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.71)
1967
Max 40 mm; MaxV 24 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The maximum length of the foot along the flat sole is 34 mm, and the maximum width of the foot is toward the toes (18 mm). The toes have been indicated with very light incisions up to 3 mm long. The piece was joined to the left foot at the heel. This seems slight for a Spedos figure, but it is not so slender as most Dokathismata feet, and there seems no clear reason to assign it to the Kapsala variety.
EstH 419±42 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width at toes)

NM4285 Left foot of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.71)
1967
Max 55 mm; MaxV 43 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Joined along most of its length, to the toes. Flat sole. The toes have very long grooves between them, up to 34 mm in length. Measure at break 37×21 mm. Faint saw marks.
EstH 654±65 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, maximum width at toes)

NM4286 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.71)
1967
Max 53 mm; MaxV 40 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken at the ankle, and the feet were joined at the ankle. The saw marks are visible. The toes are indicated by regular, rather wide grooves. The length of the longest groove is only 9 mm. The grooves widen to a width of 4 mm. The width at the toes is 37 mm.
EstH 637±64 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4287 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.71)
1967
Max 45 mm; MaxV 28 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The foot is broken before the heel is reached. The maximum length of the slightly incuse sole is 37 mm. It is clear that it was joined to the left foot at the lower part of the heel. The toes are indicated by incisions of which the longest is 10 mm. The width at the toes is 25 mm.
EstH 431±43 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4289 Right foot of folded-arm figure of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.71)
1967
Max 90.5 mm; MaxV 60 mm
One break; marble condition 2
A single break above the ankle. The right foot joined the left foot with a narrow membrane of marble at the ankle and above. The five toes are well preserved and well defined and it is notable that the groove between the left two toes is 20 mm long while the groove between the right two toes is 11 mm long so that the grooves between the toes gradually increase in length. The lower leg and left foot are separated by a groove at the ankle.
Maximum length of sole of foot 77 mm.
EstH 737±70 mm (comp. NM4678, Galanis confiscation, width at toes). Alt. comp. NM4181, Keros, 728±73 mm
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.9), where the number of the comparandum piece was incorrectly given as NM4677

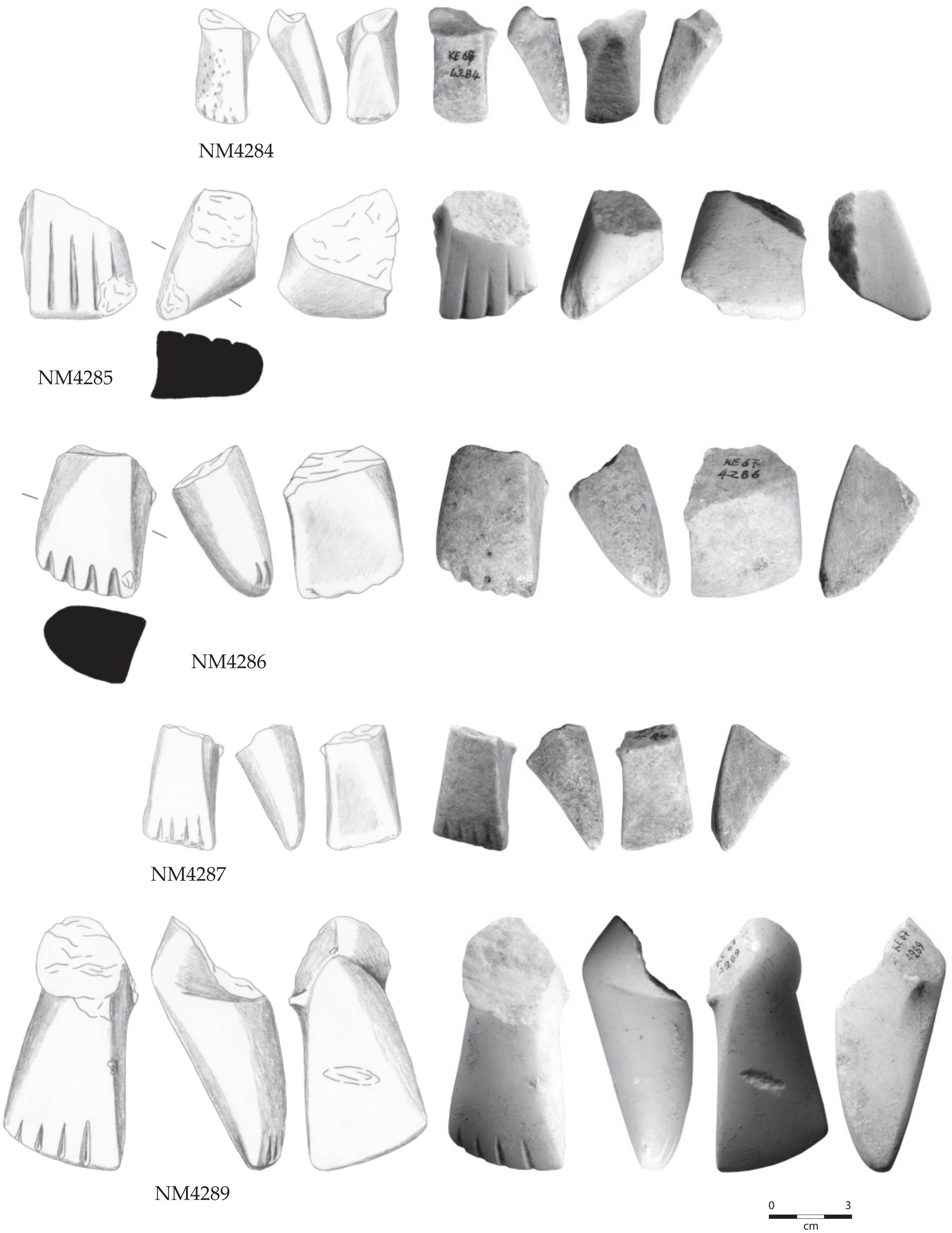

KE 67
4284
NM4284
NM4285
KE 67
4286
NM4286
NM4287
KE 67
4289
NM4289
0
3
cm

Figure 3.71. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

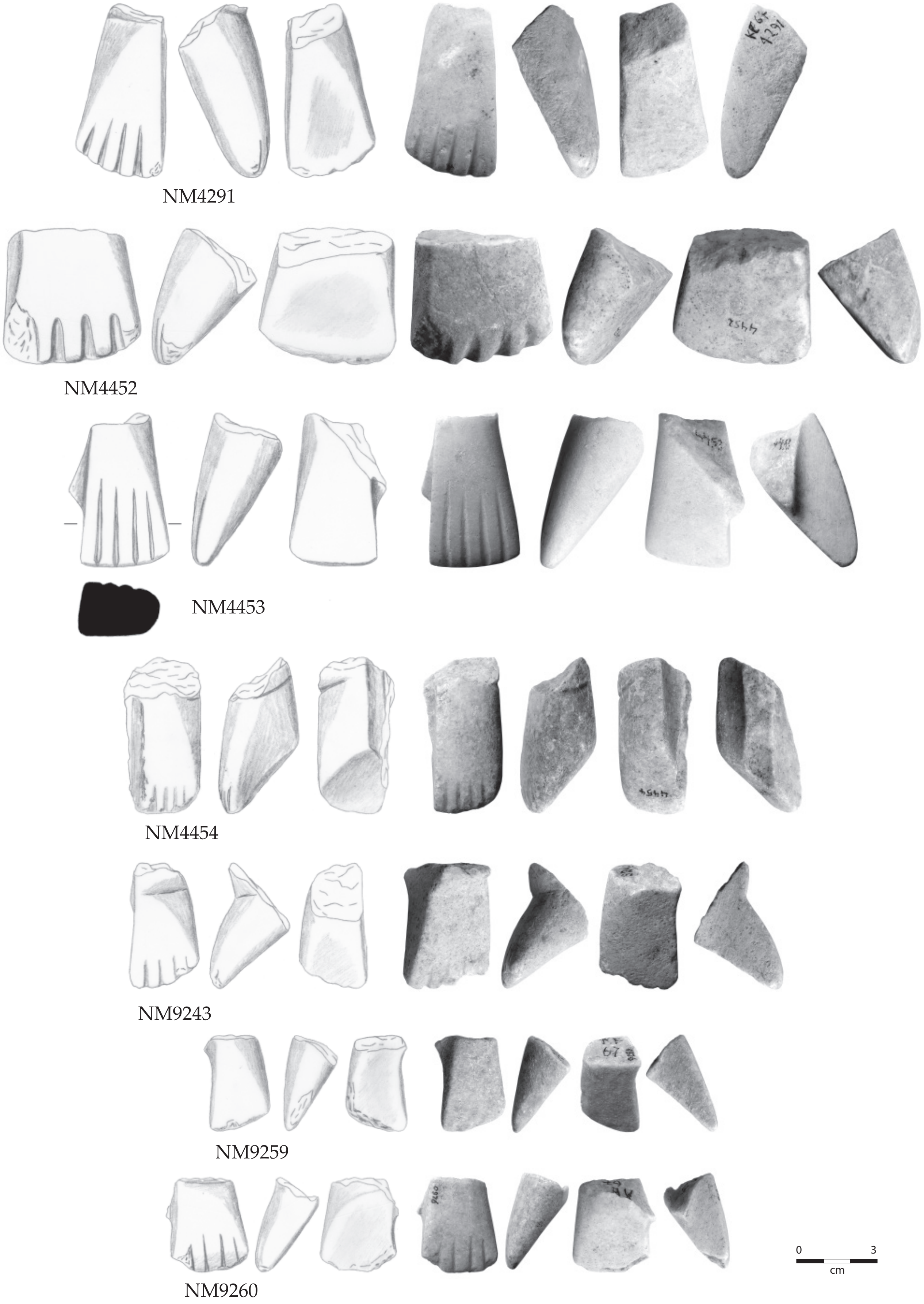

NM4291
NM4452
NM4453
NM4454
NM9243
NM9259
NM9260
0
3
cm

Figure 3.72. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4291 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 60 mm; MaxV 42 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Broken at the ankle. The five toes are well defined by pronounced incisions, of which the longest is 9 mm. The sole is flat, the inside edge of the foot has been sawn with tool marks. The most obvious measure is the width at the toes, which is 31 mm.
EstH 534±53 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4452 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 57 mm; MaxV 40 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Four well-preserved toe incisions, although there is a chip at the first toe. Width at toes 50 mm; width at break 42 mm; thickness at break 31 mm. The toes are separated by clear grooves. Slightly eroded surface. The sole of the foot is very flat. Feet not joined at the preserved part.
EstH 867±90 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width at toes). Alt. comp., EAM6140.19, Phyrroghes, 650±65 mm
First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.3).

NM4453 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 56 mm; MaxV 44 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Well-preserved foot, which was joined along its length to the right foot. The saw marks are scarcely visible since the groove has been well polished. The toes are exceptionally well distinguished by long grooves of which the longest is 29 mm and the shortest fully 25 mm. See for comparison the figure from Phiondas (NM166). The sole of the foot is flat. This piece has a very well-executed appearance. The width across the toes is 31 mm.
EstH 534±54 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM4454 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 57 mm; MaxV 57 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The groove at the ankle is preserved. The feet were not separated. The sole of the foot is short, being 30 mm in length. The grooves at front and rear indicate clearly the vertical plane, and so it is also clear that the foot at the ankle scarcely protrudes beyond the line of the front of the left leg. This feature is seen both in NM4673 (Galanis confiscation) and in NM4676 (also Galanis confiscation).
The depth of the groove at the front at the break is 7 mm, 5 mm at the rear, with the thickness of the membrane 12 mm.
The length from groove at ankle across front of foot is 42 mm.
EstH 366±37 mm (comp. NM4673, Galanis confiscation, width at ankle). Alt. comp., NM4676, Galanis confiscation, 588±59 mm

NM9243 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 45 mm; MaxV 42 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
The foot was separated from the ankle by a groove only partly preserved. The heel is missing. The sole of the foot is nearly flat. The toes are regularly spaced, distinguished by incised grooves of length up to 12 mm. The width at the toes is 23 mm.
EstH 396±40 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM9259 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 35 mm; MaxV 32 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Joined at the heel. The preserved length of the upper foot is 34 mm, the preserved length of the sole is 31 mm. The sole of the foot is completely flat. The condition makes it uncertain whether the toes are indicated. The width at the toes is 22 mm.
EstH 379±38 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM9260 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.72)
1967
Max 35 mm; MaxV 28 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the heel. Preserved length along the upper surface of the foot is 31 mm. The thickness across the toes is 28 mm. This was joined to the right foot at the heel. The toes are indicated by incisions up to 11 mm in length. The sole of the foot is flat.
EstH 482±48 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

Sculptures of Dokathismata variety

Sculptures of the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Dokathismata variety

NM4186 Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.73)
1967
Max 196 mm; MaxV 180 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Splendidly flat torso with a gracefully sinous profile. The shoulders slope down and are angular at the top of the arms. The upper arms are distinguished from the torso by grooves. The left lower arm is separated from the torso by a marked groove and the two lower arms are separated by a comparable groove. The right lower arm is distinguished from the convex waist (possibly pregnant) by a groove. The pubic triangle is clearly shown by incision and is notably large. The inclining grooves of the pubic triangle meet at an apex and the incision separating the legs extends well beyond this apex into the pubic triangle. The elbows are notably pronounced (right elbow damaged) and the left lower arm rises from the elbow giving at this position the curved appearance which is a notable feature of the Akrotiri sub-variety. The lower (right) arm is also lightly curved, although this feature is slightly obscured by the damage to the elbow. The breasts are quite prominent. There appears to be no groove at the front of the neck. At the rear the backbone is shown by a straight, rather shallow incision which extends to the buttocks. These are indicated by the horizontal prominence which is sometimes seen in the Dokathismata variety. The legs are separated at the buttocks by an incision which divides into a broad and deep groove further down. The incisions for the legs and for the back do not quite meet at the buttocks. From the rear the arms are notably wide and it is particularly notable that the width of the arm at the shoulder is not much reduced as one goes down to the elbow (in strong contrast with the Kavos sub-variety). On the left upper arm there are a couple of light incisions at the point where the upper arm separates from the back, but the distinction between the arm and back is also made by a thickening of the back. On the right upper arm this phenomenon is repeated but curiously there are three incisions apparently made to create the same effect. From the rear, the left elbow is particularly notable and angular, with the angle between the upper and lower arm being slightly less than 90 degrees. It is of interest that the right and left elbows are at about the same height, whereas on other pieces, following a different convention, the left elbow is notably higher than the right elbow. This circumstance certainly contributes to the

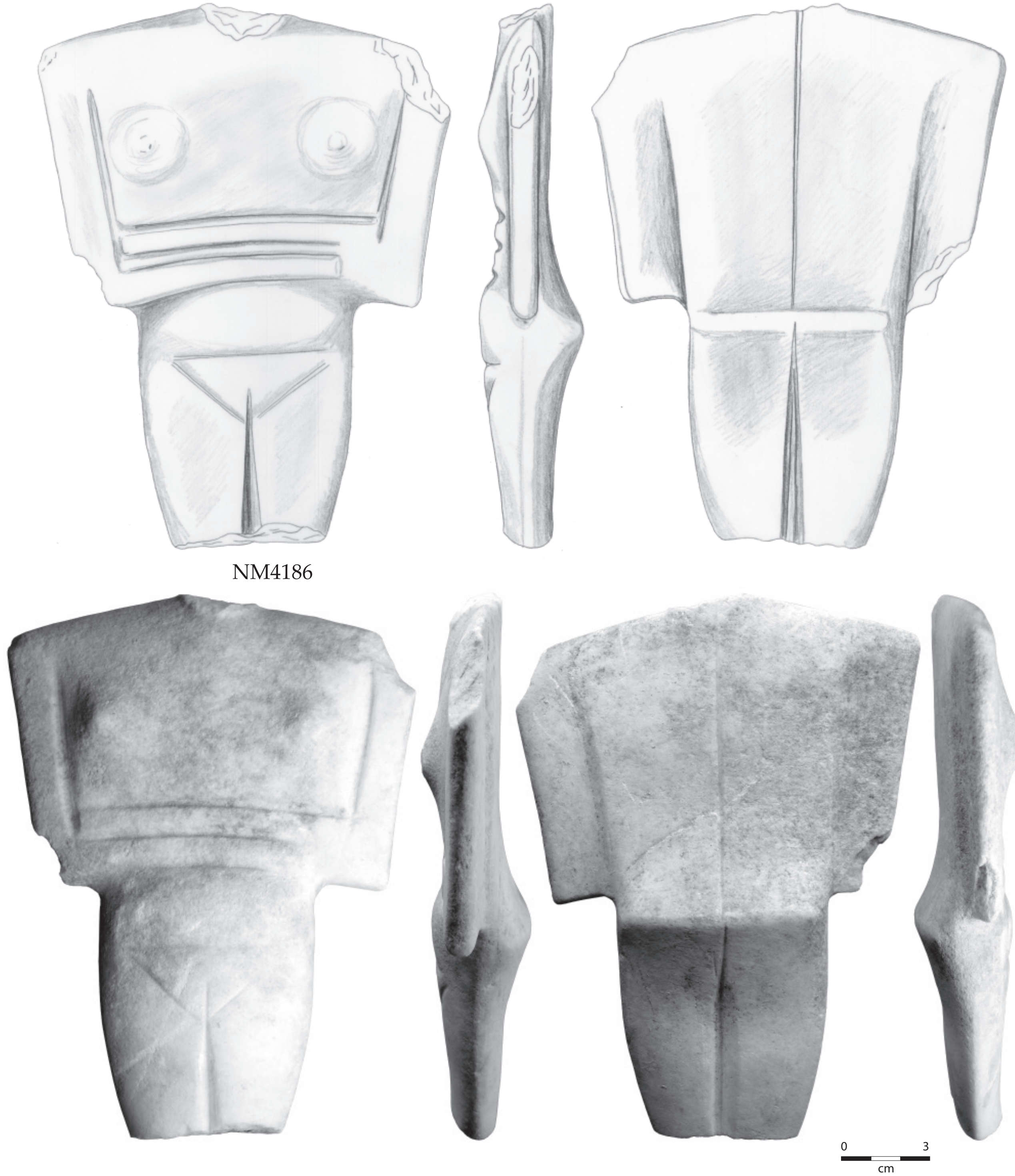
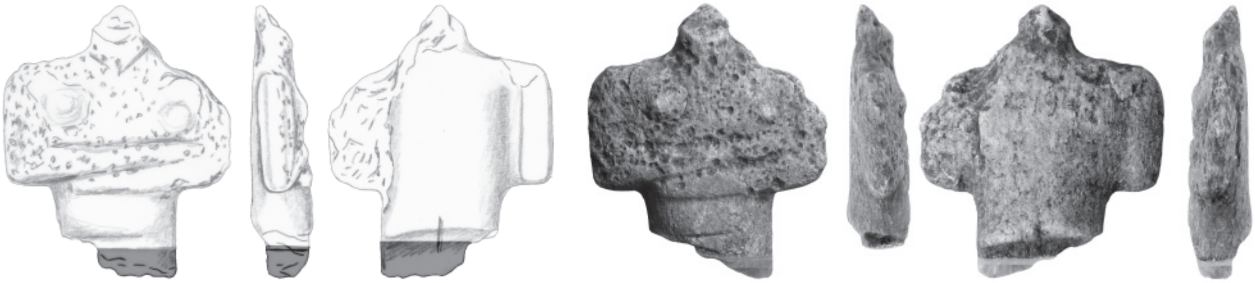
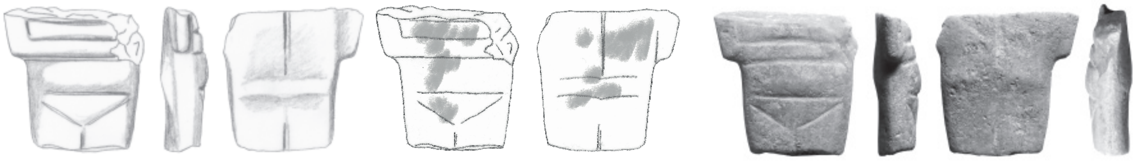


Figure 3.73. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

upward slope of the left lower arm near the left elbow. Seen from the back, the torso is remarkably broad and flat, very slender at the shoulders, curving out gently to the horizontal line indicating the buttocks. Note. Getz-Preziosi (1987b, pl. 40) shows works attributed to the 'Schuster Master' and these in some cases stand close to the Spedos variety, in others to the Dokathismata variety. This piece is very clearly Dokathismata with its straight lines and angular features, whereas the Akrotiri name-piece stands closer to the Spedos variety. However, in comparing this piece with the Akrotiri name-piece, while there are some similarities, a prominent distinction is that the torso here is much deeper, that is to say, the ratio of the distance from neck to left lower arm divided by the distance between the shoulders is smaller. In this case it is approximately 90/125=0.72. In the Akrotiri piece (from the photo) it is 26/80=0.325. Also, seen from the back,



NM4194



NM4199

Figure 3.74. *Sculptures of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

there is the noted difference that the parallel-sided upper arms noted for this piece contrast with the markedly narrowing upper arms of the Akrotiri name-piece, which in that specific respect stands closer to the Kavos sub-variety. On the other hand, the circumstance that the elbows are at approximately the same height is seen both in this piece and in the Akrotiri example.

The curving lower arms are almost a defining feature of the Akrotiri sub-variety and are seen also in this piece. The profiles are also similar although in this piece there is a convex curvature above the buttocks, whereas the Akrotiri name-piece is flatter at this point. This relates to the circumstance that this piece (being close to the Dokathismata variety) is markedly thinner than the Akrotiri name-piece.

Protrusion of breast 3 mm.

It is of note that in this piece, as in many Dokathismata pieces, the ridge indicating the buttocks is at a markedly higher level at the rear than the horizontal incision indicating the top of the pubic triangle at the front.

Measures at break of neck 27×16 mm; at lower break 50×15 mm.

Surface condition closer to 2 on the back but closer to 3 on the front.

EstH 359±35 mm (comp. AKR2684, Akrotiri, width of torso across breasts). Alt. comp., EAM4722, Dokathismata, 495±50 mm

First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968a, pl. 334β; 2007b, figs 3.25, 3.26).

First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, fig. 23.11).

NM4194 Torso of folded-arm figurine possibly of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.74)

1967

Max 73 mm; MaxV 71 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 5

Resembling more closely the Dokathismata than the Spedos variety. Broken at the neck and at the pelvis. Its most conspicuous feature is the very prominent elbows. The arms are indicated by incisions which are straight so that curving of the lower arms, which is a characteristic feature of the Akrotiri sub-variety, is not seen. The upper part of the torso is much pitted through weathering, and the breasts are not well preserved, although clearly visible. The right breast seems placed at a higher point than the left breast. The left lower arm is below the right lower arm. The groove indicating the top of the pubic triangle is 9 mm below the lower groove of the left lower arm. The inclined lines of the pubic triangle are not preserved.

At the back there is no indication of the spine, but the vertical groove separating the buttocks is present. The thinning indicative of the upper arms extends 17 mm from the outside of the arm and includes a parallel-sided groove of 8 mm width separating the upper arm from the torso. Such a parallel-sided groove is an unusual feature.

The width immediately above the elbows is 56 mm, and immediately below the elbows is 32 mm.

EstH 194±19 mm (comp. AKR2684, Akrotiri, average of estimates). Alt. estimates, width above elbows, 215±22 mm; width below elbows, 173±17 mm

NM4199 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata or Spedos variety (Fig. 3.74)

1967

Max 46 mm; MaxV 37 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 2

This piece resembles those of the Akrotiri sub-variety, classed also with the Spedos variety (see NM4175, NM4187 and NM4200 above, Figs 3.2, 3.3). The width at the upper break is 35 mm, the width at the lower break is 23 mm, and the thickness at the upper break is 8 mm, and at the lower break is also 8 mm.

Only the right elbow is preserved. There are clear incisions above and below the lower right arm. There is a very slight curvature at the lower edge of the right arm, which makes this piece resemble those of the Akrotiri sub-variety. However, the flatness of this piece and the use of incisions rather than modelling makes it stand closer to the Dokathismata than to the Spedos variety.

The distance between the incision at the lower right arm and the horizontal incision for the pubic trangle is 9 mm, and the belly is slightly rounded. The top of the pubic triangle extends most of the way across the front of the figure, being 24 mm long, and is intersected on the left side by the inclined line of the pubic triangle, which is 13 mm long. On the right side, the inclined line of the pubic triangle does not quite reach the horizontal line. The incision marking the cleft between the legs extends 2 mm above the apex of the pubic triangle. At the rear, the buttocks are lightly shown by slight protruberances across which the line indicating the spine joins with the division between the lower legs.

There are traces of a red wash of paint on the front, and very faintly on the back.

The distance across the waist immediately below the elbows is 29 mm.

EstH 150±15 mm (comp. AKR2684, Akrotiri, width at waist below elbows). Alt. comp., EAM4722, Dokathismata, 171±17 mm

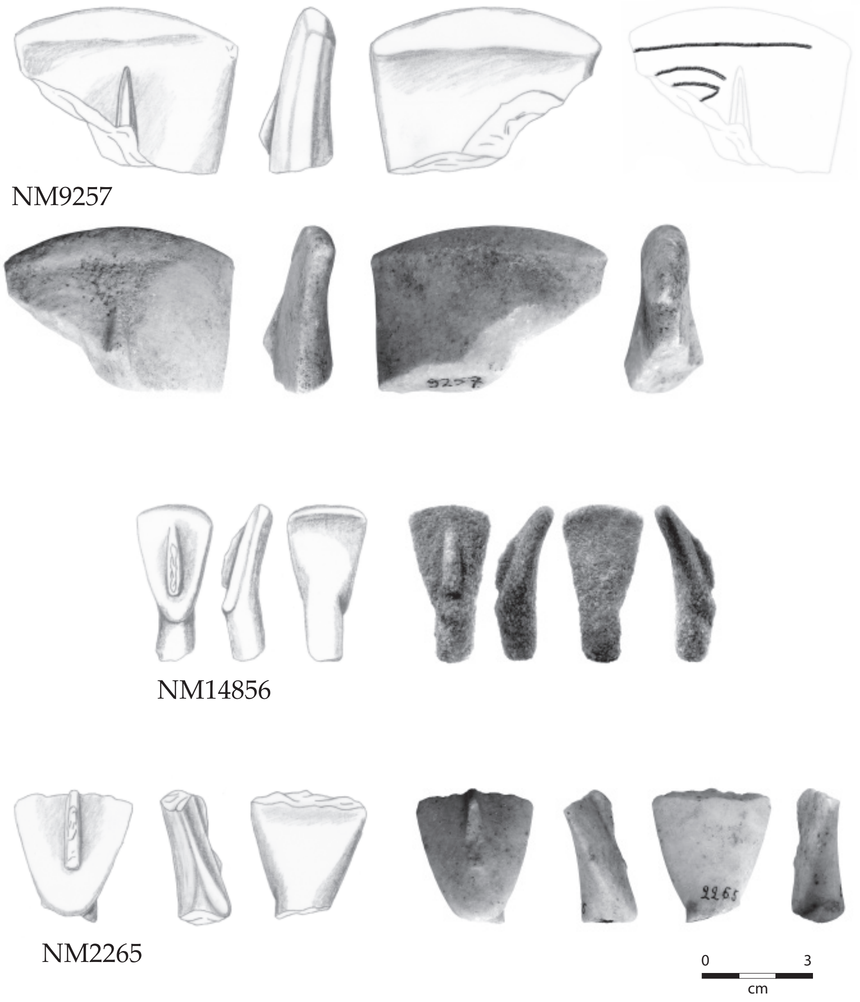


Figure 3.75. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of the Dokathismata variety (without sub-variety)

Heads

NM9257 Fragment of head of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.75)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 64 mm; MaxV 41.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
This is the top of the head of an exceptionally well-preserved (but only partially preserved) figurine of the Dokathismata variety. Diagonally broken across the face and across the nose, only part of whose length is preserved. In profile the piece is thin and the horizontal surface representing the crown is just perceptible, although almost vertical at the rear of the head. It is notable that the front of the head is curved at the top, rather than being entirely flat. Exceptionally, some of the surface features of the face are particularly well preserved. There is a horizontal band along the top of the head in light relief, indicating the use of paint. It is preserved in very low relief. The right eye and eyebrow are preserved in very low relief, very close to the nose, indicating that these were painted too. To the left of the nose the preserved surface is smooth and little eroded, and although there are no paint ghosts in relief, the original polished surface retains slight indications of pigment, in a position lower than the eye to the right of the nose, and closer to the left cheek, which must surely represent a different episode of painted decoration, indicating that the eyes on this piece were painted on at least two occasions.
Total width at the top of the head is 60 mm.
EstH 418±42 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, width at top of head). Alt. comp., EAM4722, Dokathismata, 505±51 mm

NM14856 (Keros 87.464) Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.75)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (140;520)
Max 40 mm; MaxV 40 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The head is widest at the top and is roughly triangular in elevation. The top of the nose begins only 3 or 4 mm from the top of the head. The chin is defined at the front by the change of direction from flat face to the different (vertical) line of the neck. The nose is prominent, in height (*c.* 2.5 mm) as well as in length (21 mm), but is damaged along the ridge so that the profile is incomplete. The right profile is remarkably straight, from the top of the head almost to the chin. There is a narrow cranial plane at the top of the head, at most 3 mm wide.

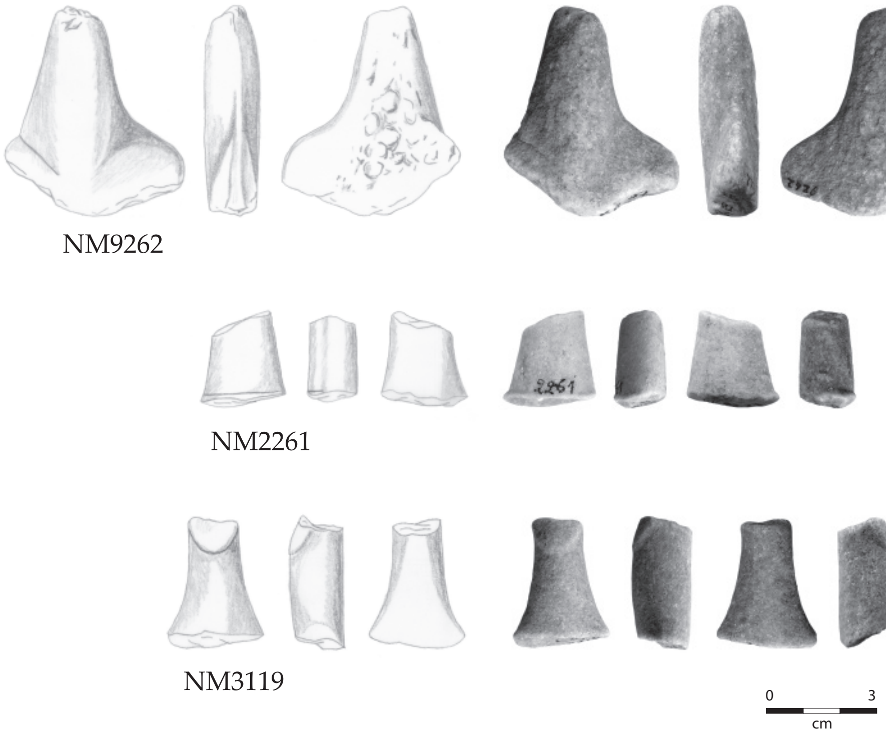


Figure 3.76. *Necks of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

The surface of the marble is much weathered overall, so that each small crystal stands out, like granular sandstone. The least worn portion is the upper back of the head.

The erosion is greater on the left side of the lower jaw than at the right, giving a lopsided appearance which was probably not originally the case. The right profile is the better preserved. From the back the differential erosion is clear.

The vertical height of the head from chin to crown is 25 mm. The width at the crown is 21 mm.

EstH 161±16 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, length chin to crown). Alt. estimate, width at crown, 189±19 mm

First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.1, 7.2)

NM2265 Broken head of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata (or possibly Chalandriani) variety (Fig. 3.75)

1963, 10 September, 'trial' ('δοκιμαστικά')

Max 39 mm; MaxV 34 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 2

Broken head with pronounced nose. Broken immediately below the chin and the pronounced nose is broken at the lower end. Width of head at upper break is 30 mm, maximum length of nose is 21 mm. Width at break at neck is 13 mm, thickness at break of neck is 13 mm, the neck being circular.

There are no definitive measures to establish size. If the width at the upper break approximates to the maximum width, then the original height would be *c.* 250 mm.

EstH 250±25 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, estimated maximum width of head)

Necks

NM9262 Neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.76)

1967

Max 55 mm; MaxV 55 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 4

Broken below the head and at the shoulders. At the rear the neck rises from the back without change of direction. At the front the neck is modelled, being much thicker than the narrow shoulders. The modelling is emphasized by a groove between neck and shoulder on the front at the right, which is less clearly seen on the left. The base of the neck is not symmetrical, the neck being less clearly differentiated from the shoulder at the left-hand side. This circumstance makes the measurement of the width of the neck difficult. There is no indication of spine on the back. There is no secure measure of scale. For approximate comparison, EAM6174 from Syros, using width at base of neck at rear, gives 299 mm.

NM2261 (Keros 63.27) Neck of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.76)

1963

Max 30 mm; MaxV 25 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 2

This is a neck, oval in section, narrowing somewhat from the shoulders. There is a horizontal groove at the front of the neck. The width at the shoulders is 21 mm. The width at the upper break is 14 mm and thickness 10 mm. On the Dokathismata comparanda there is no horizontal groove at the base of the neck, but the figure may well be of Dokathismata variety.

EstH 263±26 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width at base of neck)

NM3119 Neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.76)

1963, collected from the surface of the Special Deposit North by Colin Renfrew on 24 July

Max 35 mm; MaxV 33 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 3

The slender Dokathismata neck is surmounted by the narrow chin of the head, the remainder not preserved. The base of the chin

protrudes only very slightly (1 mm) from the front of the neck. In its elegant representation this piece is similar to the Dokathismata name piece (EAM4722).
The width at the upper break is 13 mm, and the thickness at the break 12 mm. The minimum width of the neck (slightly above the chin) is 13 mm. The thickness of the neck below the chin is 15 mm.
EstH 325±33 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, minimum thickness below chin)
First published by Renfrew (2007a, 23, fig. 3.8a and 28, fig. 3.16).

Torsos

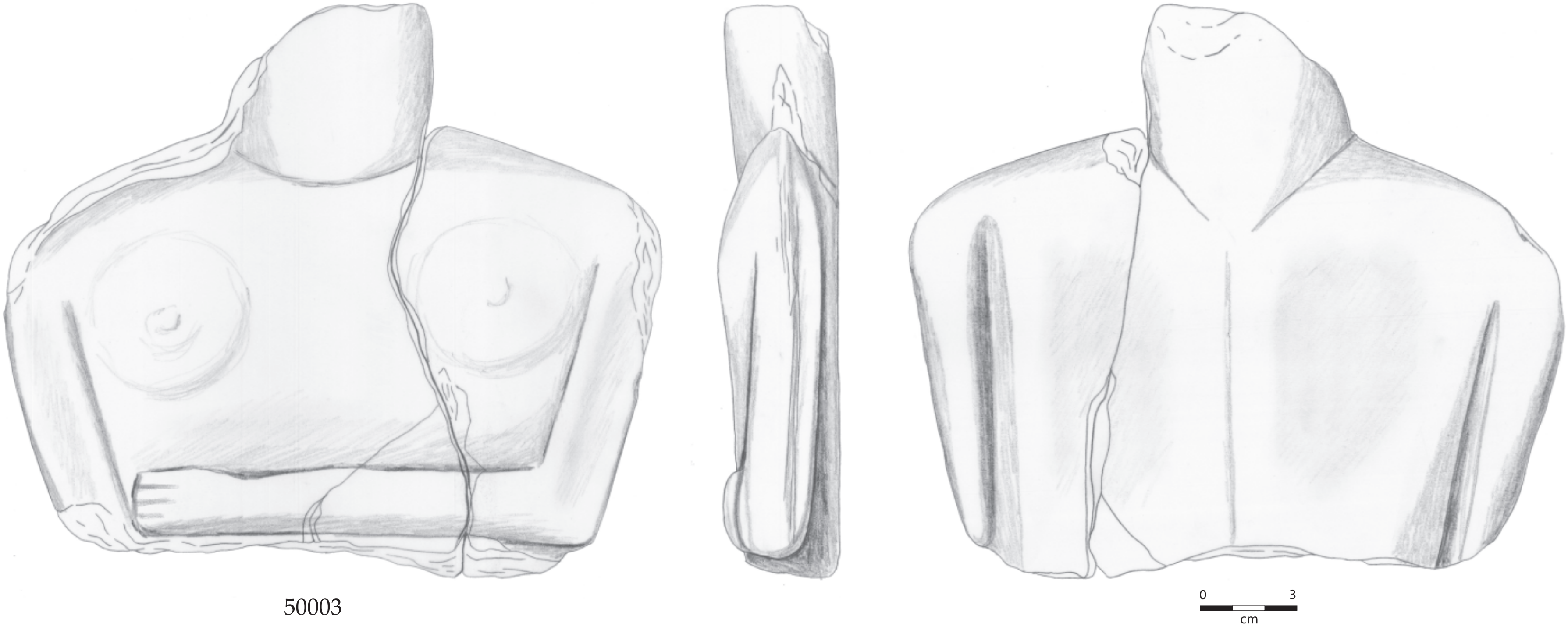
50003 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Figs 3.77, 3.78)
Formed of NM2385.1 and NM2385.2
1963
Max 198 mm; MaxV 173 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the neck and below the left arm, and damaged slightly at the right shoulder. Restored from three pieces, the main piece being the torso and right shoulder, the secondary piece being the left shoulder, and the third piece being the middle of the left arm. It seems possible that the break between the left shoulder and the torso was an old break, and possible also that the break between the middle of the left arm and the main torso may have been a recent break.
The breasts are shown in very low relief and very far apart; the left is positioned higher than the right. The outline of the upper torso is trapezoidal, and the upper arms and forearms are about the same width, and separated from the torso by grooves. The upper arms are indicated at the back by deeper grooves. The shoulders slope down from the neck, and the shoulders are rounded.
Fragments 1 and 3 are condition 2 while fragment 2 (the left shoulder) is also condition 2 but has clearly suffered more weathering so that the surface is somewhat rougher.
It should be noted that when complete this was one of the largest recorded figures of Dokathismata variety, and indeed the largest with a known provenance (see Chapter 4). The sculpture in the Ashmolean Museum (AE176), without archaeological context (Hogarth 1927, pl. viii, a; Renfrew 1969, 16; Sherratt 2000, 155–6, pls 183–6; Zervos 1957, pl. 162), may be the largest known complete figure of Dokathismata variety, and with a height of 759 mm was significantly larger than this example. The largest otherwise known, found before 1914, was excavated by Stephanos on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, figs 21.4, 21.5), and is of height 460 mm.
EstH 567±57 mm (comp. EAM4273, Dokathismata, width at shoulders). Alt. estimate, width at arms above elbow, 568±57 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6174, Syros, 586±59 mm

> NM2385.1 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.79)
> 1963
> Max 185 mm; MaxV 173 mm
> Three breaks; marble condition 2
> Broken at the neck, below the left arm, and the left shoulder also missing. The right breast is shown in very low relief. The lower left arm is modelled in relief. The fingers of the left hand are indicated by light incisions of length 7 mm. The upper right arm is separated from the torso by a groove. The neck is clearly distinguished from the torso. At the rear the spine is indicated by a shallow groove, which divides at the top to delineate the neck; this groove continues at the front, separating the neck from the torso by a declining curve. The upper arm is indicated at the back by a deeper groove than at the front. The right shoulder slopes down from the neck, and the damaged shoulder was originally rounded. The piece is flat and the maximum thickness at the breast is 36 mm.

> NM2385.2 Left shoulder and upper arm of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.80)
> 1963
> Max 129 mm; MaxV 124 mm
> Two breaks; marble condition 2
> With the elbow and left breast preserved. The breast is shown in low relief. The upper arm and forearm are about the same width, separated from the torso by grooves. The lower left arm is modelled in relief. The shoulder slopes down from the neck and the shoulder is rounded. The piece is flat, with the maximum thickness at the breast 33 mm.

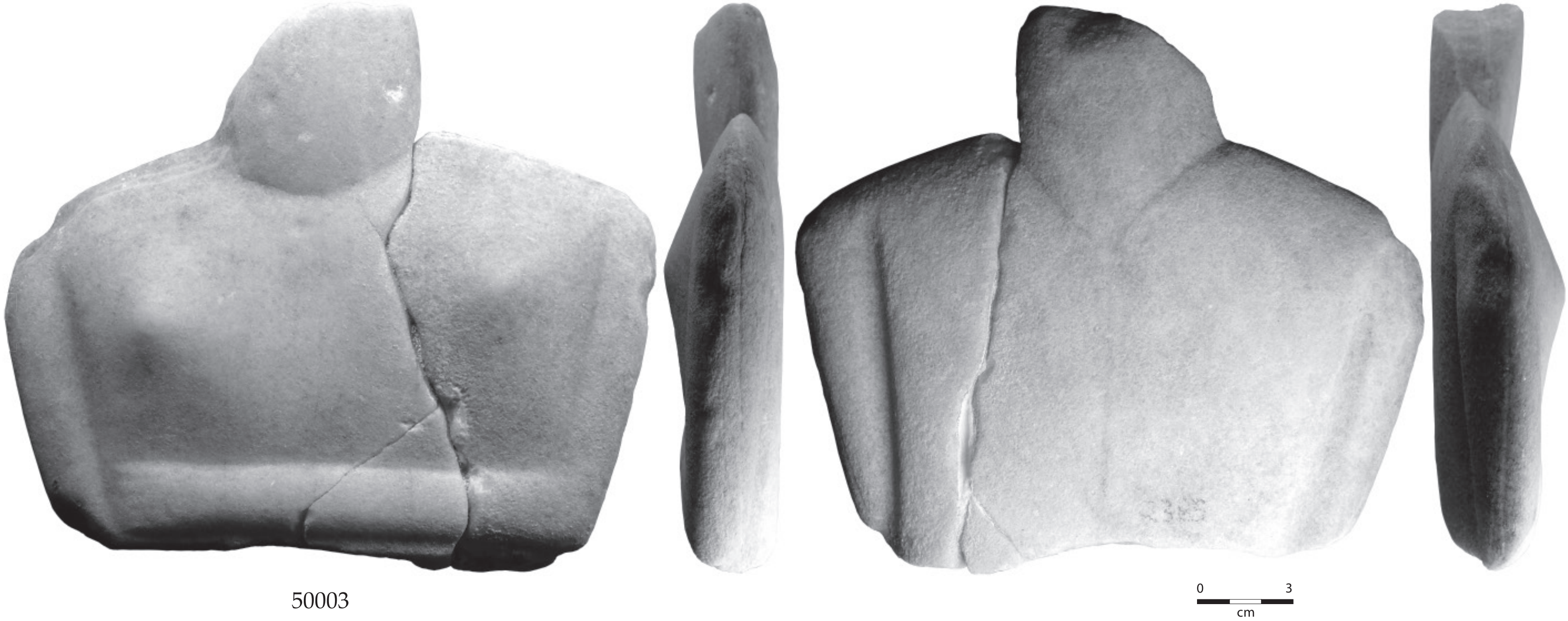
NM4190 Headless folded-arm figurine of the Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.81)
1967
Max 119 mm; MaxV 117 mm
One break; marble condition 2
With a markedly exaggerated abdomen. The piece is broken and restored below the arms at what might possibly be an ancient break. It is broken at the neck.
The width across the shoulders is 49 mm. The width at the waist below the elbows is 37 mm. The height from shoulder at the neck to bottom of feet is 114 mm.
The upper and lower arms are distinguished by grooves of width 2 mm and depth 2 mm. The neck at the front is delineated by grooves descending 19 mm from the shoulders, making a V-shaped incision, and the neck itself protrudes somewhat and narrows, so that its section is triangular at the break, which is of width 18 mm and thickness 14 mm. The neck shows no incision at the back. A striking feature of the front aspect is that the abdomen is markedly elongated. There is no clear indication of the waist, but the top of the pubic triangle is shown by a marked incision of length 7 mm. The inclined sides of the pubic triangle are not shown by incisions but by the modelled top of the upper legs. The line between the legs crosses the apex of the pubic triangle to form the vulva, which terminates 3 mm below the horizontal line of the pubic triangle. The ankles are shown by grooves 2 mm wide, and the stubby feet, only 10 mm long, are less slender than is sometimes the case with the Dokathismata variety. The toes are not incised. It is notable that the feet are not separated at the soles. This piece shows some unusual features not characteristic of the Dokathismata variety, including some carelessness in the working and the unusually long waist.
At the back the spinal column forms a single line with a division between the legs of width up to 3 mm and depth up to 2 mm. The buttocks are indicated by a very slight protrusion, which is situated opposite the apex of the pubic triangle, and very slightly above the slight protrusion at the front indicating the knees.
EstH 152±15 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, height shoulders to toes). Alt. estimate, width at shoulders, 156±16 mm

NM4171 Torso and neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.81)
1967
Max 72 mm; MaxV 67 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the neck and across the lower right arm. The shoulders are somewhat pointed as is usual in the Dokathismata variety. The neck at the front is marked by deep grooves, 3 mm wide, which descend between the markedly prominent breasts to form a V at the front. The breasts ascend to 6 mm above the torso to give an unusually prominent effect. The upper arms are separated from the torso by marked grooves of 3 mm width, and unusually these grooves ascend right up to the shoulder at the front, so eliminating the possibility of an armpit. One notable feature is that the lower left arm has an incision both above and below carrying it across the upper right arm, so that the left hand ends flush with the right elbow. This is an unusual feature, for which two comparisons can be found, one of the Spedos variety (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 194 no.



50003

Figure 3.77. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*



50003

Figure 3.78. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

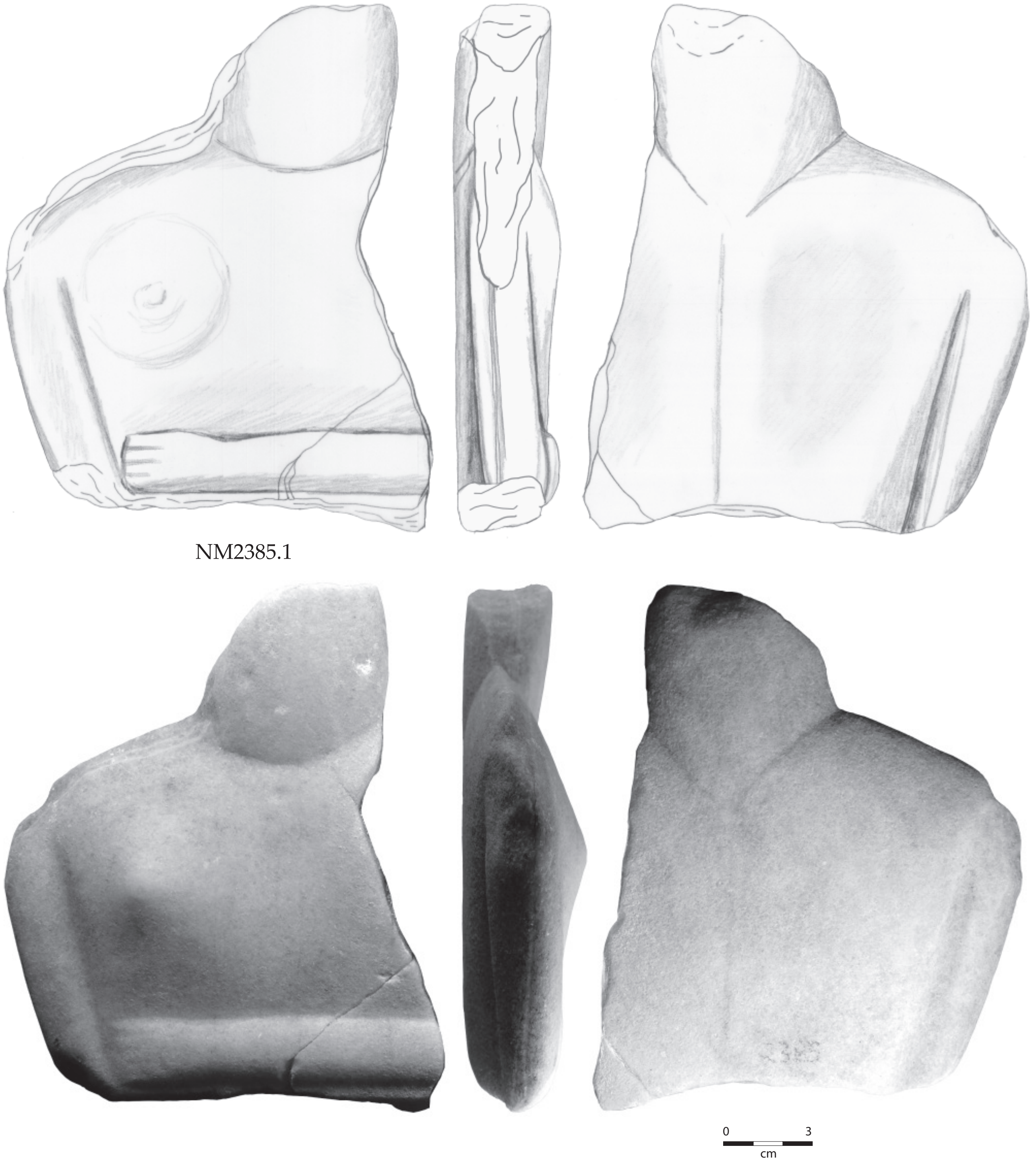

NM2385.1

Figure 3.79. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

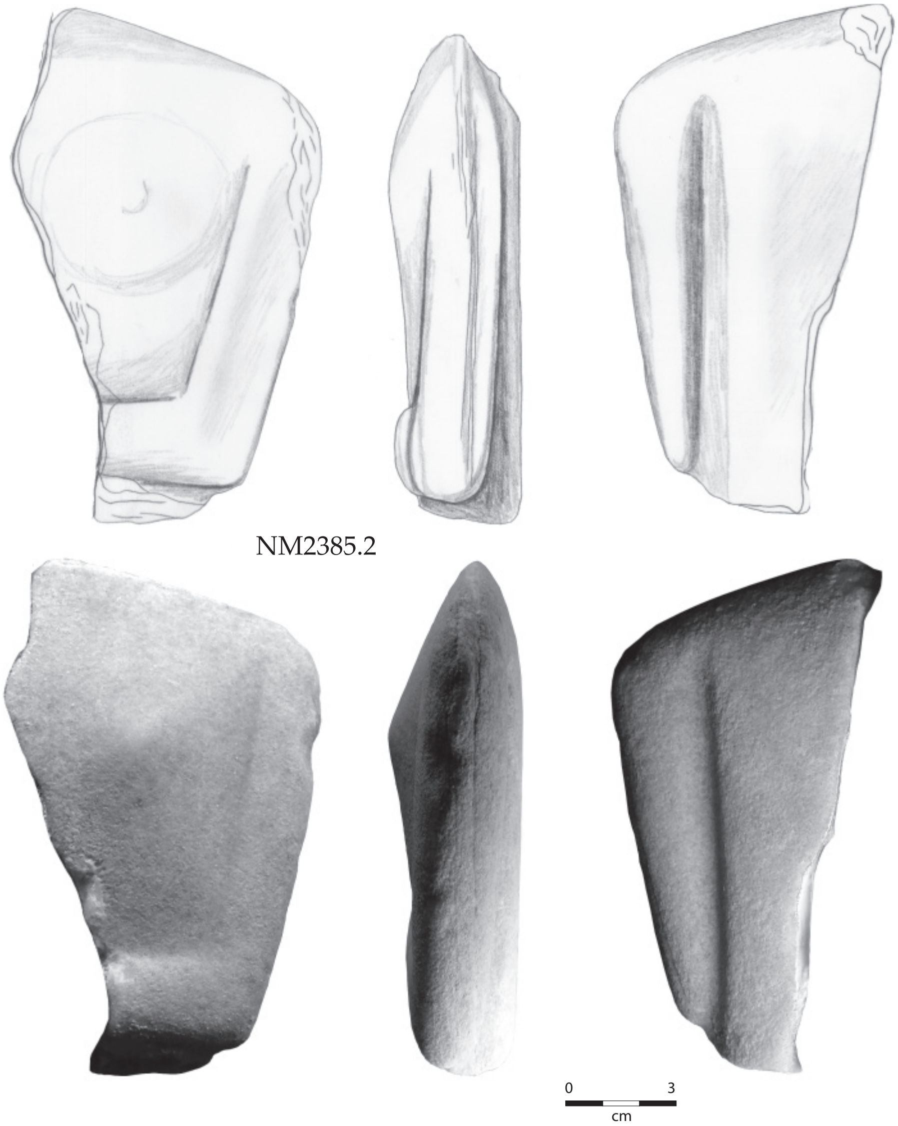

NM2385.2
0
3
cm

Figure 3.80. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

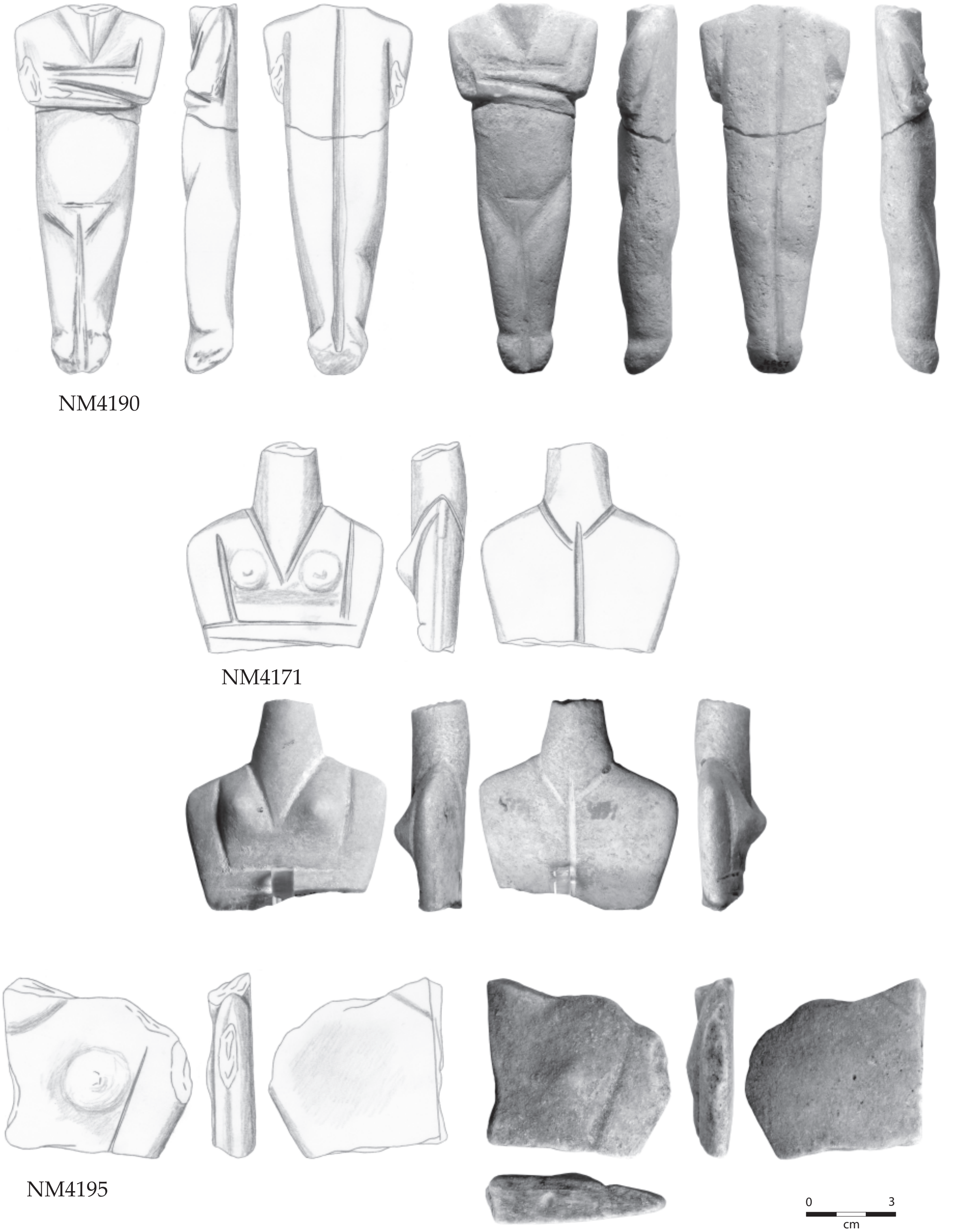

NM4190
NM4171
NM4195
0
3
cm

Figure 3.81. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

47) and the other of the Chalandriani variety (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 229, no. 71). The lower right arm is preserved only some 15 mm from the right elbow. At the back the grooves at the neck form a V, which is crossed by the vertical line for the spine, which extends 9 mm above the V intersection, another unusual feature. The spinal groove is 2 mm wide and 1.5 mm deep. There is no groove or declivity denoting the upper arms.
The width across the shoulders is 62 mm.
EstH 199±40 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width across shoulders)
First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968a, pl. 333δ, top left)

NM4195 Left shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.81)
1967
Max 75 mm; MaxV 60 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the neck, broken half-way down the upper arm. The left shoulder is itself damaged so that the surviving features are part of the groove at the neck, a left breast which is not particularly prominent, rising to 3 mm above the torso, and the groove separating the upper left arm from the torso, which gives a width for the upper right arm immediately below the breast of 18 mm. At the back the surface is completely flat with no separate indication of the upper arm, but a portion remains of the V-shaped incision at the back of the neck. The maximum thickness of this piece is 13 mm. An accurate measure of size is not easy, but the comparandum is reasonable.
EstH 450±45 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width of upper right arm)

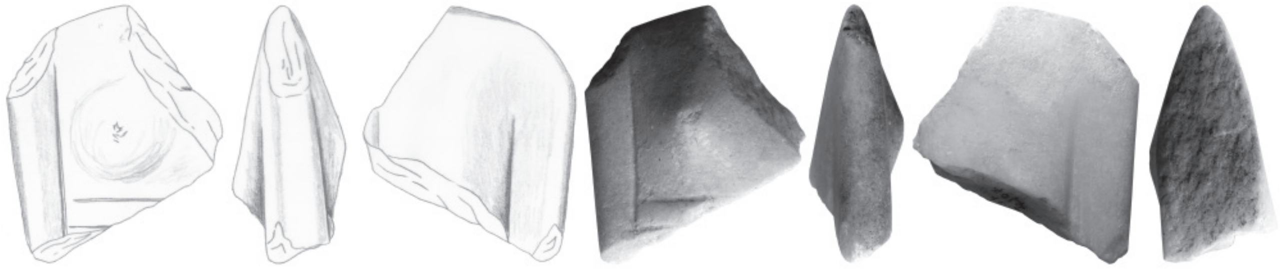
55001 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety, possibly Akrotiri sub-variety (Fig. 3.82)
Max 126 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Four breaks
This is one of two instances where a piece formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection, and now in the the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art (GM1033) joins with a fragment in the Naxos Museum (NM4197). The join was noted by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 320) during a systematic comparison of pieces acquired from the Erlenmeyer Collection which were suspected of having been looted from the Special Deposit North on Kavos. The other piece is **55002**, above.
Formed of NM4197 and GM1033 (Goulandris Museum).
The join is across the torso, separating the two breasts.
The joining pieces form the torso and part of the lower arms of a good example of the Dokathismata variety.
EstH 342±34 mm (AKR2684, Akrotiri, maximum width at elbows)
First published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 157 no. 119, 320–21)

> NM4197 Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.82)
> 1967
> Max 69 mm; MaxV 68 mm
> Two breaks; marble condition 1
> Broken at the right elbow, broken below the neck, and broken obliquely across the torso. The incision for the upper right arm is completely preserved and is of length 48 mm. The hand of the lower left arm is preserved, but without any indication of fingers. The right breast is prominent and rises to a height of 5 mm above the torso. At the rear the upper right arm is distinguished from the torso by being much more slimly modelled, so that the upper right arm can be clearly distinguished at the rear, by modelling, as well as by the grooved incision at the front. At the rear the upper arm is represented as 15 mm wide whereas the comparable width at the front is only 13 mm.
> EstH 243±24 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, right elbow to shoulder). Alt. estimate, width of right arm, 288±29 mm. Note that the comparandum is not close
>
> GM1033 Base of the neck, left part of upper torso, and parts of the left upper arm of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (not illustrated)
> MaxV 61 mm
> Three breaks; marble condition 1
> Small part of the left shoulder and upper arm missing.
> Horizontal traces of smoothing between the breast and forearm, vertical traces at the back. The neck is tilted forward and oval in section. A shallow curved groove at the front, and two deep converged diagonal incisions at the back, mark its base. The broad, almost rectangular torso, is also tilted forward. The shoulder is inclined. The conical breast is placed rather high on the chest, and close to the upper arm, which is wider at the back, and differentiated from the torso by deep incisions. The elbow is flexed at a right angle. The forearm is rendered in low relief and placed horizontally below the breast; it is differentiated from the torso by an incision. A deep vertical incision, which penetrates inside the V-shaped base of the nape, indicates the spine. Despite the flatness of its front and rear surfaces, the figurine is fairly plastic in profile. See Getz-Preziosi (1977, 85, fig. 71; 1983, 37, 43 note 1).
> First published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 157–8 no. 119)

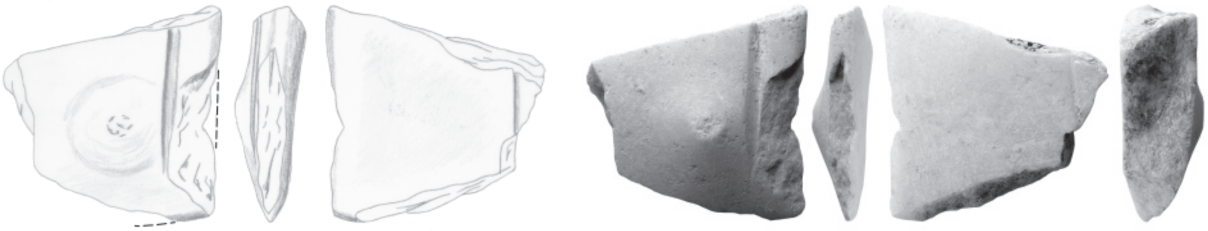
NM4198 Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.82)
1967
Max 65 mm; MaxV 61 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Broken above the right elbow and across the torso, so that only the shoulder, upper right arm, and right breast survive. The right breast rises prominently from the torso to a height of 4 mm. At the front the upper right arm is separated from the torso by a pronounced groove of width 3 mm. A small part of the upper part of the right shoulder is preserved. At the back the sculpture is almost flat, and a vertical groove indicating the spine is seen. The maximum thickness is 13 mm, slimming gently to 9 mm at the right arm. This piece resembles NM4195 (Fig. 3.81) from the Special Deposit North (a left shoulder) and NM4447 (Fig. 3.82) from the Special Deposit North (a right shoulder).
Estimation of original size is very difficult but the piece was probably roughly the same size as NM4447 and definitely smaller than NM4195. The only available comparative measure is the width of the upper arm taken below the breast, which gives a width of 13 mm.
EstH 325±32 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width of upper arm)

NM14864 (Keros 87.661) Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.82)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (210;540)
Max 64 mm; MaxV 33 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Headless torso of a thin, flat figurine. It shows deep incisions at the front to indicate the upper arms, but these have no modelling. The left breast is more damaged than the right, giving an impression of imbalance. At the back there is no incision to indicate the spine, or any grooves behind the arms, nor from behind is there any distinction between the arms and the back.
The width across the breasts is 64 mm.
EstH 222±22 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width across breasts)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.3, 7.4).

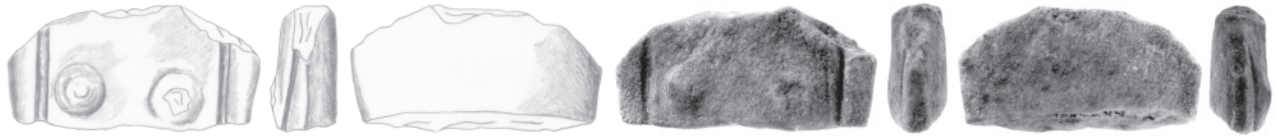
NM4444 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.82)
1967
Max 96 mm; MaxV 70 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the top of the shoulders and across the arms. At the front, the arms are indicated by light incisions, and the lower right arm is not preserved. The curving lower border of the left forearm and the



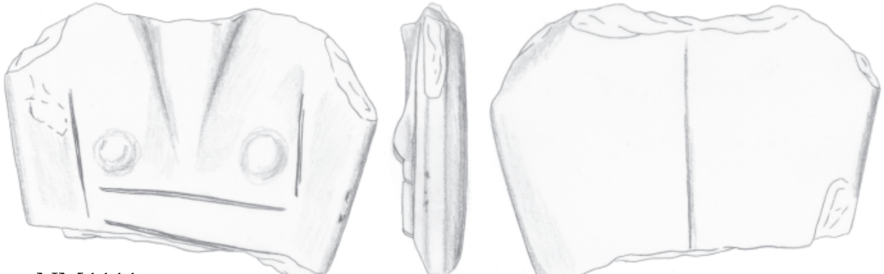
NM4197 (55001)



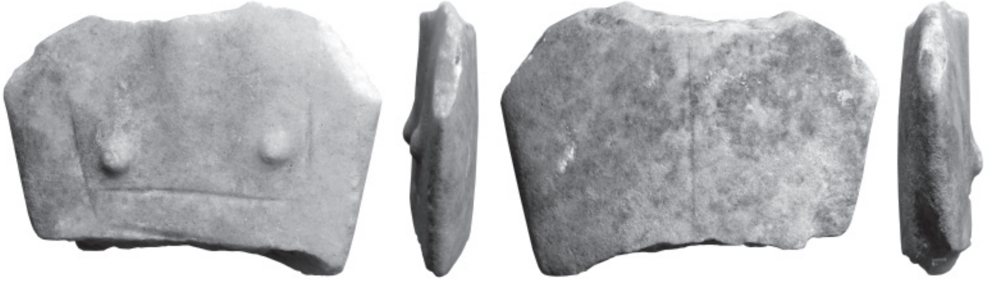
NM4198

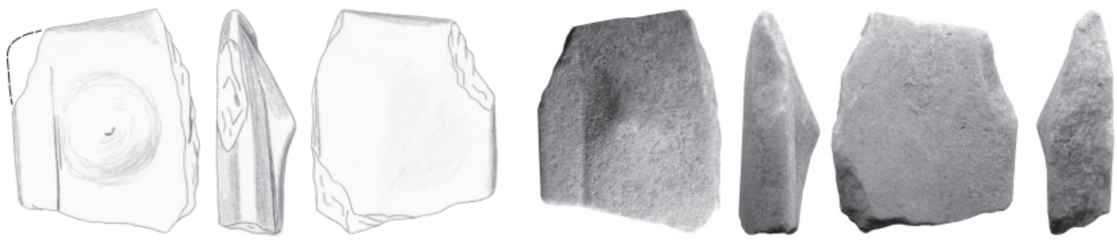


NM14864



NM4444





NM4447

Figure 3.82. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

dropping of the left elbow so that it is placed at the same level as the right elbow (not preserved here) suggest the possible inclusion of this fragment in the examples of the Akrotiri sub-variety, in which this feature is most usual. The breasts are small, with diameter 8 mm, and rise only 3 mm above the torso. The upper arms at the front are wide, at the right 12 mm, at the left 15 mm. At the back the spinal groove is indicated only by a light incision 1 mm wide and 1 mm deep. Otherwise the back is smooth and slightly convex, with no indication of the upper arms. The thickness of the piece at the break is 16 mm. The width across the elbows is 79 mm.
EstH 339±34 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width across elbows)

NM4447 Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.82)
1967
Max 62 mm; MaxV 58 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken above the lower arms and before the neck is reached, and vertically across the torso, with further damage at the right shoulder. The right shoulder originally formed approximately a right angle, sloping upwards towards the neck with the upper arms inclined somewhat inward so that the waist was markedly narrower than the shoulders. The right breast is shown prominently and rises 6 mm above the torso. At the back the piece is completely flat, although thinning slightly toward the right arm. Thickness at the break toward the waist, which is the maximum thickness, is 15 mm. There is no appropriate measure to give an accurate estimation of scale. However, the piece is quite close to the comparandum from Dokathismata tomb 14, EAM4722. An approximate comparison may be attempted with the width of the upper arm below the breast, which is 13 mm.
EstH 371±37 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width of upper arm)

NM2243 (Keros 63.49) Shoulder (probably left) of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.83)
1963
Max 73 mm; MaxV 53 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The break is across the left upper arm, and the shoulder itself, so that in effect only the angular shoulder and the interior of the armpit are preserved. In this sculpture the upper arm was, unusually, separated from the torso. The front surface is very flat. At the rear the piece is similar, but the surface slightly more curved. Maximum thickness 15 mm. There is pitting on the surface on one side.
Fortunately there is a close comparandum for this piece (EAM6174 from Syros). The comparandum does not allow a precise estimate of size. However, taking the width of the upper arm at the narrowest point (17 mm) allows comparison with EAM6174.
See NM4223 (Fig. 3.85) from the Special Deposit North among the legs of the Dokathismata variety below. The possibility arises that this piece and NM4223 may be fragments from the same sculpture.
EstH 388±38 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, minimum width of upper arm)

NM14858 (Keros 87.488) Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.83)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (135;525)
Max 56 mm; MaxV 52 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Initially the orientation of this weathered fragment is not obvious. However, it reveals itself as the left breast, shoulder and upper arm of a folded-arm figurine. No spinal groove is visible at the back (but the break could be along such a groove). At the back, the (left) arm is not distinguished in the modelling from the body. At the front there are traces of incision between the upper arm and the torso and for the upper line of the up-curving left forearm. The breast is well modelled. The length along the upper left arm from elbow to shoulder is 47 mm.
EstH 201±20 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, left arm from elbow to shoulder)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.3, 7.4).

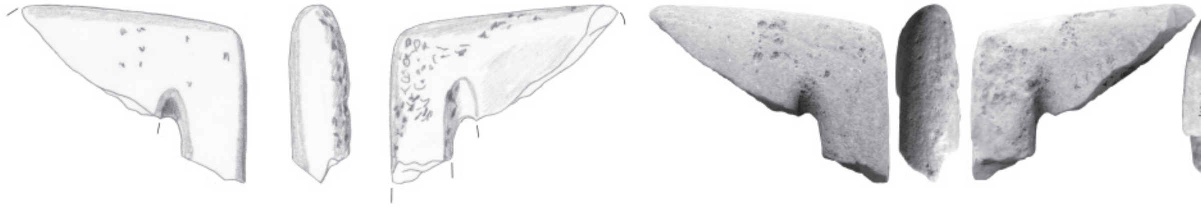
Legs

NM4455 Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.84)
1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 51.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the feet, with just the beginning of the heel visible, and above the knees. The knees are indicated both by a slight thickening at the front and by a groove on each side. Above the knee, the piece widens slightly before the break, reaching a maximum width of 24 mm. The groove at the front is narrow, 2 mm, and shallow, about 1 mm. At the back the groove reaches 3 mm in width, with a depth of 2 mm. The width at the knees is 23 mm.
It should be noted that in this piece the lower legs are parallel sided, whereas in the piece from Dokathismata (EAM4723) the legs are consistently narrowing down to the ankles, and the knees seem unnaturally high.
EstH 140±14 mm (comp. EAM4723 Dokathismata tomb 14, width at knees)

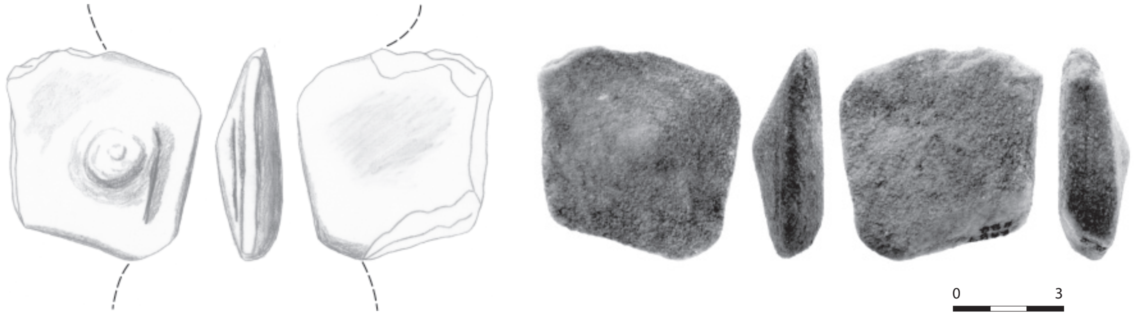
NM4205 Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.84).
1967
Max 61 mm; MaxV 57 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The legs are separated by shallow grooves rather than by incisions as on the Dokathismata name piece. The knees are indicated by very slight swelling at the front, and there is a rather similar swelling situated rather lower down at the back of the legs. The only comparative measure for this piece is the width at the knees, 33 mm.
EstH 300±30 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width at knees)

NM14850 (Keros 87.333) Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.84)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench I, level 1
Max 48 mm; MaxV 47 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Fragment of the legs, broken below and above the knees. The separation of the legs is indicated by a groove at front and back: there is no rounding between the legs, and the modelling is minimal. The fragment is not completely flat, however: it is unusual in having some flexing at the knees, being slightly concave at the rear surface, and there is a protuberance at the front for the knees. The legs become narrower below the knee.
The knees are indicated at the front by a pronounced thickening. At the back the legs are separated by a shallow groove.
The width across the knees is 21 mm.
EstH 196±20 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width at knees)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.9, 7.10)

NM14838 (Keros 87.136) Fragment of lower legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.84)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (150;535)
Max 26 mm; MaxV 24 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Legs broken below the knees and above the ankles. There is real modelling at the front. At the back the fragment is flat, with a simple groove delineating the legs. The use of the saw is not evident on this piece.
No accurate reconstruction of original height is possible. The width at the lower break is 16 mm. Assuming this break to be just above the ankles, and comparing with EAM4722 from Dokathismata, would give a height estimate of around 270 mm.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 274, figs 7.9, 7.10)



NM2243



NM14858

Figure 3.83. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM2251 (Keros 63.25) Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata or Spedos variety (Fig. 3.84)
1963
Max 50 mm; MaxV 49 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The width at the upper break is 14 mm, the thickness of the break is 11 mm. The legs were joined from the sole of the foot along a distance of 12 mm, and joined again at the upper break, so that the aperture is only of length 11 mm. The foot is separated from the leg by a light incision. The toes are indicated by incisions up to 10 mm long. At the upper break, the depth of the groove at the front is 8 mm, the thickness of the membrane 1 mm, the depth of the groove at the rear 5 mm. It is flat at the sole and horizontal saw marks are visible. The width at the toes is 8 mm.
EstH 184±18 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, width at toes). Alt. comp., EM6195, Spedos, 163±16 mm

NM4221 Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.84)
1967
Max 66 mm; MaxV 65 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Preserving part of heels. The groove between the legs is shallow. At the front it is 5 mm wide and 2 mm deep. At the rear it is 3 mm wide and 2 mm deep. At the upper break the thickness is 11 mm. Size comparison is difficult since the only measurable distance is the narrow ankles, 17 mm.
EstH 340±70 mm (comp. EAM4723, Dokathismata, width at ankles). Alt. comp., EAM4722, Dokathismata, 340±70 mm

NM4223 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.85)
1967
Max 91 mm; MaxV 91 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 2
Right lower leg and foot, with part of left leg and left foot. The legs are broken well below the knees. The right foot is 45 mm long along the sole of the foot, which is lightly concave. The break at the foot is 17 mm from the tip of the toe. The break between the legs is 30 mm from the heel. It should be noted that the left leg and foot are broken at precisely the positions where the two legs were separated. The heels are neatly modelled. The incisions at the toes are rather carelessly undertaken, the longest unusually being between the second and third toes at 15 mm length, and there is the beginning of an incision, later abandoned, in the surface of the second toe. The width at the ankles is 34 mm and the total length of the sole of the foot is 45 mm on the left foot.
Note that the style of this piece is close to the chosen comparandum, EAM6174 from Syros, which raises the possibility that this piece might be from the same original sculpture as the fragment with the cutout shoulder, NM2243 (Fig. 3.83) above, from the Special Deposit North. The estimates of size make this a possibility.
EstH 398±40 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, length of sole of left foot). Alt. estimate, width at ankles, 489±49 mm

NM4283 Lower legs and left foot of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.85)
1967
Max 43 mm; MaxV 40 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
The left lower leg and foot are well preserved. The right foot and right lower leg are much more severely damaged, but are securely joined to the left at the ankle. The right foot and right lower leg are each broken at the point where the join with the left leg terminates. The left foot is very slightly concave, of length 26 mm. The lower left leg is slender and does not widen at all at the calf. The lower legs were separated above the ankle. There is a clear groove at the ankles, running round to the side of the feet. On the left foot the grooves between the outer toes are clear, of length 5 mm. Measures for comparison could be the length of the right foot or the total width across the ankles, which is 27 mm.
EstH 414±41 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, width at ankles)

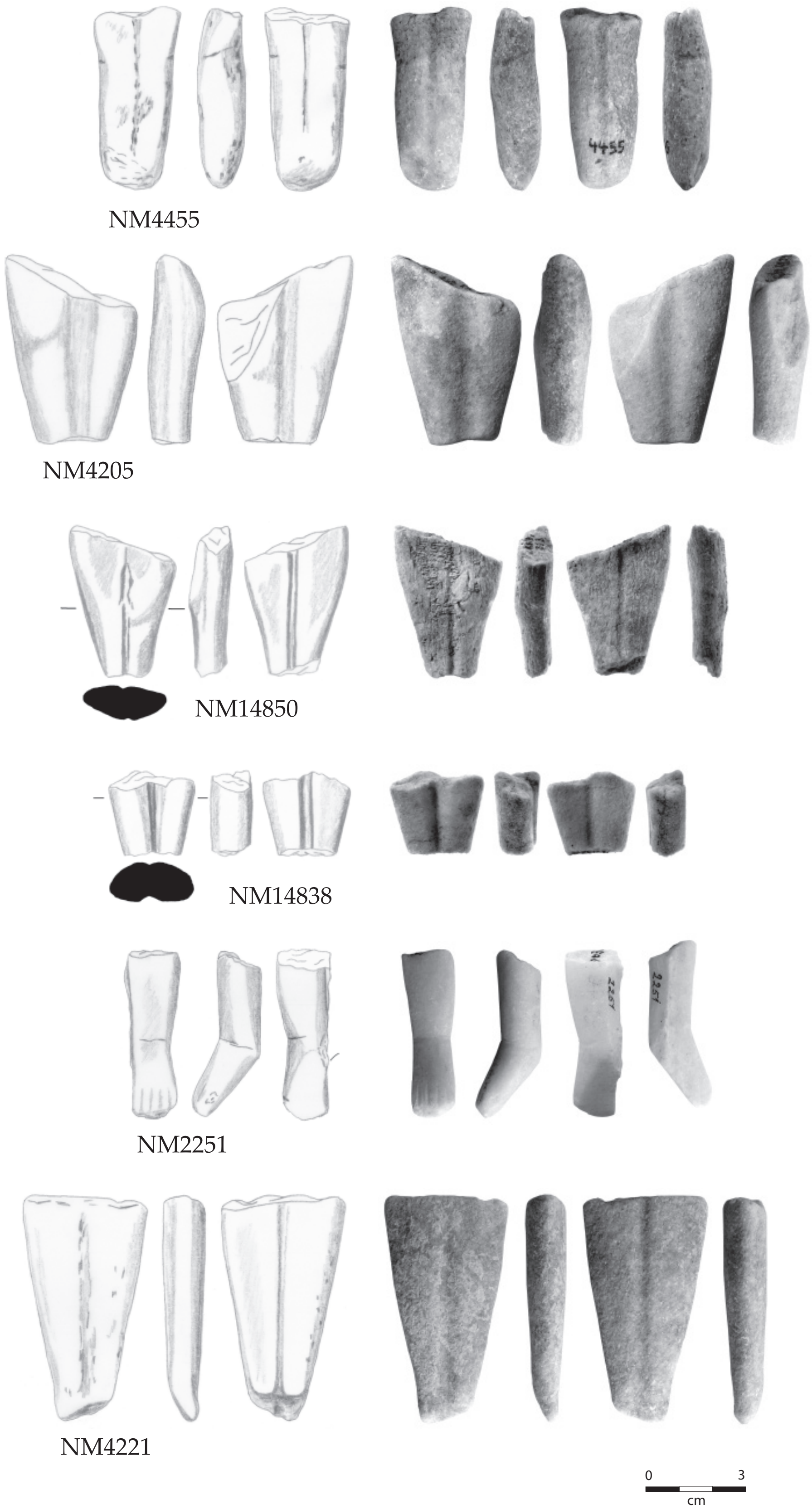

NM4455
4455
NM4205
NM14850
NM14838
2251
2251
NM2251
NM4221
0
3
cm

Figure 3.84. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

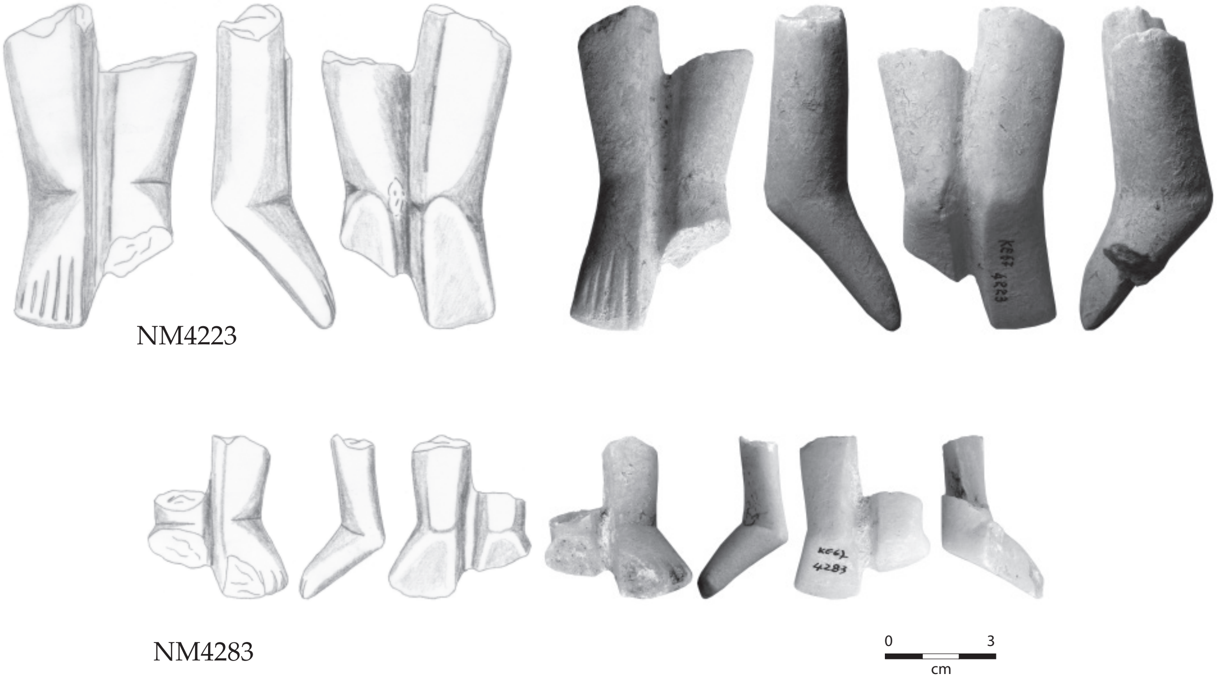


Figure 3.85. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

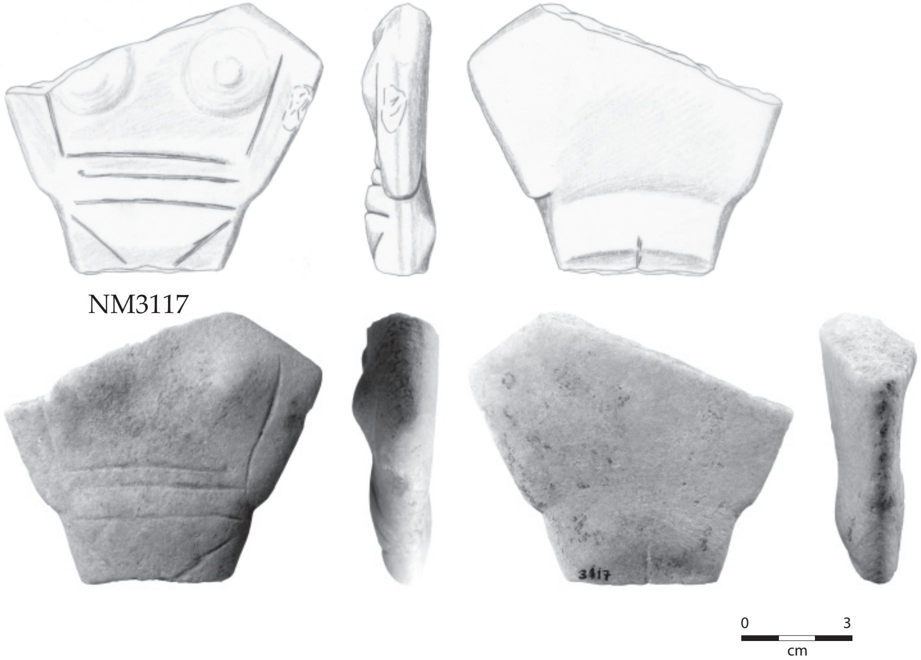


Figure 3.86. *Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Special Deposit North sub-variety of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of Chalandriani variety

Sculpture of the Special Deposit North sub-variety of the Chalandriani variety

NM3117 Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Special Deposit North sub-variety of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.86)

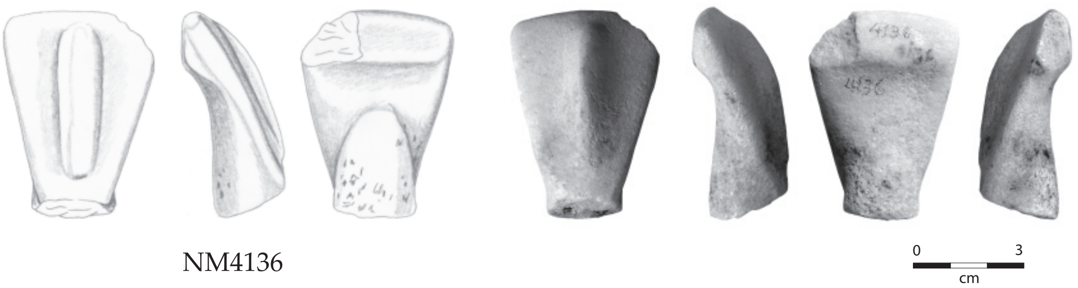
1963, collected from the surface of the Special Deposit North by Colin Renfrew on 24 July

Max 84 mm; MaxV 73 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 1

The form is dominated by the lozenge-shaped torso, with the left

shoulder sloping down and making a right-angle turn at the shoulder at the top of the upper arm. The body is thin and flat, with the breasts clearly indicated in relief. At the front the upper and lower arms are indicated by incisions. The hasty execution means that the distinction between the right and left lower arms is unclear. The execution of the incisions is rather careless, so the width of the upper right arm immediately below the breast is 6 mm and the upper left arm immediately below the breast 11 mm. Likewise the lower arm above the pubic triangle is 8 mm thick, surmounted by the other lower arm of thickness 5 mm. There is no waist, and the pubic triangle is indicated by an inclined incision at the left and right, extending almost to the right and left sides. The apex of the pubic triangle is not preserved. At the back there is no incision for the spine. The back of the torso is completely flat, with no narrowings or incisions at the arms. The buttocks are indicated by a low prominence and the cleft between the legs is indicated by a light incision at the buttocks.
The width below the elbows is 53 mm.
This fragment is the name-piece of the Special Deposit North sub-variety of the Chalandriani variety (Volume III, chapter 1), classified by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 123–6) as the 'Stafford Master' and later the 'Louvre Sculptor' (Getz-Gentle 2001, 104–8, 169–70 , 187, no. [9]).
EstH 255±25 mm (comp. Ma3093, without provenance, width below elbows)
First published by Renfrew (2007a, 23, fig. 3.8b and 27, fig. 3.14)



NM4136

Figure 3.87. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of the Chalandriani variety (without sub-variety)

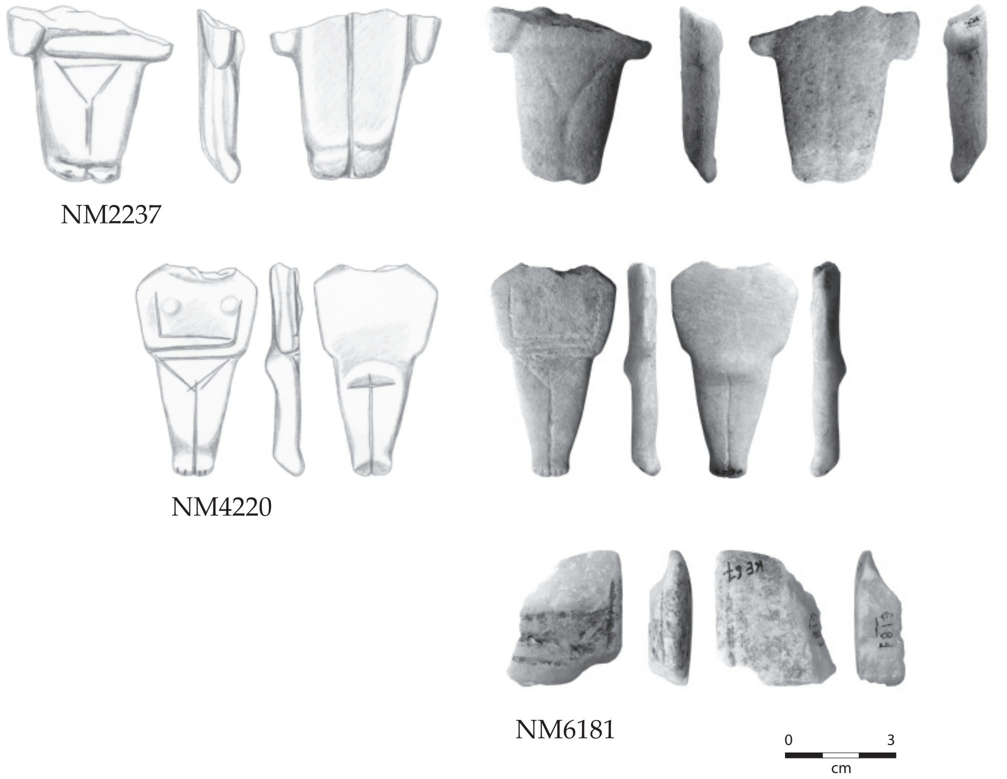
Head

NM4136 Head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.87)
1967
Max 58 mm; MaxV 52 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken at the neck. The head is damaged at the top left-hand apex, but will originally have been of maximum width about 39 mm. The cranial plane is clear and is almost vertical and measures 12 mm in thickness (height). The nose is a markedly prominent feature, starting at the crown (edge of the cranial plane) and extending for 43 mm. The chin is not preserved. At the break the neck is of width 19.5 mm and of thickness 21 mm. The width of the nose reaches 13 mm so that the nose has the shape of a prolonged blob rather than the neatly parallel-sided feature seen on accomplished sculptures of the Spedos variety.
The comparandum piece in the Louvre has been assigned to the Special Deposit North sub-variety (or following Getz-Gentle, the 'Louvre sculptor': see above). However, it does not seem appropriate to assign this piece to a specific sub-variety when only the head is conserved, although the resemblance to the Louvre piece is noted. Note however that this head is itself assigned by Getz-Preziosi (1987b, 164, no. [8]) to her 'Stafford Master' and later the 'Louvre Sculptor' (Getz-Gentle 2001, 170, no. 8). The name-piece of the Special Deposit North sub-variety (NM3117, above; see Volume III, chapter 1) lacks the head.
EstH 213±21 mm (comp. Ma3093, unknown provenance, maximum width of head)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.32, middle)

Torsos
Including torsos with pelves, legs and feet

NM2237 (Keros 63.7) Torso to feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.88).
1963
Max 51 mm; MaxV 44 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Sculpture of the Chalandriani variety, possibly of a folded-arm figure, but with the possibility that the right arm was inclined obliquely across the chest, perhaps in a manner comparable with some figures of the so-called 'hunter-warrior' group (see Fitton 1984, 76; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 68). The elbows protrude markedly from the lower body, but only one lower arm is preserved, seemingly the left lower arm, with the elbow of the right arm suggesting that the right forearm may have risen obliquely. The legs and feet are markedly truncated, as in a number of cases of the Chalandriani variety, most clearly illustrated by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 167, no. 136). The legs are separated by a groove which divides to form the pubic triangle which is surmounted by a horizontal incision. The feet protrude very slightly without clear indication of the toes. At the back there is a shallow division between the legs which rises to the break and both elbows are separated from the legs and torso. The width at the feet is 19 mm. The width at the elbows is 40 mm. The length from lower arms to feet is 34 mm.
EstH 98±10 mm (comp. EAM6164, Syros, length from lower arms to feet)

NM4220 Headless folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.88)
1967
Max 56 mm; MaxV 54 mm
One break; marble condition 1
This small and very flat piece is neatly executed, mainly by incisions at the arms and at the pubic triangle, with a light groove between

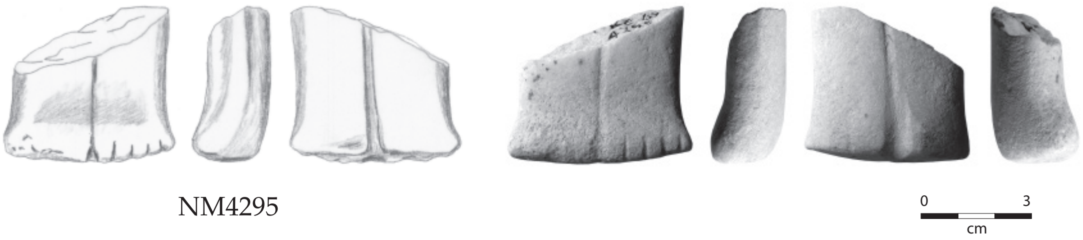


NM2237

NM4220

NM6181

Figure 3.88. *Sculptures of folded-arm figurines of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*



NM4295

Figure 3.89. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*

the legs, and slightly protruding feet. Note that the left lower arm is below the right lower arm. The incision marking the lower side of the left arm forms the top of the pubic triangle and is 16 mm in length. The inclined sides of the pubic triangle are 10 mm on the right side and 11 mm at the left side. The two inclined lines cross over slightly, each extending 1 mm or 2 mm beyond the apex. Above the apex, there is an incision extending for about 3 mm indicating the vulva, and the line continues downwards, widening to a groove of width 1.5 mm, which divides the legs. The breasts are very lightly modelled and are 16 mm apart, the modelling extending only about 1 mm beyond the flat surface. The sculpture is broken at the neck, at which point the figurine was broadening slightly. The legs at the front narrow from the pelvis to the ankles, and do not have the squarish appearance of many sculptures of the Chalandriani variety. At the rear the spine is not shown, nor are the upper arms divided from the torso by any incision. The buttocks form a well-defined curved protrusion extending about 3 mm beyond the horizontal surface. The incision indicating the division of the legs extends up to the incised line below the buttocks and about 3 mm above that line. The feet are of width 8 mm and the soles of the feet are of length 7 mm. The toes are indicated by two incisions on the right foot and two incisions on the left foot.

The width at the shoulders is 32 mm. The shoulders incline upwards towards the neck (in most Chalandriani variety pieces the shoulders are almost horizontal). The sloping shoulders are more reminiscent of the Dokathismata variety, but the lack of a well-defined waist situates this piece more closely with the Chalandriani variety, as also the lack of a spine and similarities in the feet.

EstH 70±7 mm (comp. EAM6164, Syros, width at shoulders)

NM6181 Fragment of torso of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani (or possibly Dokathismata) variety (Fig. 3.88)
1967
Max 44 mm; MaxV 36 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4

This piece is very difficult to interpret. It is a badly damaged torso fragment with the left shoulder preserved, along with most of the left upper arm (but the elbow is not preserved).

Features are indicated by shallow incisions. On the front, a clear incision denotes the upper left arm. There appear to be four incisions running across the torso. The upper incision is approximately horizontal, while those below it run at a slight angle. Below that, a tiny part of another incision is preserved. Neither elbow is preserved. At the back, the upper left arm is indicated clearly by an incision that comes to an end just before the shoulder. A very shallow, barely visible vertical incision may indicate the spine.

The preserved left shoulder is acutely angled, meaning that the shoulder line runs downward slightly from shoulder to neck (not preserved).

One interpretation would see the upper incision representing the top part of the lower right arm (in this case, reversing the usual folded-arm figurine convention of left arm folded above right). The two incisions below that would respectively indicate the bottom part of the lower right arm and top part of the lower left arm, then the bottom part of the lower left arm. The barely preserved incision below that, if indeed an incision, would then be a part of the upper pubic triangle. This interpretation, while plausible looking at the piece, entails accepting two unusual features: the reversal of the usual positions of the arms, and a strange widening of the upper right arm toward the hand.

An alternative interpretation is to ignore the upper incision on the torso, and concentrate on the three below. This allows for a much more canonical layout of features with the arms in their proper positions. The lower left arm would rise from the elbow above the horizontal, with the lower right arm below it, creating an angular or curving effect common enough in Dokatismata figurines, and found also in both some Spedos figurines, and some Chalandriani figurines. The widths of each arm in this case would be the same (4.6 mm in each case). While this interpretation intuitively feels correct, the upper incision, which is shallower than the others, must be ignored, or regarded as somehow related to the slight thickening of the piece to be expected in the area of the breasts. It is not easy to solve this problem.

In any case the piece is very small. In this sense, and taking the acute angles into account, it seems more likely to represent a small example of the Chalandriani variety. However, the angling of the arms leaves open a slight possibility that it was of the Dokathismata variety.

The preserved width is 32 mm, the maximum thickness (at the lower break) 10 mm.

No feature is preserved in order to estimate original height. However, the original piece cannot have been larger than 150 mm, and probably was closer to 120 mm in height.

Legs

Lower legs with feet

NM4295 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.89)
1967
Max 56 mm; MaxV 39 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The width across the break is 39 mm. The width just above the feet is also 39 mm. The width at the bottom of the feet is 44 mm. The feet protrude only slightly in front of the legs. The thickness at the feet is 18 mm. The thickness at the bottom of the legs is 9 mm. The feet are very flat so that this figurine could have stood upright. The thickness at the break is 15 mm. The groove at the front is only 1.5 mm wide and 1 mm deep. The groove at the back is 2 mm wide and 2 mm deep. The toes are distinguished by vertical incisions of length 5 mm. The width at the ankles just above the toes is 39 mm.
EstH 215±22 mm (comp. EAM6164, Syros, width at ankles)

Sculptures of the Keros variety

Pelvis

Pelvis with leg

NM2376 (Keros 63.44) Left upper leg and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety (Fig. 3.90)
1963
Max 81 mm; MaxV 76 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
With legs separated from the apex of the pubic triangle. The piece is broken above the knee and obliquely at the pelvis so that the top of the left upper leg is preserved. The legs were cut through until the apex of the pubic triangle in a manner not regularly seen in any of the varieties of the folded-arm figurine. The piece is very flat. The width of the left leg at the lower break is 31 mm, the thickness at this point being 16 mm. The maximum thickness across the pelvis is 18 mm. The pubic triangle, although only partially preserved, is shown as a flat plane reduced some 3 mm below the surface of the upper thighs. The flat surface of the plane of the pubic triangle has an incision for the vulva extending 12 mm from the apex up to the break across the pelvis. The surface of that reduced plane seems roughened, perhaps deliberately, perhaps to take pigment, but if so such pigment does not survive. The back of this piece is smooth and the groove between the legs extends further upward, presumably to the buttocks. The depth of the groove at the front at the apex of the pubic triangle is 6 mm, the thickness of the perforated membrane is 3 mm, and the depth of the groove at the back is 9 mm. This is a broad, flat, rather thin piece, with very straight oblique sides.

The only available comparandum piece for the division at the legs ascending to the apex of the pubic triangle is an unprovenanced piece assigned by Getz-Preziosi to the Chalandriani variety (1987a, 218 no. 63), which does not, however, have the same flat horizontal treatment at the front of the legs. No close parallel is available for this piece, and no size comparandum is available. A notably flat figurine of Chalandriani variety is EAM6165 (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.11). The height of that figurine is 217 mm. A rough comparison would give a height of 390 mm; however, it cannot be assumed that the head and neck on this piece would be comparable.

Leg

Including leg with foot

Lower leg

NM2381 (Keros 63.19) Lower left leg and damaged foot of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety (Fig. 3.91)
1963
85 mm; MaxV 80 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The width at the foot is 44 mm. The width at the upper break is 44 mm and the thickness of the upper break is 25 mm. The sole of the foot is clearly indicated. And although the foot is damaged at the front, most of the sole is preserved. The back of the leg is very flat, as indeed is the front of the leg, with the thickness of the leg above the ankle being about 24 mm. At the front the foot is separated from the lower leg by a very broad groove of width 5 mm, which is not seen at the back. The feet and lower legs were completely separated, and the sides of the leg were approximately parallel. There is only a slight narrowing at the ankle, so that the foot and leg are of the same width. The striking feature of this sculpture is that the lower legs were not joined, and this makes parallels very difficult to find among the Keros variety, and impossible in the Chalandriani variety, but see NM2376 (above), and Getz-Preziosi (1987a, 218, no.63). The sole of the foot is flat, and the heel slightly damaged. The shape of the sole of the foot is roughly an equilateral triangle with a slight convex curvature on one side at the toes. The ankle is defined by two well-executed small flat planes at the bottom of the back of the

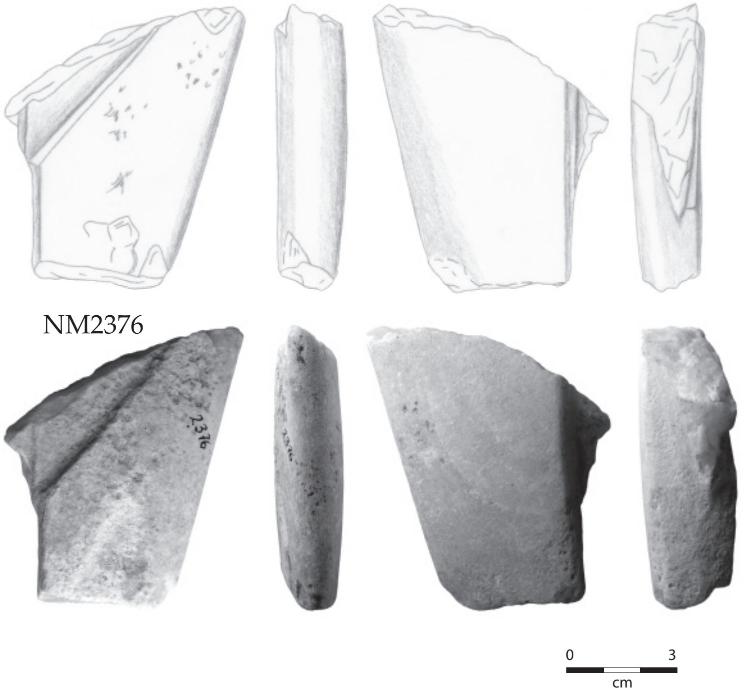

NM2376

Figure 3.90. *Pelvis and leg of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety. Scale 1:2.*

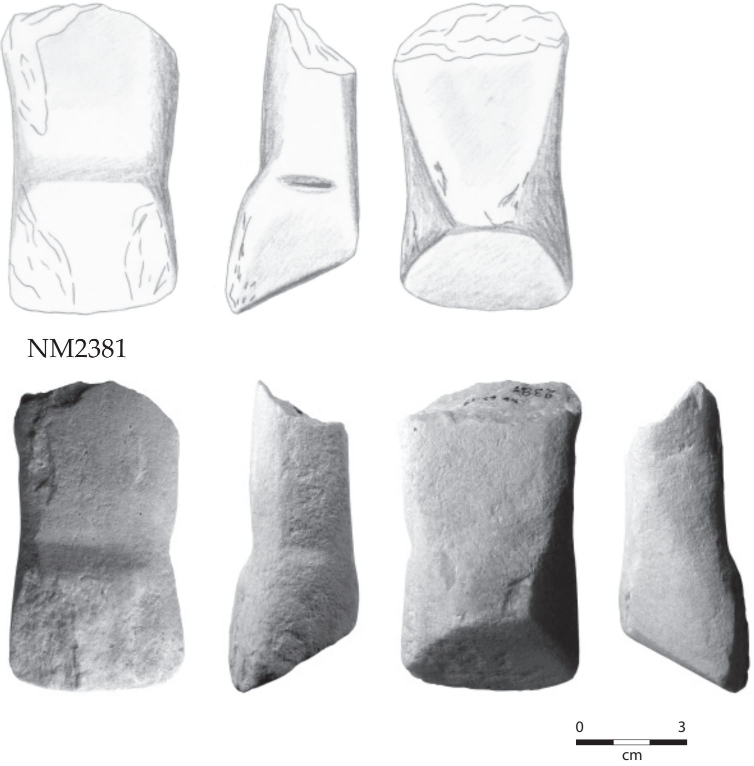
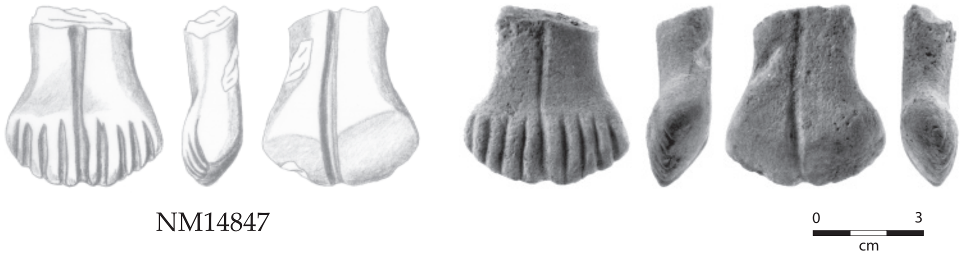

NM2381

Figure 3.91. *Leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety. Scale 1:2.*



NM14847

Figure 3.92. *Feet of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety. Scale 1:2.*

leg, which is smoothed to give a notably flat surface. The front of the lower leg, although flattish, is not as flat as the back, and there is some damage to the surface. The piece is in general rather well smoothed, and the appearance of carelessness may be due partly to the slight damage to the toes and damage to the inside front of the leg. It is clear that this was carved from a flattish slab of marble, only 25 mm thick along the legs and thickening to 32 mm at the feet. It is to be predicted that the upper part of the body continued, following the same thickness of the slab, although this may have thickened significantly at the head.

It is very difficult to find any comparandum for this piece, which is therefore of exceptional interest. It should be noted that the sole of the foot is not inclined at right angles to the leg, as in some pieces of the Chalandriani variety, but inclined in the same way as are many folded-arm figures, specifically of the Spedos and Dokathismata varieties.

An alternative would be to see the piece as a rough (unfinished?) representation of joined legs and feet not unlike NM14847 below. However, the different treatment of the legs at each side militates against this interpretation.

Feet

NM14847 (Keros 87.298) Feet of folded-arm figurine of Keros or Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.92)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, level 11
49 mm; MaxV 46 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Heavily splayed feet with very deep grooving for toes. The groove between the legs is about 1 mm deep, so too the grooves for the toes. At the back a single groove of comparable depth divides the feet. But when it reaches the feet it runs asymmetrically, 20 mm from the right ankle and 15 mm from the left ankle (not quite at the widest part). This is therefore irregular, rather clumsy work, but with great emphasis. The feet are not clearly separated from the legs, and the grooves at the front for the toes occupy almost the whole length of the foot region. But at least the number of toes is correct.

The preservation is very good: the surface is not weathered but patinated. It seems likely that this piece has never been exposed to weathering.

Stylistically this piece differs from the majority of the folded-arm figurines. The proportion of the constituent elements and the distinctions between them are lost, for example in the failure to distinguish the feet clearly from the legs. There are similarities here with pieces in the so-called hunter-warrior group (Fitton 1984, 76; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 68) which is broadly to be classed with the Chalandriani variety, and which some authors have considered to be 'post-canonical'.

The feet resemble one piece published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 170, no. 139).

The width across the narrow part of the ankles is 28 mm.

EstH 199±20 mm (comp. EAM5201, Chalandriani, minimum width at ankles). Alt. comp., EAM6164, Syros, 144±14 mm
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.7, 7.8)

Fragmentary and indeterminate folded-arm sculptures

NM14861 (Keros 87.623) An uncertain fragment, perhaps from the upper leg of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (185;545)
Max 34 mm; MaxV 30
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Uncertain fragment, with one rounded polished surface, rounding to a flat surface. It may be from the upper leg.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14853 (Keros 87.364) Chip, perhaps from leg or waist of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench IX, level 3
Max 29 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Chip with polished surface, from uncertain position, rounded. Could be a chip from the well-rounded leg of a folded-arm figurine: probably too rounded to be a chip of arm or abdomen. But not certainly from a folded-arm figurine.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14833 (Keros 87.001) Chip of leg of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (155;535)
Max 38 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Chip of ?front of ?left leg of folded-arm figurine. The legs well separated.

The piece is of white marble with a golden patina. It is equally weathered on the worked surface and on the break. This longer break where the chip flew off at the time of breakage, is weathered and is an old break. The narrow 'snap' break at the end looks more recent.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

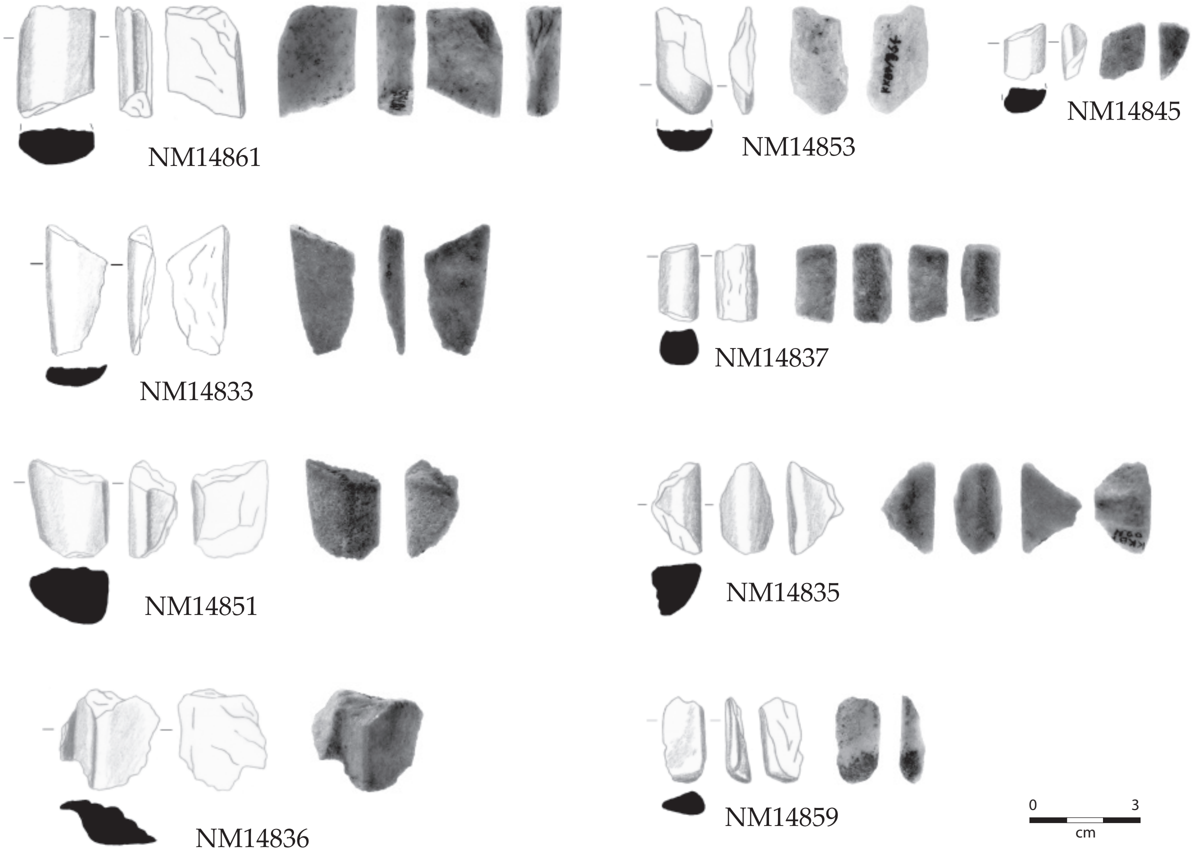


Figure 3.93. *Fragmentary and indeterminate folded-arm figurines. Scale 1:2.*

NM14845 (Keros 87.284) Small fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, level 8
Max 11 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
This could be a leg fragment from an extremely small figurine: the width of 11 mm is virtually the full width of the leg. Unfortunately it is too small for complete certainty: it would be the smallest recorded folded-arm figurine from the site.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14837 (Keros 87.105) Leg fragment from a small folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (165;520)
Max 20 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Originally, before breakage, joined to the other leg.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.11, 7.12)

NM14851 (Keros 87.352) Fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench V, layer 9
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Max 30 mm; MaxV 27
Fragment of ?right leg of folded-arm figurine, showing parts of the front, side and back. The fragment is too small to permit an accurate attribution.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14835 (Keros 87.024) Leg fragment of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (170;540)
Max 24 mm; MaxV 24
Two breaks; marble condition 2
This is simply a small leg fragment, one surface flat and one surface rounded.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.11, 7.12)

NM14836 (Keros 87.069) Fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (175;540)
Max 28 mm; MaxV 23
Three breaks; marble condition 1
It preserves part of the groove between the legs. It is not certain whether this is from the front or back of an upper or lower leg.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM14859 (Keros 87.533) Doubtful foot fragment of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.93)
1987, Special Deposit North, surface find (180;575)
Max 21 mm
One break; marble condition 2
This may be a fragment from the foot of a folded-arm figurine. It might just possible be the foot of a standing figure. But there is the possibility that it might just be a chip from a naturally polished marble pebble.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

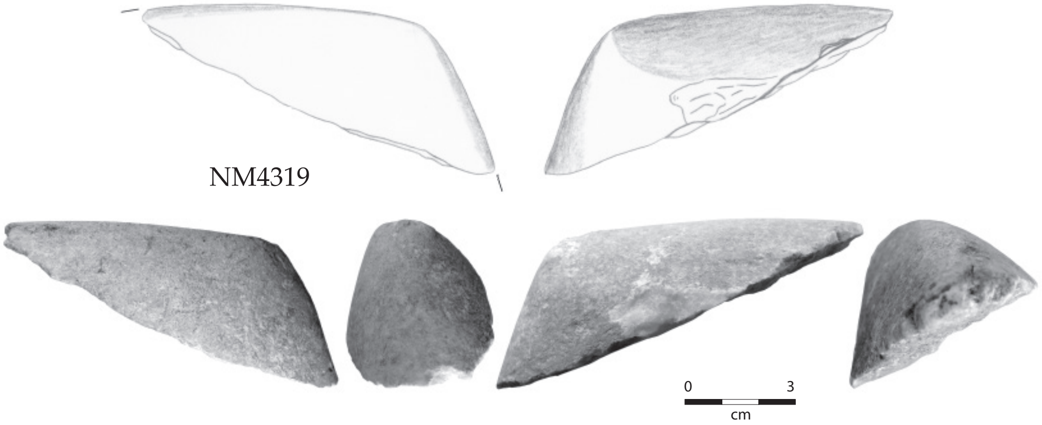


Figure 3.94. *Head of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of uncertain variety

Head

NM4319 Fragment of very large head (or perhaps foot) of folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.94)
1967
Max 100 mm; MaxV 37 mm
One break; marble condition 2

It is uncertain whether this piece should be regarded as the top of a large head, or the heel of a large right foot.

As a head, it is the crown of the left side of a large head, preserving much of the anterior front surface and more than half of the ovoid crown surface, with at the rear a small portion of the flatter rear of the head. Although the ridge of the crown is clear at the anterior edge where there is a right angle between the forehead and the upper surface of the crown, at the rear this ridge is not pronounced, so that the top (crown) of the head slopes downwards rather than offering a right-angle edge of the crown comparable with that at the anterior side. The end of the ovoid at the left hand turns up very slightly.

To judge the scale of the original head is difficult, since it is not clear what proportion of the crown of the head is preserved. The smallest conceivable distance from the somewhat apical left-hand end of the ovoid crown to its midpoint is 50 mm. But it could well be that an estimate of 70 mm would be more appropriate.

This piece does have resemblances with the Louvre head (Zervos 1957, pls 159–61) when seen from the rear, and in particular the smooth transition from crown to back of head is broadly comparable.

As a foot, the heel is well-pronounced, and the outer surface of this (right) foot is well-preserved, although the toes are completely lacking. The preserved length of the sole is therefore 73 mm and, assuming that the toes were not separately indicated at the sole, the minimum length would be 75 mm. For the width of the foot, the preserved width at the sole is 34 mm, and one can estimate the minimum width at the sole as about 36 mm. Estimating the preserved minimum width of the foot as seen from the rear gives an estimate of about 40 mm. No sign of the toes is preserved, nor in the preserved portion is there any join to the left foot, although such a join might have existed just above the preserved portion. It is relevant that the interior side of the foot was not sawn, and the legs may have been entirely separate, for instance as in some Kapsala variety sculptures. In searching for comparanda for very large sculptures where the feet are preserved, it is clear that the feet (for practical reasons in economising the thickness of the marble block required) do not normally protrude significantly beyond the front line of the legs.

A closer comparison with the crown of the head of selected large pieces, such as the Louvre head (Zervos 1957, pls. 159–61), might be useful in judging whether this is best seen as of a head or of a foot. This is a puzzling piece, but of real interest, since like other fragments in the Special Deposits, it must when complete have been considerably larger than any Cycladic sculpture from a secure context.

EstH (as head) 790±80 mm (comp. NM195, Mykonos confiscation, minimum estimate of width at crown). Alt. estimate, maximum estimate of width at crown, 1106±111 mm

EstH (as foot) 804±80 mm (comp. EAM20934, without provenance, estimate of width of foot at rear). EAM20934 is not, however, a good comparandum

Neck

NM9248 Neck of a folded-arm figurine (Fig. 3.95)
Not recorded; probably 1967
Max 50 mm; MaxV 46 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3

A rather long neck, circular in cross-section at the top, ellipsoidal at the lower part. The back is very flat, the front slightly curved.

Since the only measurable parameter is the maximum width of the neck (32 mm, at the lower break), it is not possible to give a valid size estimate. However, comparison with EAM6195 suggests a height of the order of 400 mm.

Torso

NM4196 Right breast of torso, possibly of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety (Fig. 3.96)
1967
Max 92.5 mm; MaxV 81 mm
Five breaks; marble condition 1

Possibly of sculpture where the upper arms are separated from the body by a space, as in EAM6174 from Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.4), although the comparison is not a close one, and the working on this piece seems much more cursory. It is notable that the two main surfaces of this sculpture are very flat. It has a maximum thickness of 22 mm, and so is very board-like. At the front the right breast is only 13 mm from the right side. There are indications of the right upper arm at the side on the upper break, and of the lower part of the upper arm at the side on the lower break. At the break, there is a very straight horizontal incision, which presumably represents the upper surface of the lower left

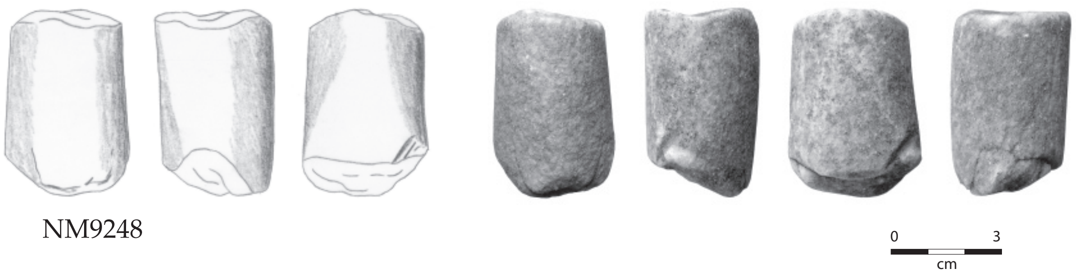


Figure 3.95. *Neck of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety. Scale 1:2.*

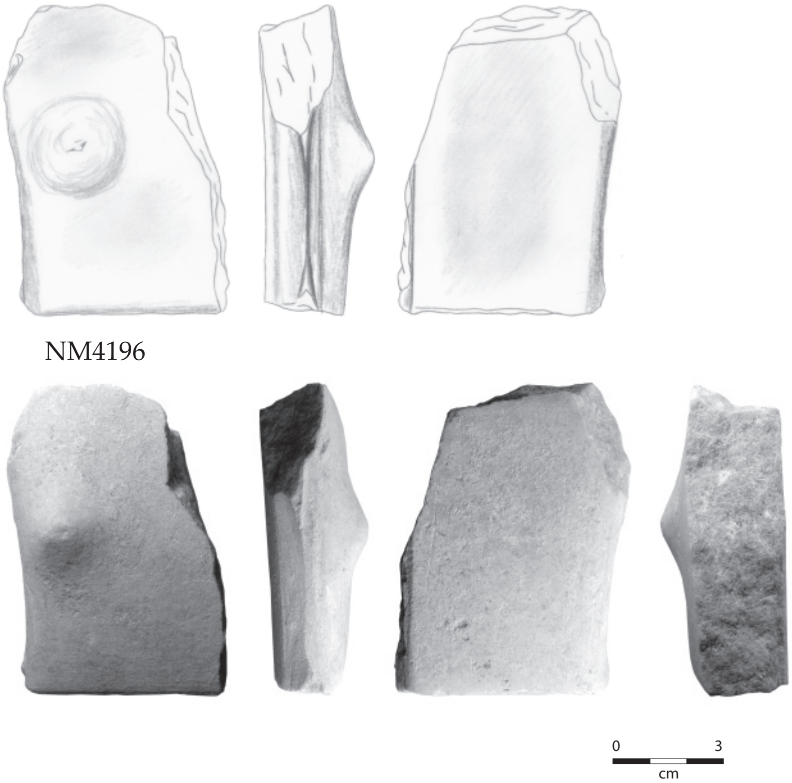


Figure 3.96. *Torso of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety. Scale 1:2.*

arm. However, it would be unusual for this incision to be so exactly straight (perhaps made by a saw) in contrast to the lightly convex and more sculptural grooving on the comparandum piece. At the back, the trace of an incision for the spine is visible at the vertical break. The figurine is unusually flat at the back, and if entirely symmetrical would have remarkably widely spaced breasts.

For a comparandum it is necessary to turn to the few folded-arm sculptures where the arms are clearly separated from the torso, for instance EAM6174, which is a good example of the Dokathismata variety. The present piece might for that reason also be of the Dokathismata variety, although the cursory nature of the modelling and the very flat aspect seem in some respects reminiscent of the Keros variety. The closeness of the right breast to the right side, and the considerable spacing between the breaks, also make this a very unusual piece, so that its ascription to variety is difficult.

The only measurable dimension is the space between the upper armpit and the right inner elbow, which is 32 mm.

EstH 320±50 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, upper armpit to right inner elbow)

Legs

Including legs with feet

NM4301 Fragment of upper or lower right leg of folded-arm sculpture of Spedos or Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.97)

1967

Max 106 mm; MaxV 99 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 4

The leg is sheared and its rounded preserved surface may represent the back or side of the leg. The preserved width or thickness at the top is 84 mm. The remaining, incomplete thickness or width at the top is 43 mm.

Seeing this as the side of the leg, and comparing with NM4181 from Keros (see above; also, Zapheiropoulou 2017), we may estimate an original height of 1363 mm (if an upper leg) or 1443 mm (if a lower leg).

To see this as the back of the leg (or the front) would imply that the right leg was separated from the left leg along the length of the sculpture with no indication of a sawn groove at front or rear, so

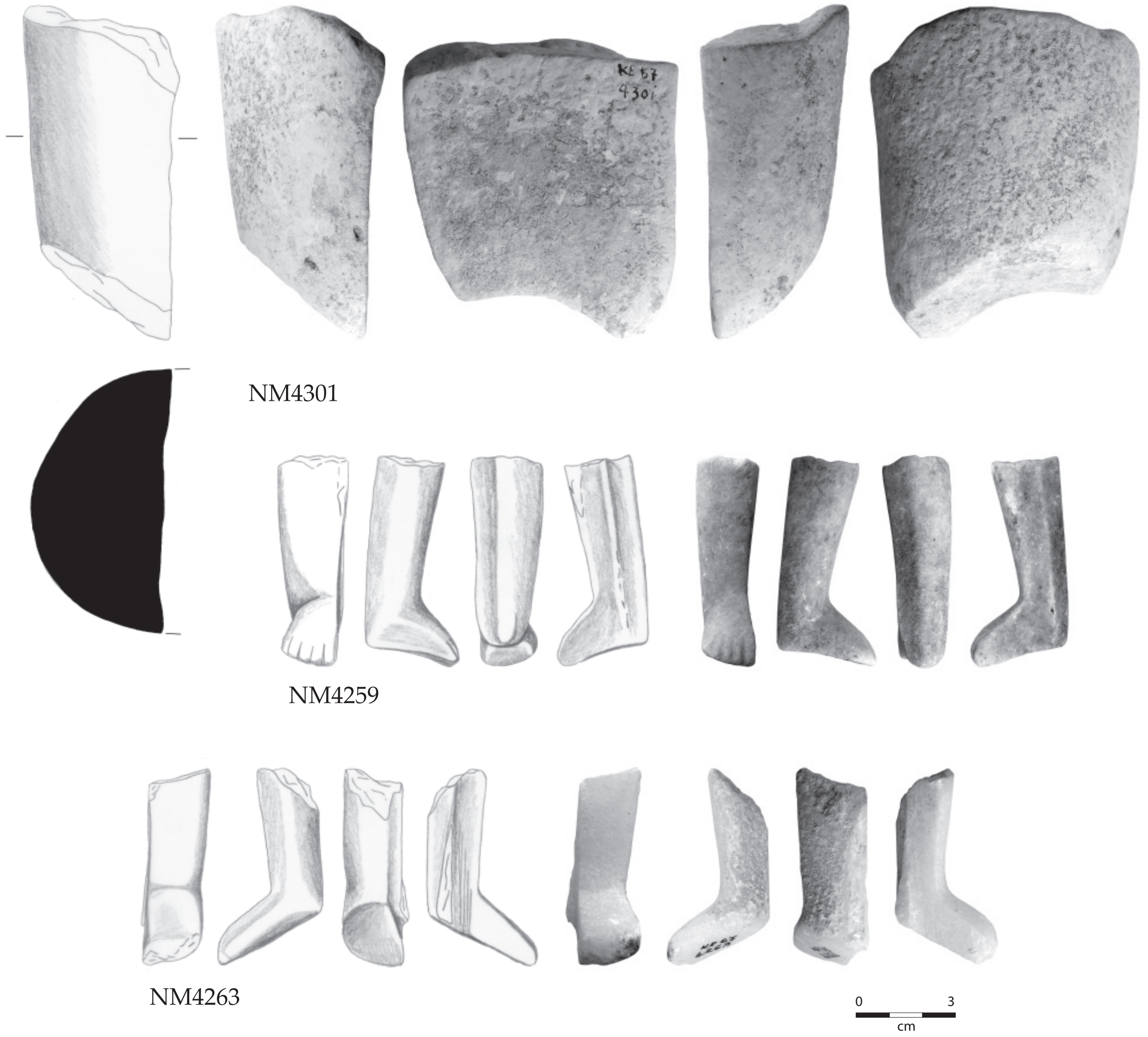


Figure 3.97. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of uncertain variety. Scale 1:2.*

that the legs of the piece would be modelled not sawn. This might be paralleled with a figure of the Kapsala variety but the estimated size for the original complete figure would on this basis be notably large. Comparing with NM5461 from Aplomata, we may estimate an original height of 1113 mm (if an upper leg) or 1272 mm (if a lower leg).

While the notably large scale of this piece is clear, the lack of a precise point of measure makes accurate comparison difficult. At the same time, the chosen comparanda give what must be regarded as realistic estimates of the original size of the complete piece as between 1113 mm and 1443 mm, of which 1278 mm is the arithmetic mean.

NM4259 Right lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety (Fig. 3.97)
1967
Max 66 mm; MaxV 58 mm
One break; marble condition 2
This is a lower leg and well-preserved right foot, almost certainly of a folded-arm sculpture of the Kapsala or Spedos variety, although the right angle at the heel between lower leg and foot, which allows the foot to sit flat on the ground, at first suggests the possibility that this could be from a seated figure. But the ridge resulting from the cutting of the groove separating the legs from the front and from the rear is not found in the seated sculptures from Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017). It is the case, however, that sculptures of the Kapsala and Spedos varieties do not usually have feet set at right angles to the lower leg, since the feet usually point downwards. The figure could be regarded as represented as standing. The sole of the foot is lightly concave, a frequent feature of the Kapsala variety. This is therefore a problematic piece, and the possibility that this piece was from a seated figure should not be excluded without careful consideration. The ridge between the legs seems to have been cut through throughout the preserved legs so that the legs were probably not joined, even at the ankles. At the ankle, the ridge is 8 mm from the front, and 6 mm from the rear. The toes are clearly indicated by incisions at the feet, the longest incision being 5 mm in length. The lower leg does not have the well-defined modelling which is often characteristic of the Kapsala variety, although the concavity of the sole has already been noted, and incised toes are

not a feature of the Kapsala variety. As the legs are not joined at the ankles, this makes it unlikely that the piece is of Spedos variety (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 349).
The length of the foot is 30 mm.
EstH 398±40 mm (comp. NM5461, Aplomata, length of foot). Alt. comp. (as a seated figure), NM5467, Aplomata, 123±12 mm

NM4263 Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala or Spedos variety (Fig. 3.97)
1967
Max 59 mm; MaxV 54 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The foot is well defined by the change of direction, but scarcely widens, nor does it splay from the lower leg. Toes are not indicated (which is perhaps suggestive of the Kapsala variety, although on the other hand there is no modelling at the calf, which would be expected of the Kapsala variety, and the overall impression is decidedly slender). The piece was joined at the heels, the join extending to the sole of the foot at the rear. The join is of length 14 mm, above which the legs were separated. At the upper break the groove at the front was 9 mm deep, and at the rear 4 mm deep. The saw marks are clearly visible and the piece is excellently preserved (condition 1). The sole of the foot incurves only very slightly, but an interesting detail is that the outside (left hand) edge of the foot has been deliberately narrowed slightly.
Width of ankle at front, 14 mm.
EstH 286±28 mm (comp. NM5460, Aplomata, width of ankle). Alt. comp., NM5461, Aplomata, 371±37 mm

Sculptures of special type

Seated figures

NM4307 Left lower leg and foot of seated figure (Fig. 3.98)
1967
Max 35 mm; MaxV 30 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The foot is set almost at a right angle to the lower leg, which is why this should be regarded as a seated figure. The foot, which has no toes, is 19 mm long and flat on the lower surface, narrowing at the heel. Seen from the front the convexity of the calf is clearly visible. Seen from the front also it is very clear how the saw has been used to give a clear cut across both foot and leg in a manner which corresponds closely to the seated figurines from Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017). Seen from the rear the calf is curved and a groove at the rear had been undertaken, which was then overridden by the main groove separating the two legs. The close similarity with the Aplomata figures makes it likely that this piece was of similar form.
The comparison seems fairly close although the Aplomata comparandum piece does not have the pronounced modelling of the calf (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.19).
EstH 103±10 mm (comp. NM5467, Aplomata, length of foot)

NM4450 Left foot and lower left leg, perhaps of a seated figure (Fig. 3.98)
1967
Max 34 mm; MaxV 34 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The well-modelled lower leg narrows to the foot which in plan is triangular, and has no indications of toes, the front of the foot being short (almost as if the front part of the foot had been damaged and the foot chiselled back slightly). The heel is neatly shown. The foot itself is flat and almost at right angles to the leg, which is why this seems clearly to be from a seated figure. No toes are shown. The modelling of the lower leg is close to that of the Kapsala variety of the folded-arm figure, especially at the back.
Sole of foot 13 mm front to rear and 12 mm side to side. The shape of the foot is close to the feet of the seated figure from Aplomata (NM5803). A clear comparandum would be the enthroned figure from Aplomata (NM5468), although the feet on the Aplomata figure are much more elongated, being 24 mm from front to rear, and 13 mm from side to side at the front. Note that no toes are indicated on either of these comparanda, which stand very close to the Kapsala variety.
For the estimation of height, maximum width of lower leg, width of ankle, or width at front of foot could be chosen: none is very satisfactory.
The height of NM5468 is 140 mm.

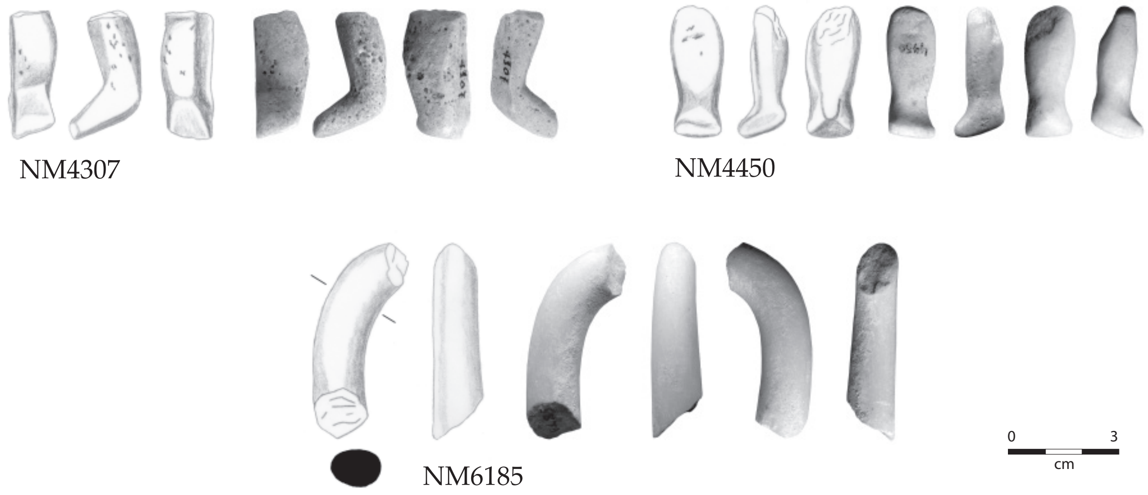

NM4307
NM4450
NM6185

Figure 3.98. *Sculptures of special type. Scale 1:2.*

It is 14 mm wide at the leg, 7 mm wide at the ankle, and 11 mm at the front of foot. The foot and leg measures produce appropriate heights.
The present figure stands closer to Kapsala than does the Aplomata comparandum. Specifically, in that the use of the saw to separate the lower legs is not visible in this piece, where both sides of the leg are well modelled, whereas the saw has been used to separate the legs in the seated figures from Aplomata. (It should be noted that comparison with the lower legs of figurines of Plastiras type would be possible in view of the modelling both on the inside and the outside of the leg, and the right-angled position of the foot, but material of so early a date has not been found in the Special Deposits).
EstH 133±15 mm (comp. NM5468, Aplomata, width of leg). Alt. estimates, width of ankle, 190±19 mm; width of front of foot, 129±13 mm

NM6185 Fragment of frame of harp of seated figure (Fig. 3.98)
1967
Max 52 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The section is roughly circular. The angle compares best with the top apex of the National Museum harpist EAM3908 (Zervos 1957, 248, pls 333–4; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 10,2), which is reportedly from Keros (Köhler 1884, 156), since the angle is less acute than the forward apex of the roughly triangular harp. By comparison, this fragment would compare with the piece immediately in front of the chin of the National Museum harpist. The profile is not completely circular. At the lower (straight) end, the diameter at the break is 16×13 mm. At the upper curved end the diameter at the break is 13×11 mm. The comparison with the National Museum harpist seems a reasonably good one, although the duck-bill protrusion of the National Museum harpist is not assumed for this piece. The sculptural modelling on this piece, while possibly representing the woodwork of a harp, could be compared with the elbow of the human form in a pipe player or cup-bearer. The elbow of the Keros pipe player (Zervos 1957, 223, pl. 302) is not closely similar but a closer comparison might be made with the elbow of the right arm of the cup-bearer in the Goulandris Museum, but this is very flattened on the interior side (GM286: Renfrew 1972, frontispiece; Doumas 1968, 143). But these two are not close comparisons.
Note that the harps of the two harpists from Thera, or perhaps Irakleia (Marangou 2007, 14), now in Karlsruhe (acquired 1840: Zervos 1957, 234, pl. 316 and 235, pl. 317; Thimme 1976, 491–2) are not well preserved. Other harpists (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. IIc, pl. IIIa, and pls 7–8) are recent acquisitions of doubtful authenticity (see Craxton & Warren 2004).
Very fine grained marble.
On the basis of the comparandum, the conclusion that this is part of the harp seems reasonably secure.
The measure used for comparison is the thickness at the apex, 13 mm.
EstH 199±20 mm (comp. EAM3908, Keros, thickness at apex)

Standing figures

NM2248 (Keros 63.53) Lower left leg of a standing figure (Fig. 3.99)
1963
Max 63 mm; MaxV 60.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Well modelled in the round, placing it in the category of standing figures with separated feet on a base. The inner part of the leg shows some flattening and the rounded outer part shows some narrowing so that the upper section at the outer side looks more ellipsoidal than circular, whereas the section at the lower break towards the ankle is circular. At the upper break a very slight out-turn at the outside suggests that this is the position of the knee. This piece has some resemblances with NM4253 (Fig. 3.99) below. Comparison with standing figures such as EAM3910, the pipe player from Keros, is plausible, although this fragment was originally significantly larger than the National Museum piece. The direct comparison with the National Museum piece would suggest a total height of 466 mm. But it is possible that in this piece the proportional lengths of upper and lower leg were not precisely comparable with those in the National Museum piece. The largest standing figure known of a pipe player or syrinx player is in Karlsruhe (Thimme 1976, 302, pl. 256; acquired 1964), 340 mm. In the Karlsruhe piece, the lower leg is not markedly shorter than the upper leg. The outcome of such reasoning could make the total height of NM2248 rather less than the 466 mm produced from a direct comparison in proportionality with the Athens piece. Note that the authenticity of the Karlsruhe piece certainly cannot be assumed in view of the recent date of acquisition, but it is the only possible comparison at present, beyond the Athens piece, and an incomplete figure in Switzerland, illustrated by Schefold (Getz-Preziosi 1981, no. 21).
Diameter of the upper break 23×21 mm; lower break 18×18.5 mm.
Note comparandum measures 214 mm and has maximum width of leg 16 mm.
Thickness at middle of leg, 21.5 mm. Width at middle of leg, 23.5 mm.
EstH 319±32 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, width of knee). Alt. estimates, thickness of knee, 256±26 mm; knee to assumed ankle, 466±47 mm

NM2264 Leg fragment, possibly from a standing figure (Fig. 3.99)
1963
Max 24 mm; MaxV 22 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The width at one break is 16 mm, and the thickness at that break is 14 mm. This is a well-modelled leg, convex around most of the circumference, so that no use of the saw can be detected, placing it in the category of standing figures with separated feet on a base. It is relatively smooth on one surface. Were this from a standing figure, the maximum horizontal dimension (19 mm) would give an approximate indication of scale, and this piece would be roughly the same size as the Keros pipe player in the National Museum in Athens (EAM3910: 207 mm). The Keros pipe player has a thickness of 14 mm at the knee, and so this piece could originally have been a little larger than the Keros pipe player.

NM4253 Leg of standing figure (Fig. 3.99)
1967
Max 53.5 mm; MaxV 51 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Probably upper left leg of a standing figure. Diameter at upper break 30×26.5 mm; at lower break 19×27 mm. See discussion above for NM2248 (Fig. 3.99) and NM2264 (Fig. 3.99).
Near the lower break a slight flattening may be interpreted as the beginning of the knee (width 25.5 mm).
EstH 395±40 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, width at knee)

NM4261 Leg of a standing figure (Fig. 3.99)
1967
Max 38 mm; MaxV 35 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Possibly upper leg. Diameter at upper break 18.5×16 mm; at lower break 19×13 mm. Surface more encrusted on inner side. Ellipsoidal at upper and lower breaks. Flattened ellipse creating inner surface. See discussion above for NM2248 (Fig. 3.99) and NM2264 (Fig. 3.99).
EstH 278±30 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, diameter of leg)

NM4275 Base of large standing figure (Fig. 3.100)
1967
Max 68.5 mm; MaxV 33 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The base is broken, preserving only the left foot of a single standing figure. The right foot is not preserved. Whether the base supported a second standing figure is uncertain. The base itself is convex. The

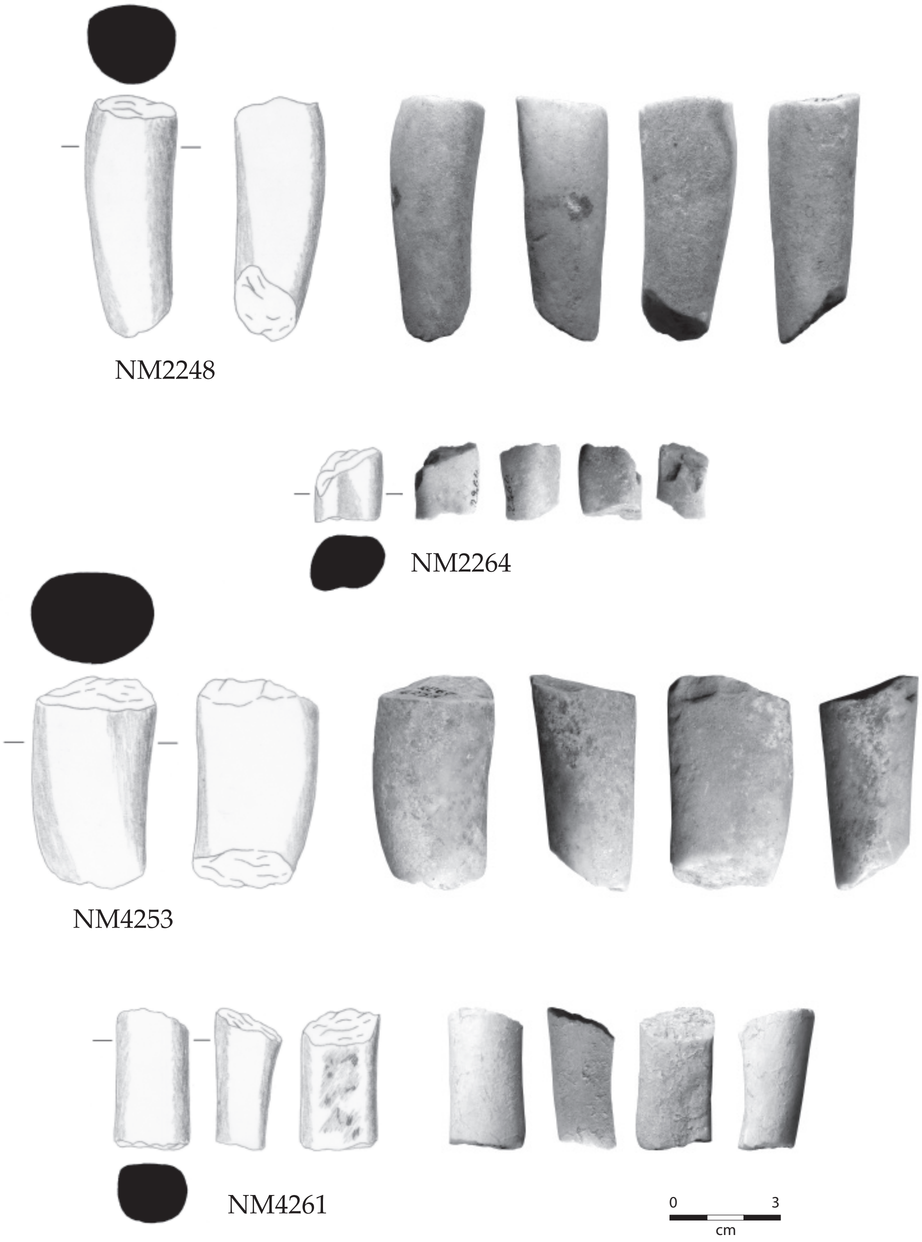
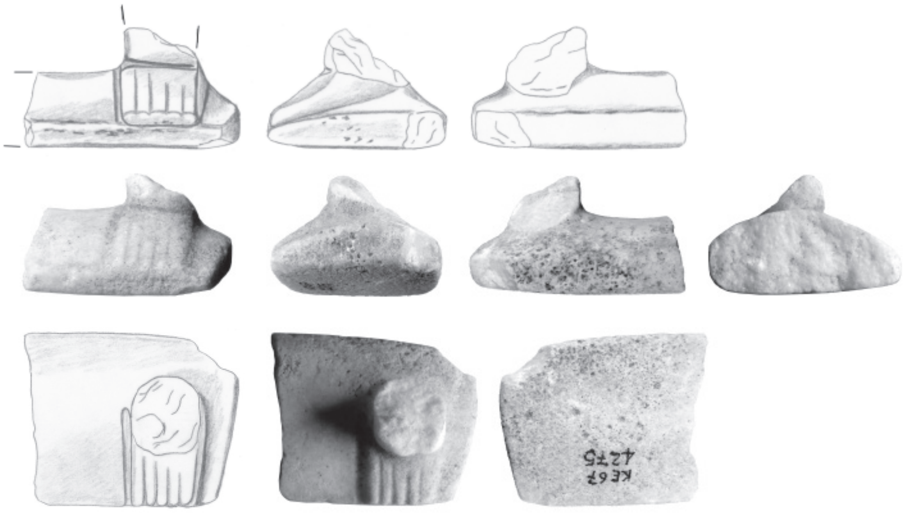


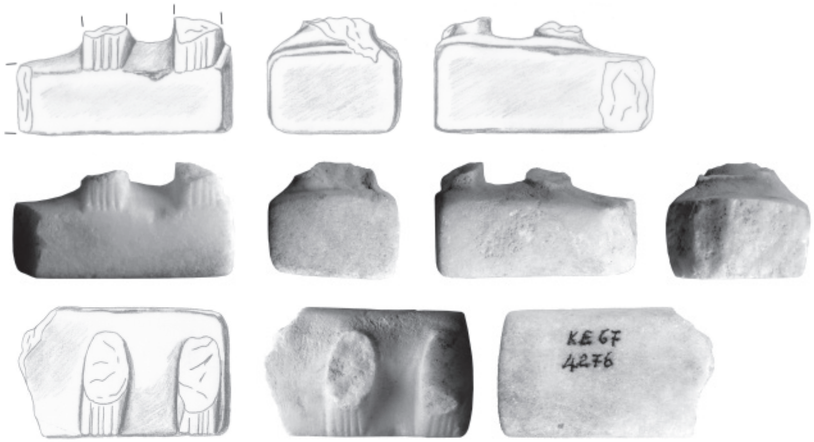
Figure 3.99. *Sculptures of special type. Scale 1:2.*

left foot stands 11 mm from the end of the base. The foot is broken at the ankle. The foot itself is well preserved. It is notable that the long incised toes extend along most of the length of the foot. The shape of the foot therefore differs markedly from that of NM4148 (Fig. 3.143) from Kavos, the foot here being much stubbier, with much longer toes, and in that sense less realistic. It measures 19 mm from toe to front of ankle. The length of the foot from the back of the heel to the toes is 35 mm, and the width at the toes is 19.5 mm. The groove between the big toe and the second toe is 18 mm. There is also a pronounced groove between the foot and the base to the right, running from the front of the base to the ankle. This groove is 2 mm wide and 1.5 mm deep. The figure's toes are at the very front of the base, whereas at the rear there is a distance of 18 mm from the rear of the foot to the edge of the platform. There is one major break to the platform (and a break at the base of the leg), but the rear left corner of the platform is missing. The platform was clearly rectangular. The depth from front to rear is 48 mm along the left foot, and the preserved width (i.e. length of the platform) is 56 mm and must originally have been at least 81 mm. This then contrasts with the square base EAM3910, the standing pipe player from Keros. The foot at the ankle is divided from the lower leg by a horizontal groove across the width of the leg. The groove is approximately 1.5 mm high and 1.5 mm deep. The base measures 56×47 mm. The maximum thickness of the base is 20 mm; at left edge 10 mm; at the back edge 10 mm. At the break of the leg the width is 21 mm and the thickness is 20.5 mm.

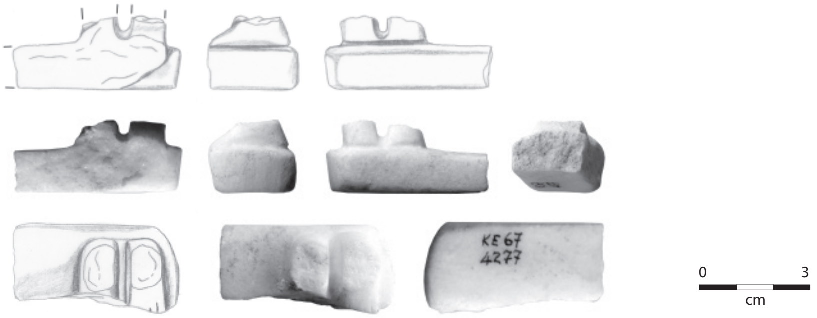
In comparison with NM4148 from Kavos, the stubby foot here is shorter but the width at the toes is greater. Equally relevant is the size of the lower leg at the break. In this piece the lower leg is at the front 18 mm wide below the break. At the break the maximum width is 20 mm, and the thickness (front to rear) is 20 mm. In comparison, NM4148 from Kavos has a maximum width of leg of 17 mm and a thickness (front to rear) of 20 mm.



NM4275



NM4276



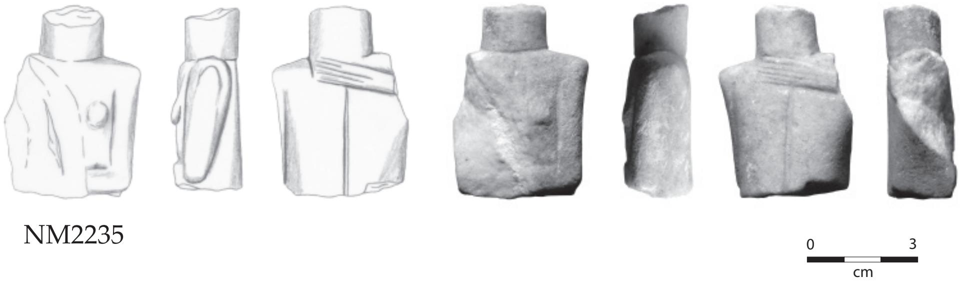
NM4277

Figure 3.100. *Sculptures of special type. Scale 1:2.*

For an estimate of the original height of the figure, the only available comparandum from a documented context is EAM3910, the pipe player from Keros. We should note however that the shape of the foot in this case does not closely resemble that of EAM3910, whereas the shape of the foot of NM4148 is broadly comparable to that of EAM3910. With those reservations, the comparandum measures here are the total length of the foot from front to rear, which is 35 mm, and the width of the foot at the toes, which is 19.5 mm.

EstH 224±22 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, length of foot). Alt. estimate, width at toes, 286±29 mm

First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968b, fig. 3).



NM2235

Figure 3.101. *Sculpture of special type. Scale 1:2.*

NM4276 Left part of stand and two feet of a group of figures (Fig. 3.100)
1967
Max 57.5 mm; MaxV 30 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 2
Probably from a pair of standing figures. The entire left part of the stand is well preserved, and the standing figure is broken at the ankles, with feet apart. The stand is quite thick. The left foot is close to the left end of the stand (distance 1 mm). The toes are flush with the front of the stand, and the heel is 5 mm from the rear of the stand. The feet are relatively wide apart (distance between 12 mm). The preserved feet have pronounced toes which take up almost the complete length of the preserved foot. The stand measures 55.5×34 mm. Height of stand between feet 24 mm, taken 21 mm right of the right foot. Diameter of break of right foot 20×13.5 mm; of left foot 20×12.5 mm. Length of grooves on toes at maximum on right foot 12 mm; 11 mm on the left. Surface condition generally 2 but in places approaches 1.
Note that the placing of the feet on this piece resembles that on NM4277 (Fig. 3.100) from the Special Deposit North, below, except that here the legs are apart, and on NM4277 the feet are together. The distance from toe to heel on the left foot is 28 mm, and the width of the left foot at the toes is 11.5 mm.
EstH 179±18 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, length of left foot). Alt. estimate, width at toes, 188±19 mm
First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968b, fig. 2, left)

NM4277 Left rear fragment of a small stand with two feet preserved (Fig. 3.100)
1967
Max 44 mm; MaxV 18.5 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
One pair of feet preserved: it is likely that there was one further pair of feet. This is the flat base of a Cycladic sculpture now with one but probably originally with two standing figures. The salient feature is the broken feet of the standing figure. The upper surface including toes of the left foot is well preserved, whereas only the ankle and the rear part of the foot of the fractured right leg survives. The feet were separate, the space between being 3 mm. The figure is standing with the feet together in distinction to NM4276, NM4148 and NM4275 from the Special Deposit North, and EAM3910, reportedly from Keros, where the figure is standing with legs apart, separated by a space of the order of the width of two feet. In this piece the figure is standing at the front of the platform. At the front, below the left foot, part of the original surface is preserved, so that this was a very narrow platform (measuring from front to rear) and in that respect closely resembling NM4276 (Fig. 3.100) from the Special Deposit North, above. In fact at the left end it can be seen that the outside toe of the left foot projected very slightly (no more than 1 mm) beyond the front edge of the platform. The toes of the left foot are indicated by incisions. The preserved length of the stand is 42 mm. The preserved width is 21.5 mm. The height of the flat platform is 11 mm at the complete end and 10 mm at the broken end. The maximum height of the entire piece (feet and platform) is 18.5 mm. The break of the lower left leg is 12×9 mm, and of the lower right leg 13×9 mm. The maximum preserved width of the left foot is 9 mm. The marble is very fine-grained.
For an approximate comparandum in order to estimate the original total height, the only relevant piece from a context is the Keros pipe player, EAM3910, although there the figure is standing with legs apart, and the stand is naturally very different, since EAM3910 is a single standing figure, and this is probably two standing figures. It should also be noted that the feet on this piece (specifically the left foot) seem less slender than those of EAM3910. The length of the left foot is 20 mm on the left side, and the width at the toes is 8 mm.
EstH 117±18 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, width at toes). Alt. estimate, length of left foot, 128±13 mm. Both are approximate, but the lower estimate may be the closer
First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968b, fig. 2, right)

Group of two embracing figures

NM2235 (Keros 63.58) Fragment of double figure (Fig. 3.101)
1963
Max 51 mm; MaxV 48 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2
Torso fragment with neck with upper left arm and part of lower left arm well preserved, and the right arm broken away. At the back the hand of a second figure is seen, the second figure being on the right-hand side of the present figure. The hand with its long fingers is at the back immediately below the neck, extending from the lower left part of the neck towards the neck, showing the well-defined incised fingers and the wrist. A further incision just 2 mm above the hand is also seen, but its preserved length is only 5 mm to the break near the right shoulder, so that its interpretation is not clear. The incision indicating the spine runs from the lower break towards the neck at which point it is obscured by the hand of the figure to the right. At the front the upper left arm is separated from the torso by a narrow groove, as is the lower left arm. The right arm is not preserved on this piece. The elbow and part of the lower left arm are completely preserved. The left breast is shown in low relief and is rather squarish in shape. The right breast is not preserved. The neck (diameter 9 mm) seems large in relation to the left shoulder of length 7 mm. There is an incision at the neck which runs from the back of the shoulder across the front of the neck to the back of the other shoulder. At the front of the neck the incision does not form a straight line but curves down very slightly. The hand of the second figure has four incisions for the fingers, which are strikingly long, up to 15 mm in length.
The neck is 11×9 mm; at the lower break the width is 29 mm and the thickness 12 mm.
In style the figure would be assigned to the Spedos variety, and seems flattish. There is a comparable piece, NM6908 from grave 27 at Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 209, fig. 15.29), which resembles a fragment reputedly from Amorgos (British Museum A34: Bent 1884, 51, fig. 9; Pryce 1928, 13, fig. 12).
Comparandum measure from left shoulder to right side of neck 27

mm. In the comparable piece from Aplomata (NM6908) the right-hand figure of the pair is preserved, and the arm of the left hand figure is clearly seen at the back, but placed much lower across the middle of the back, so that the entire forearm is seen, whereas on this piece we see only the hand placed at the base of the neck.

At the back, which is particularly well preserved, the impression of this small piece is one of considerable neatness, in contrast to the Aplomata comparative piece. The relief in the treatment of the right arm of the second figure at the back of the latter piece, and indeed of the left arm of the preserved figure, and of the modelling at the front, is one of great plasticity. The Aplomata piece stands close to the Kapsala variety, whereas this piece as indicated with its flattish form and pronounced incisions of the hand might be considered typologically late.

EstH 236±25 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, left shoulder to right side of neck)

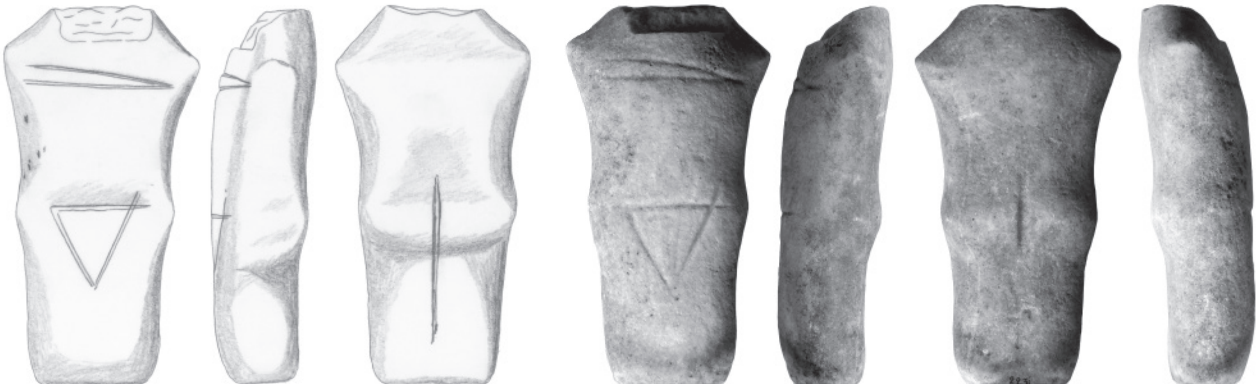


Figure 3.102. *Sculpture of other type. Scale 1:2.*

Sculpture of other type

NM2231 Neck to base of hybrid sculpture (Fig. 3.102)
1963
Max 103 mm; MaxV 100 mm
One break; marble condition 3

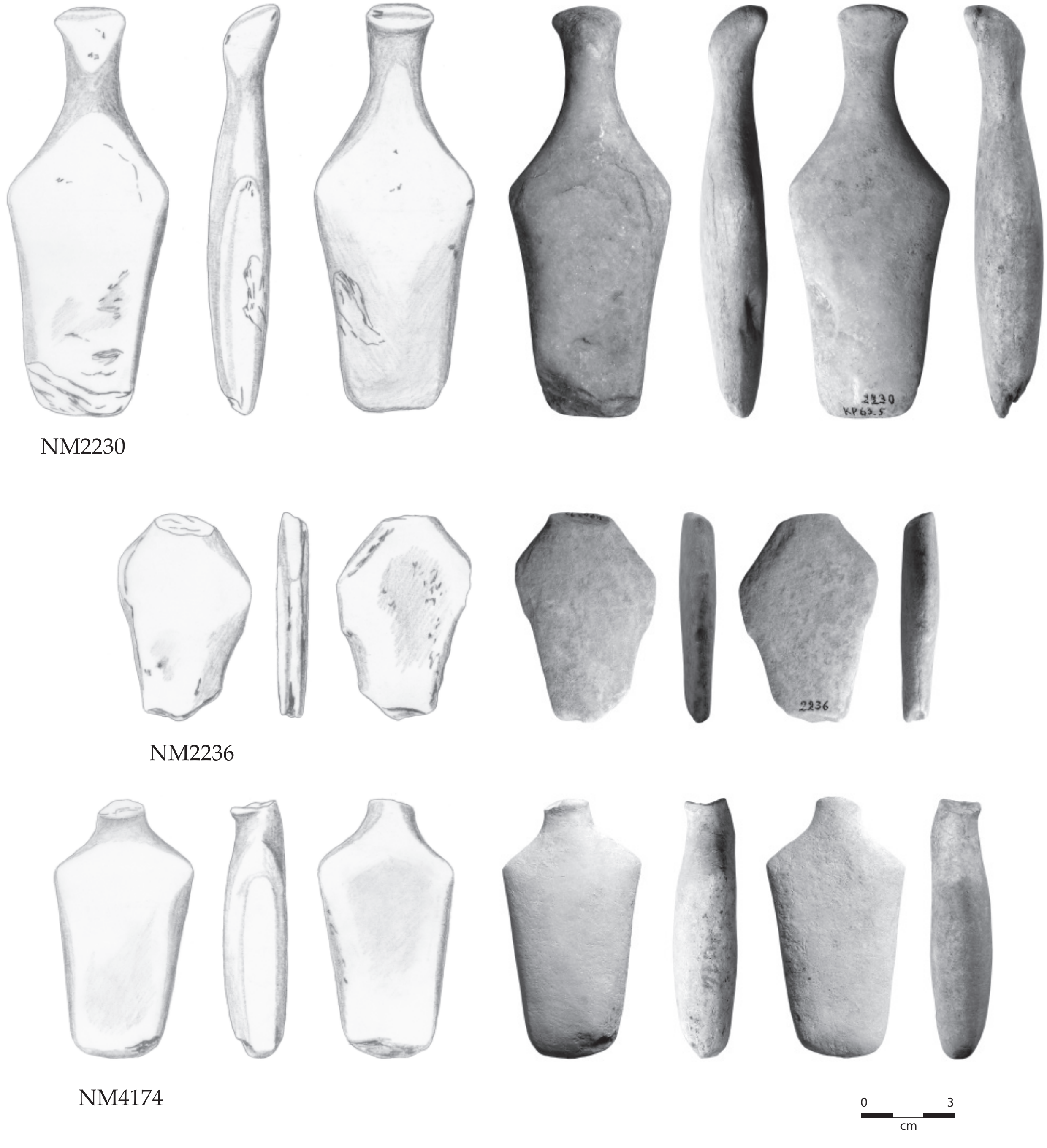
This figure has resemblances with the Louros type (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 329, fig. 21.44), although missing the head, and very markedly thicker. It has well-defined arm stumps. From the rear the well-defined buttocks and legs are not unlike those of some folded-arm sculptures. At the bottom the sculpture seems flat. The pubic triangle is shown by incision at the front, and is notably large.

A curious feature immediately below the arm stumps is incisions at the front which could be a very careless reminiscence of incised folded arms. Although the arm stumps of this piece are indeed reminiscent of the Louros type, the groove between the buttocks and the vertical division at the rear dividing the two legs, a feature not seen at the front, suggest that the piece is not earlier than the folded-arm type, and the incised pubic triangle and bungled arm incisions at the front make this seem closer to late figurines. There are no close parallels for this piece.

The width across the break is 28 mm. The width across the arm stumps is 54 mm. The thickness at the waist is 26 mm. The thickness at the buttocks (and pelvis) is 26 mm. The thickness of the legs is 22.5 mm. At the front a single line crosses from below the left arm stump to below the right arm stump. It is joined by a gently inclined oblique line which is 5 mm higher at the right arm stump and converges with the lower line near the left arm stump. The pubic triangle has a horizontal line indicated by an incision of length 25 mm from which, on the left, an oblique line of length 23 mm descends to the apex at the vulva. On the left-hand side the corresponding oblique line intersects with and rises above the horizontal line by a distance of 3 mm, forming the careless execution of a triangle. A very light incision, not indicated in the drawing, ascends almost vertically from the apex of the pubic triangle. This line crosses the length of the pubic triangle intersecting with the horizontal line above. A second very light incision starts at the pubic triangle and rises to the left of the former line a distance of 13 mm.

It is not possible to offer an estimate for the height of this sculpture when complete, since there is no clear comparandum, and the head could have been large and the neck long, even to the extent of 60 mm or 70 mm, or the head and neck could have been rather short, to the extent of 25 mm, and judgement on this point would depend upon the comparandum.

First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480α, bottom row, last; 1977, fig. 8t). First published by Doumas (1994, 76, 305, no. 52)



NM2230

NM2236

NM4174

2230
KP63.5
2236
0
3
cm

Figure 3.103. *Schematic figurines of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

Schematic sculptures

Figurines of Apeiranthos variety

Form 1

NM2230 (Keros 63.5) Complete schematic figurine of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.103)
1963
Max 127 mm; MaxV 127 mm
No breaks; marble condition 2
Note that this is an exceptional piece for the Special Deposits at Kavos in being completely preserved. The width at the crown of the head is 23 mm. The width at the neck is 27 mm. The width across the shoulders is 51 mm. The width at the base is 28 mm. The maximum thickness in the middle is 20 mm. The thickness at the neck is 12 mm. The sculpture narrows from the arm stumps and is flat at the narrow base, which is however damaged at the front. The apparent damage on this piece, as on several other pieces of the Apeiranthos variety at Kavos, appears probably to be the result of incomplete finishing rather than subsequent damage to the piece in use or subsequently. At the rear there is similar damage on the lower back, although some of this may be post-depositional. The head at the back protrudes slightly beyond the plane of the figure, and seen from above is triangular, like the sculptures of the Dhaskalio sub-variety. Only at the neck is the figure markedly slim.
In comparison to the pieces from Dhaskalio, the shape of the body resembles **12428** and **11795** (Volume I, 487). However, the neck of this piece is markedly longer and more slender than the pieces from Dhaskalio. The neck in the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Spedos tomb 16 (Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 55*α*) is similar, although the head of this piece does have the triangular section of the examples from Dhaskalio.
First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480*α*, bottom row, second; 1977, fig. 8s)
First published by Doumas (1994, 76, 304, no. 51

NM2236 (Keros 63.13) Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety, possibly Dhaskalio sub-variety (Fig. 3.103)
1963
Max 64 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
This piece is broken at the neck and damaged, perhaps broken, at the base. The maximum width is at the shoulders, 41 mm, but the right shoulder is either damaged or narrowed in the original execution, giving an asymmetrical effect. The maximum thickness is 9.8 mm at mid body.
This piece does not appear to correspond closely with the pieces of Dhaskalio sub-variety from Dhaskalio itself, being thinner and tapering more. If the missing head had the triangular section of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, such an attribution would be persuasive, but lacking the head it would be uncertain.
There are very slight projections at both sides which might indicate elbows.
EstH 96±10 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **11795**, width at shoulders)
First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480*α*, middle row, second; 1977, fig. 8u)

NM4174 Headless schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety, possibly Dhaskalio sub-variety (Fig. 3.103)
1967
Max 82 mm; MaxV 80 mm
One break; marble condition 1
The maximum width at the shoulders is 42 mm. It has straight tapering sides coming down to a very gently rounding base of width 24 mm. Both the front and back surfaces are very well smoothed, lacking the blemishes sometimes found at Kavos with the Apeiranthos variety. The figurine becomes more slender at the neck at the front. The break at the neck is 11 mm wide and 12 mm deep. The head is not preserved.
In the absence of the head a secure ascription to the Dhaskalio sub-variety is not possible.
Height base to bottom of head is 77 mm.
EstH 95±9 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **5751**, height from base to bottom of head). Alt. comp., EAM6140.2, Spedos, 108±11 mm
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.33, middle)

NM4210 Body of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.104)
1967
Max 115 mm; MaxV 106 mm
One break; marble condition 2
This piece tapers markedly toward the base, and has two flat surfaces. It is broken just above the shoulder. Its most striking quality is that only one surface has been smoothed and remains markedly irregular, whereas the other surface is very irregular, and has hardly been smoothed, yet comparison with other figures of the Apeiranthos variety suggests that this piece should not be regarded as unfinished but like many others is of notably irregular appearance. The width across the shoulders at the upper break is 70 mm. It is not possible to say whether the head was decidedly narrow (and triangular in section, like those of the Dhaskalio sub-variety) or proportionally larger, like those of the Apeiranthos variety from tomb 16 at Spedos. The original piece was at least 130 mm high. The total height cannot be accurately estimated, but could have been up to 150 mm.

NM4211 Schematic sculpture of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.105)
1967
Max 112 mm; MaxV 112 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
The front is very flat, with a carefully smoothed surface, and the shoulders are somewhat pointed and symmetrical. Beneath them the piece tapers markedly with straight sides down to the break. Above the shoulders the piece narrows symmetrically to the broken neck of width 25 mm. At the back the form is gently and carefully convex. The sculpture does not narrow significantly at the neck. The only adequate measure for comparison purposes is the width across the shoulders, 83 mm. The marked taper of this piece makes the Dhaskalio sub-variety an inappropriate comparandum. The most appropriate comparandum is EAM6140.4 from Spedos tomb 16.
EstH 179±18 mm (comp. EAM6140.4, Spedos, width at shoulders)

NM4212 Body and neck of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.105)
1963
Max 104 mm; MaxV 104 mm
One break; marble condition 3
The width near the bottom is 42 mm. The maximum width at the shoulders is 56 mm. This is roughly worked, and missing parts at the lower right and left of the front. It is notable also that there are horizontal abrasions at the front, probably the products of working that has not been well smoothed away. On the reverse side there is a declivity at the middle which could be a missing fragment, but more likely an imperfection in the original marble blank. The most notable feature is the regularity at the neck, giving the impression that the head would be inclined markedly towards the left, and the consequent asymmetrical shoulders, with a longer neck on the right side than on the left. One break at the neck: width of neck at break 20 mm, thickness 13 mm. It is clear that this piece was never

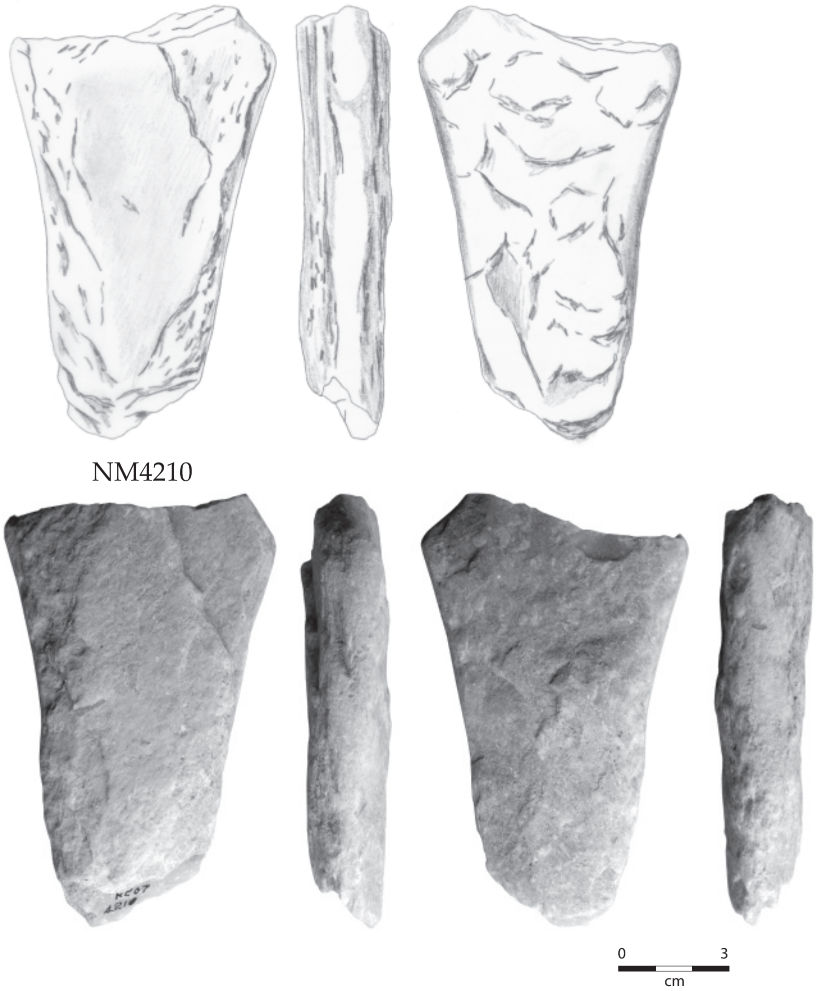


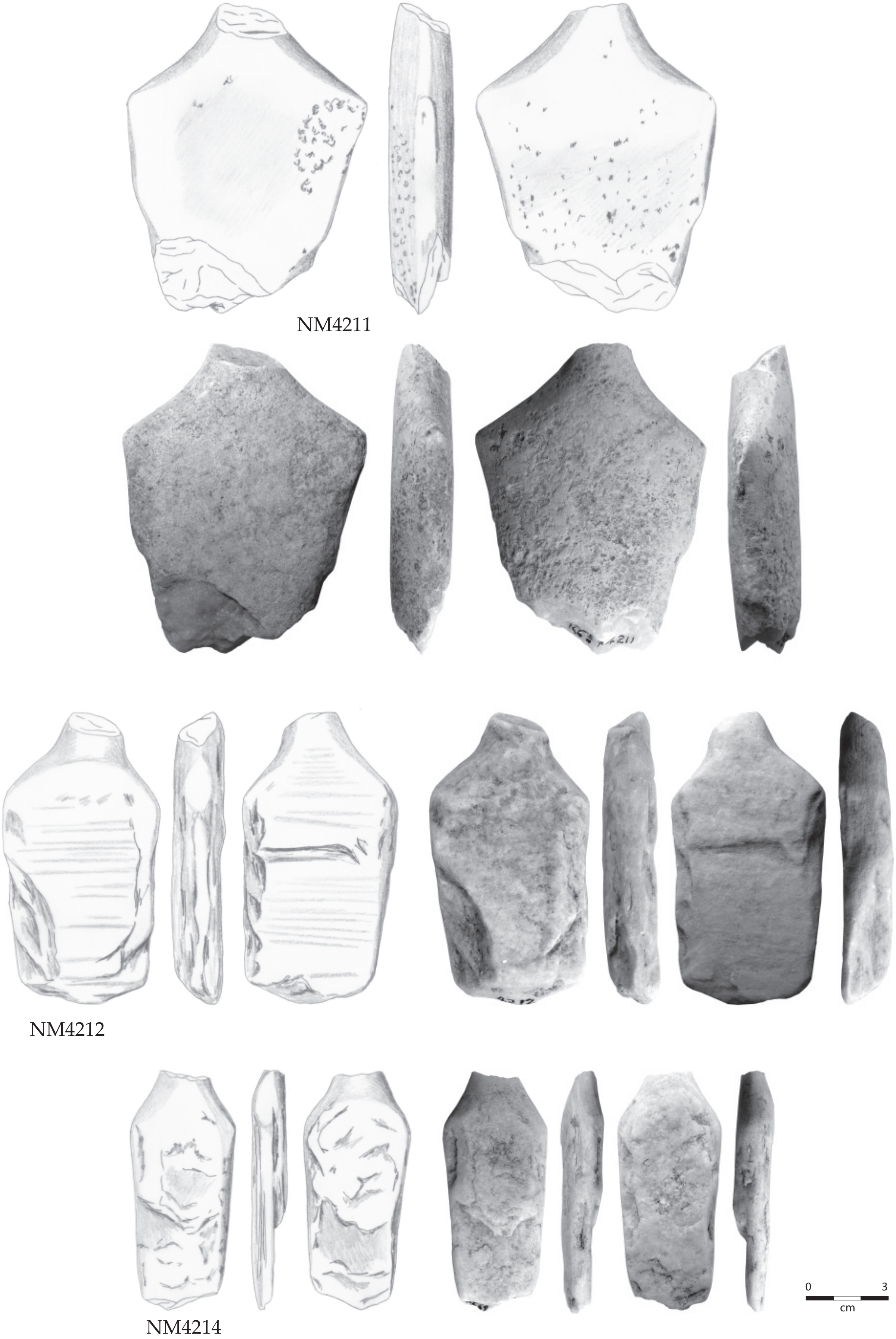
Figure 3.104. *Schematic figurine of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

well finished, nor well polished, and the missing pieces at the front, and the groove at the back, are probably not subsequent damage. The two surfaces of this piece were never well finished, and this lack of good finish and good polish is a not infrequent feature in the Special Deposits North and South of schematic sculptures of the Apeiranthos variety.
EstH 140±14 mm (comp. EAM6140.4, Spedos, width at shoulders). Alt. comp, Dhaskalio **5751**, 140±14 mm

NM4214 Headless schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.105)
1967
Max 83.5 mm; MaxV 83.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Like others, it is irregular on the front and back surface so was never smoothed or polished except at the neck and presumably the head. The neck is thinned at the front but not so much at the back. This was a straight-sided, slightly tapering figure, broken at the bottom but probably close to the base, and may have had a head of triangular section of the form characteristic of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, although this is not certain. The maximum width at the area of the shoulders is 35 mm. The maximum thickness, at top and middle, is 11.5 mm. The original height may be estimated at 95 mm.

NM4215 Body of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.106)
1967
Max 83 mm; MaxV 83 mm
One break; marble condition 4
The minimum width at the base is 26 mm. The maximum width at the shoulders is 39 mm. The sculpture has rounded shoulders and the break at the neck is 15 mm wide and 10 mm thick.
This piece tapers more markedly than comparative pieces from Dhaskalio, so it is simpler to estimate the total height on the assumption that this piece broadly resembled the figurines from Dhaskalio. This suggests a total height of about 95 mm.
The piece was quite effectively smoothed on both surfaces and does not show the blemishes common on the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Kavos.

NM4219 Body of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiaranthos variety (Fig. 3.106)
1967
Max 45 mm; MaxV 43 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Headless but otherwise well-preserved schematic sculpture of Apeiranthos variety, notably tapering from the shoulders even more pronouncedly than in the comparandum from Dhaskalio, **11795** (Volume I, 486, fig. 24.3). It is flat at back and front. Broken at the neck. The width at the base is 11 mm. The maximum width at the shoulders is 24 mm. The thickness at the base is 6 mm. The


NM4211

NM4212

NM4214

Figure 3.105. *Schematic figurines of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

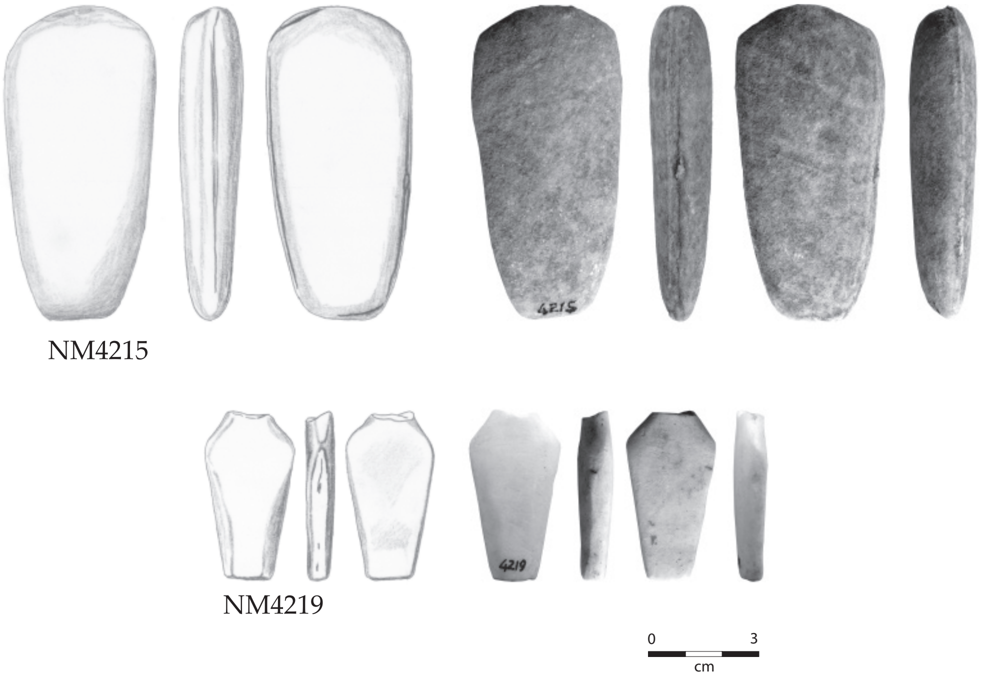


Figure 3.106. *Schematic figurines of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

thickness at the neck is 8 mm. In comparison to the pieces from the settlement at Dhaskalio, this piece has a more elegant and regular taper and is much thinner.
EstH 58±6 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **11795**, width at shoulders)

Form 2

NM4173 Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.107)
1967
Max 90 mm; MaxV 89 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
This piece, measuring 48 mm across the shoulders, tapers slightly, being 45 mm across the break. At the back, the lower back and the base of the sculpture has sheared away.The sculpture slims at the neck and the surfaces are well smoothed without any irregularity apart from the damage at the break which clearly occurred subsequently to the completion of the sculpture.
EstH 111±11 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **5751**, width at shoulders)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.33, left)

NM4213 Body of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.107)
1967
Max 79 mm; MaxV 78 mm
One break; marble condition 2
This piece is notably parallel-sided and lacks the head. The base is somewhat rounded. The maximum width near the base is 58 mm, and at the shoulders 59 mm. The thickness of the body toward the middle is 18 mm. The width of the neck at the break is 17 mm and the thickness is 10 mm. Note that the back surface is smoothed but with many irregularities. The front surface, with irregularities, is scarcely smoothed at all.
The approximate total height when complete was about 90 mm.

NM4217 Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.107)
1967
Max 80 mm; MaxV 80 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Broken at the neck. This piece resembles examples of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, but in the absence of the head an attribution would be uncertain. There is some damage to the front at the lower left side, and also at the lower right. This was probably visible when this figurine was completed. Maximum width 41 mm.
EstH 95±5 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **5751**, maximum width)

NM4218 Schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.107)
1967
Max 50 mm; MaxV 49 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken across the head. Maximum width near the bottom 26 mm. Width across the neck 17 mm. Thickness at mid body 11 mm.
As usual with the Dhaskalio sub-variety, the neck is indicated by a reduction at the front, whereas it proceeds directly from the torso at the back. Again as is frequently the case, the front surface is irregular and this is probably due to lack of final polish rather than post-depositional damage. Although part of the head is lacking, it is clear that the narrowing for the head is more pronounced at the left side than at the right side, so that the impression would have been asymmetrical, with the head being somewhat lopsided toward the right. It is possible that the missing portion of the head was between 4 mm and 8 mm, giving a total height of perhaps 55 mm. The body is flat and almost parallel-sided.

NM4288 Body of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.107)
1967
Max 63 mm; MaxV 61 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Possibly of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, although this piece is thicker in proportion than any from Dhaskalio. The piece is broken at the neck. It is parallel-sided, maximum thickness about 20 mm. At the neck the break is 15 mm wide and 15 mm thick. The head may possibly have been of the Dhaskalio sub-variety form. The base rounded and the surface is well smoothed, and only at one place on the rear does it have the unsmoothed irregularities characteristic of the Dhaskalio sub-variety. The width at the shoulders is 30 mm.
EstH 71±5 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **5751**, width at shoulders)

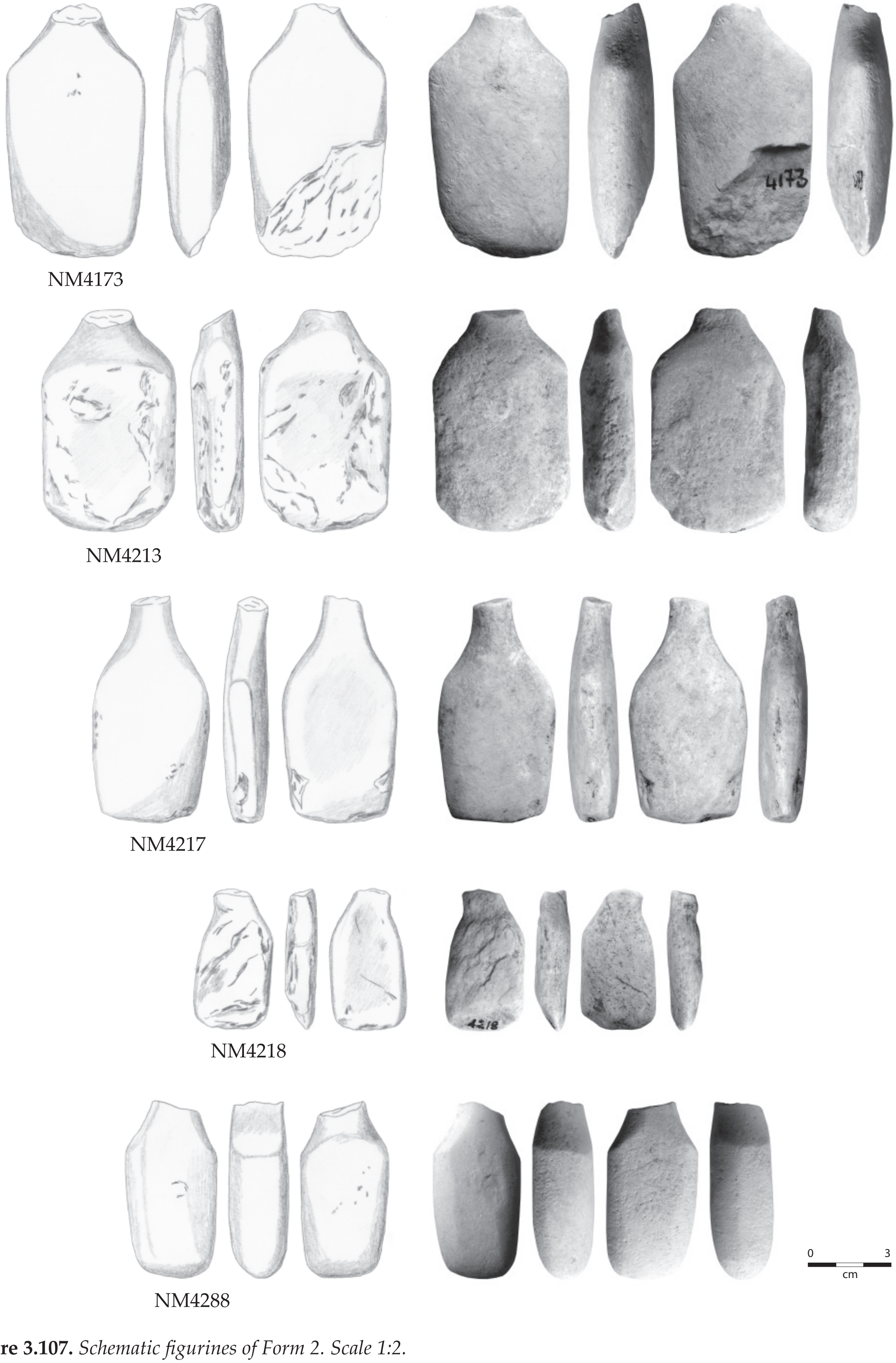

4173
NM4173
NM4213
NM4217
4218
NM4218
NM4288
0
3
cm

Figure 3.107. *Schematic figurines of Form 2. Scale 1:2.*

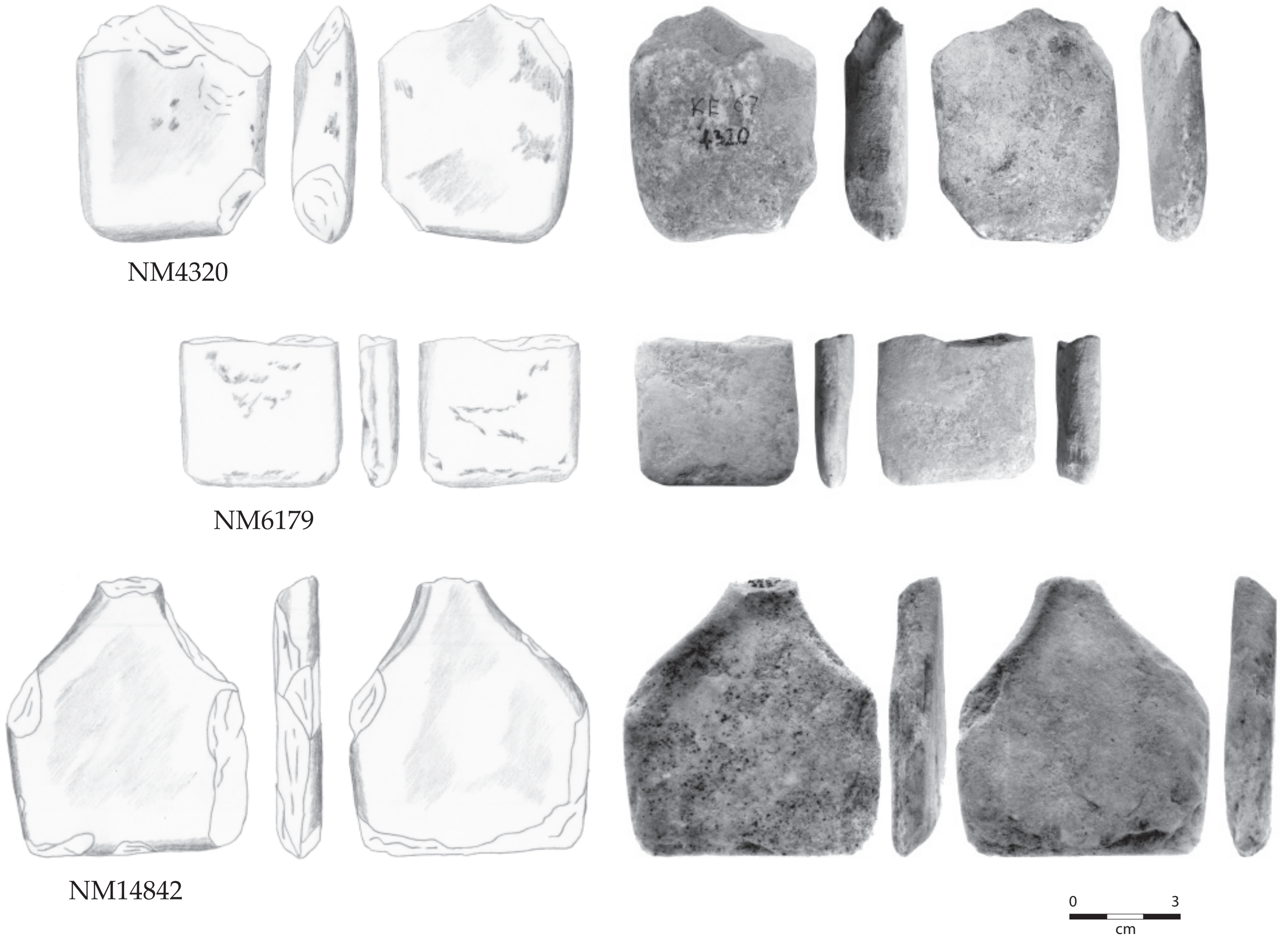


Figure 3.108. *Schematic figurines of Form 2. Scale 1:2.*

NM4320 Body of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.108)
1967
Max 67.5 mm; MaxV 67.5 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Lower part of the body. Notably parallel-sided and in that respect resembling Dhaskalio **10413**. The piece is broken along the length of the body so that the shoulders are not preserved, with one fresh break.
Maximum width 49 mm. Thickness 16.5 mm.
EstH 113±11 mm (comp. Dhaskalio **5751**, maximum width)

NM6179 Broken body of a fragment of a schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.108)
1967
Max 52 mm; MaxV 36 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The body is notably thin and parallel-sided. The width at the base is 42 mm. The width at the break is 41 mm. The maximum thickness at the break is 10 mm. With so few features preserved, it is not possible to give an accurate height estimation, and the estimate of 120 mm (based on EAM6140.2 using width at base) seems too tall.

NM14842 (Keros 87.237) Body of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.108)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench XI, level 1
Max 76 mm; MaxV 71 mm
One break; marble condition 2
The width at the base is 55 mm. This is a well-preserved fragment of the Apeiranthos variety, notably rectanguloid at the base and very parallel-sided at the shoulders. The width at the shoulders is 61 mm, and just above the base 57 mm. The width of the neck at the break is 15 mm. The thickness at the neck is 11 mm.
There is no good comparandum. The head and neck may have been between 30 mm and 40 mm. For height estimation, EAM6169.6 (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig 21.14) may be appropriate.
EstH 120±20 mm (comp. EAM6169.6, Syros, width at shoulders)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.5, 7.6); also Renfrew (2017d, 372, fig. 24.3)

Form 3

NM4216 Body lacking head of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.109)
1967
Max 89 mm; MaxV 89 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The maximum width at the shoulders is 38 mm. Broken at the base. Width at the broken neck 13 mm, thickness at the broken neck 8 mm. The piece thins markedly at the neck, as is usual with the Dhaskalio sub-variety.
On the basis of the comparanda from Dhaskalio (Volume I, chapter 24) the head might have been 20 mm high. The total height might have been of the order of 100 mm. As is usual on pieces of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, the body has not been completely smoothed.

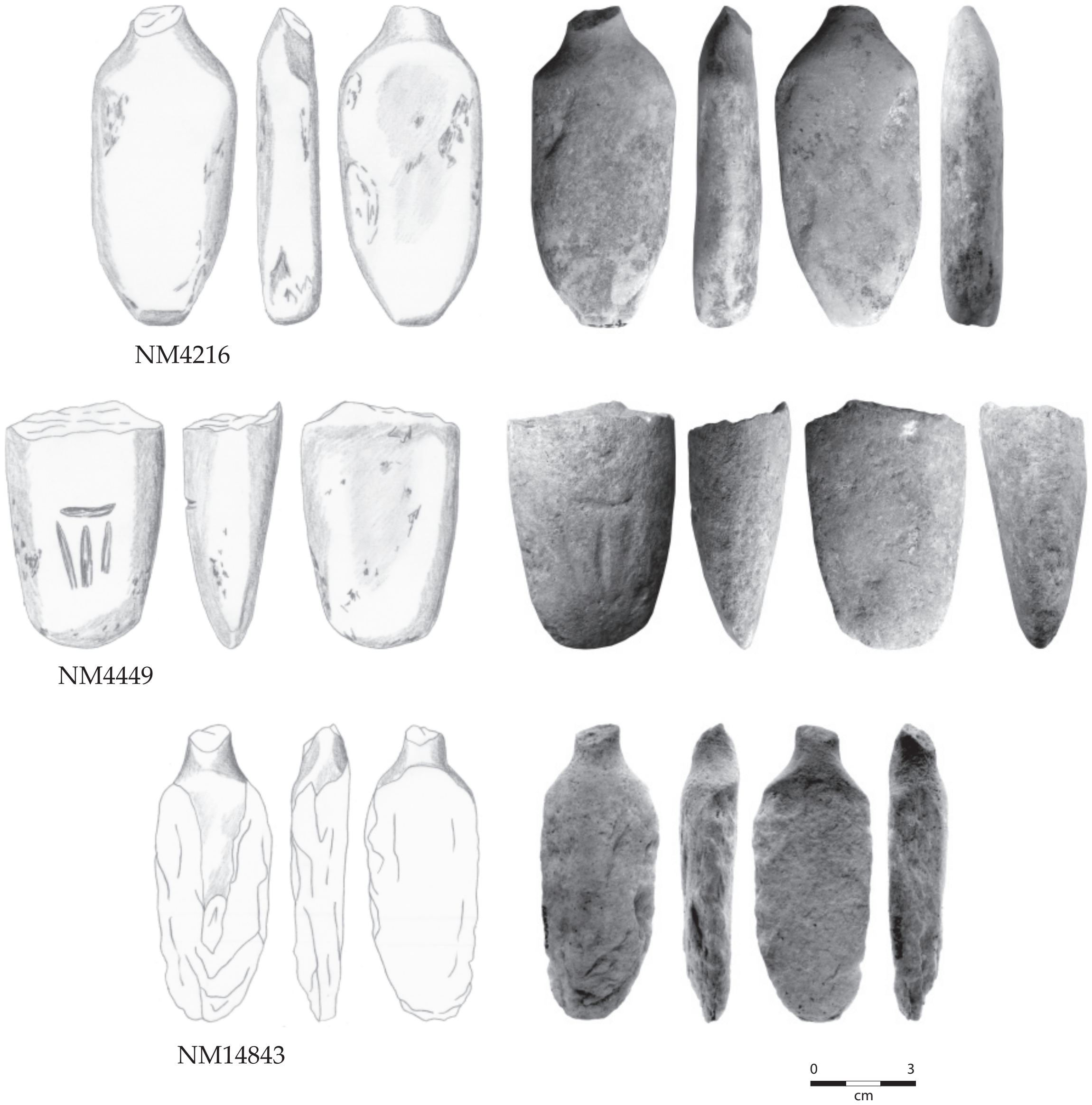
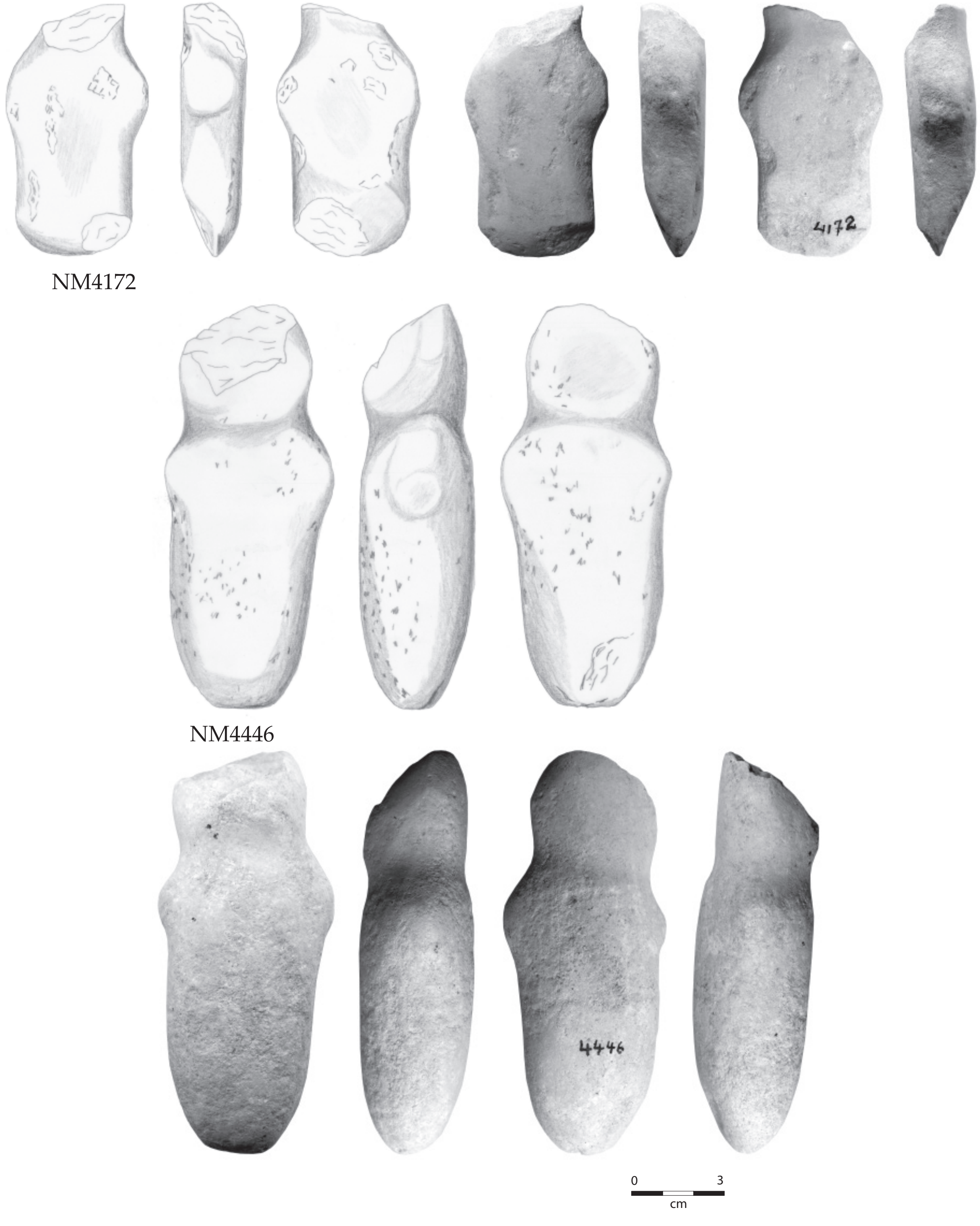


Figure 3.109. *Schematic figurines of Form 3. Scale 1:2.*

NM4449 Schematic figurine, possibly of the Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.109)
1967
Max 67 mm; MaxV 67 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Only the lower part of the body is preserved. The body is ovoid in section. The width at the break is 43 mm, thickness 27 mm. The piece is exceptional in having incised grooves in the lower part at the front interpreted as giving a rough representation of the pubic triangle. The horizontal groove at the top is 18 mm long, 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep. The right inclined side of the pubic triangle is clear and 25 mm long. The left inclined side is slightly less clear and of approximately the same length. Between them, within the triangle, the vulva is shown by a vertical incision of length 17 mm, width 3 mm, depth 1 mm.
The pronounced thickness in the middle and the diminution in thickness towards the base means that this is not closely comparable to any known pieces of the Apeiranthos variety, and is not closely comparable to any of the pieces from Dhaskalio, nor is it closely paralleled at Skarkos. It is not possible to give a systematic estimation of original height without a comparandum piece, but one may guess that this piece might have been between 100 mm and 150 mm in height.

NM14843 (Keros 87.245) Body and neck of schematic figurine possibly of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.109)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench IX, layer 4
Max 82 mm; MaxV 82 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Broken at the neck. The neck narrows from the body at front and back. Only a small proportion of the smoothed surface at the front survives, but the breaks at the front may not be subsequent to the completion of the piece, judging by examples recovered at Dhaskalio and in the Special Deposit South. The back is rough, but that need not indicate that the piece is unfinished. If this had a head resembling those of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, the height of the head may have been of the order of 15 mm, giving a total original height for this piece of 97 mm.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.5, 7.6); also Renfrew (2017d, 372, fig. 24.3)


NM4172

NM4446

4172
4446
0
3
cm

Figure 3.110. *Schematic figurines of Form 4. Scale 1:2.*

Figurines of uncertain variety

Form 4

NM4172 Body of schematic figurine (Fig. 3.110)
1967
Max 81 mm; MaxV 78.5 mm
One break; marble condition 1
This figurine, although broken at the neck, has clear arm stumps, and so cannot be placed in the Apeiranthos variety. In particular it differs in several ways from those of the Apeiranthos variety and Dhaskalio sub-variety found in both the Special Deposit North and Special Deposit South. It is flat on both sides, and with a thickness of 12 mm is not notably thin, although it is definitely parallel-sided, and very different in section from the plump and ovoid-sectioned NM4446 (Fig. 3.110), below, from the Special Deposit North. This piece also narrows and thins at the neck, above which it is broken. At the lower end, the sculpture narrows markedly towards the gently rounded base. The surface on both sides has clear indications of polish, and this sculpture is definitely finished, although as with many schematic sculptures from the two Special Deposits, there is not only abrasion but declivities in the surface which may have been there before the polishing was undertaken, so that the polishing did not result in a very finished effect.
There is no obvious comparandum to allow a secure estimate for the size of the missing head, although the total height is likely to have been between 90 mm and 100 mm.
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.33, right)

NM4446 Schematic figurine (Fig. 3.110)
1967
Max 125.5; MaxV 125.5 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Schematic figurine of rounded section with light reduction at the neck separating the head, and with some broadening at the shoulders suggestive of arm stumps. The lower portion is almost parallel-sided and ovoid in section, narrowing and thinning to a rounded base. The piece is broken at the head, especially at the front side. The back of the head is notably flat. The breakage has removed any features there may have been of the face. At the shoulders the body resembles somewhat those of the Louros type, although the whole body in general here is much thicker and rounder and the head does not resemble those of the Louros type.
This seems a very unusual piece because its thickness (36 mm below the stumps) is not much less than the width at the same location (47 mm). Such plump schematic figurines are almost without parallel in the Cyclades, although the unfinished figure from the Special Deposit North, NM2233 (Fig. 3.113), below, has some resemblances, with its well-defined head and body with ovoid section, although that piece does not have the clear arm stumps of this one. The damage to the head suggests that the original height might have been approximately 135 mm. Some light polishing is visible at the back of the head and in the region of the neck. This piece can be compared with **45001** (Fig. 3.140) from the Special Deposit South, formed of **2811** from the Special Deposit South and NM4163 donated to the Naxos Museum by Ilias Simigdalas through Mrs Zapheiropoulou in 1967. **45001** is unfinished, and was initially interpreted as an unfinished folded-arm figurine, but the plump schematic figurines from the Special Deposit North, namely this piece and the unfinished NM2233, make it possible that **45001**, including the head NM4163, was originally intended to be similar to these two.
The original height of this piece when complete must have been in the region of 135 mm.

Unknown form

NM15086 Head (or base) of a schematic figurine (Fig. 3.111)
Probably 1963 (perhaps 1966)
Max 40 mm; MaxV 40 mm
One break; marble condition 3
This may be seen either as the head or the base of a small schematic figurine. Seen as a head, it is slightly backwards-tilting, with the forehead indicated clearly by the thinning of the piece toward the apex (seen readily in the profile, Fig. 3.111). Below the forehead, the face is flat, with no indication of a nose. The very slight widening toward the break may be indicative of the incipient shoulders. Seen as a base, it might be broken just below the level of the torso, with (at the base itself) the slightly unfinished aspect often seen in the lower halves of schematic figurines.
Maximum width (at break) 26 mm; maximum thickness 14 mm.
An estimation of height is not appropriate, but if a base it probably represents about half of the original piece. If a head, it more likely represents about one-third of the original piece.

NM15087 Possible head of a schematic figurine (Fig. 3.111).
Probably 1963 (perhaps 1966)
Max 36 mm; MaxV 36 mm
One break; marble condition 3
This may simply be a broken, elongated pebble. If a figurine, it represents an elongated head whose only feature is its nose. The head is markedly narrow (15 mm) in relation to its length, and is thicker than it is wide (maximum thickness at nose 16 mm).

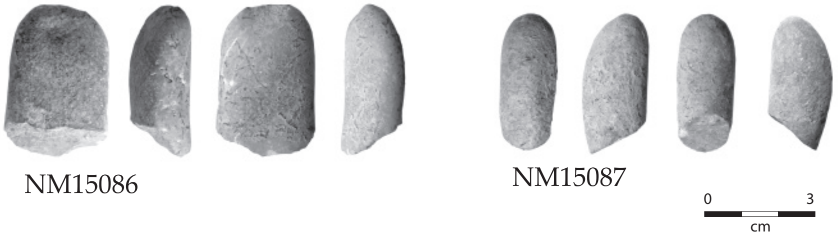


Figure 3.111. *Schematic figurines of unknown form. Scale 1:2.*

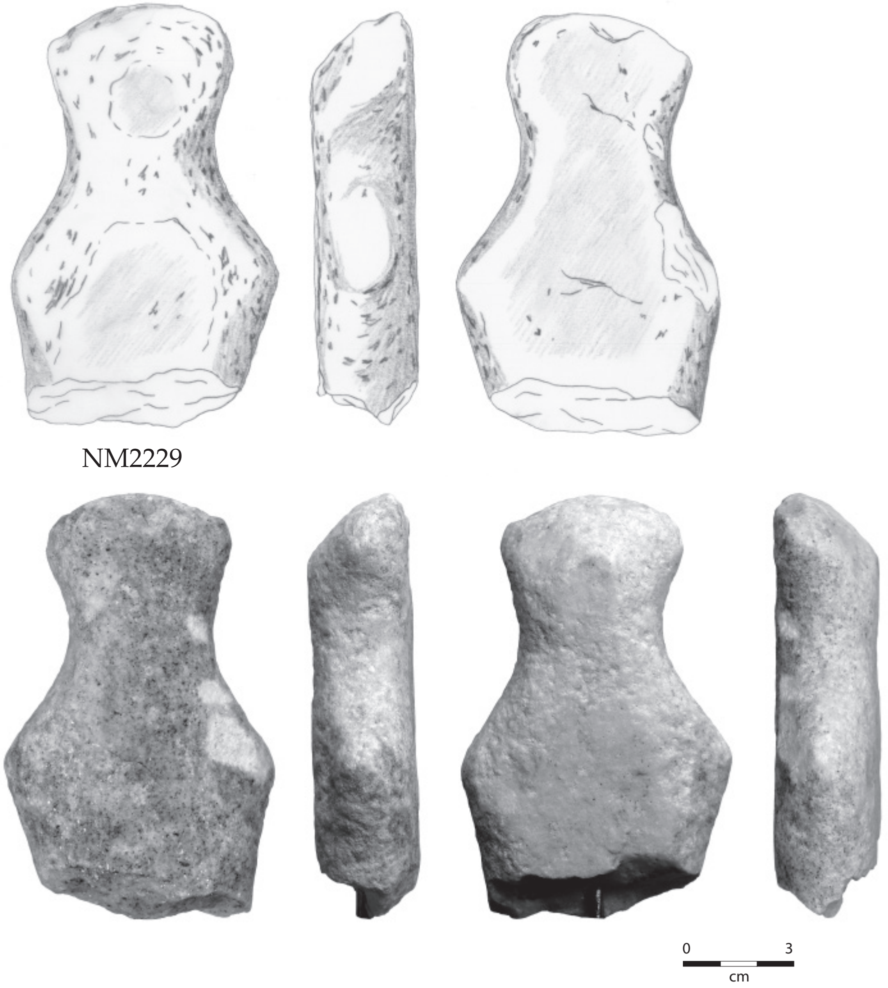


Figure 3.112. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

Unfinished schematic figurines

Form 1

NM2229 (Keros 63.38) Head and upper body of schematic figurine, probably unfinished, apparently Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.112)
1963
Max 117 mm; MaxV 111 mm
One break; marble condition 4
Broken below the shoulders. Although there is a polished surface at the front, the rest of the surface is less smooth; there are surviving indications of pecking which suggest that this is an unfinished piece. The piece narrows above the shoulders so that the head is clearly distinguished. Although the width decreases at the neck, there is only a very slight thinning at the neck, and the front surface at the head is exactly the same thickness as the rest of the body. The piece is broken 40 mm below the shoulders. The thickness at the lower break is 26.5 mm. The thickness at the nose is 27 mm. The polished flat surface at about the position of the nose is unexpected, since one would anticipate a ridge or blob indicating the location of the nose, even in an unfinished piece. This sculpture therefore seems a little problematic.
The narrow shape below the shoulders somewhat resembles some of the schematic figurines of the Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety, but with so irregular and unfinished a piece it is difficult to propose a comparandum, and the head as seen here would be much wider in relation to the body than in any piece from Dhaskalio. A better comparandum might be EAM6140.4.
The width across shoulders is 71 mm.
No alternative comparandum seems available.
EstH 151±15 mm (comp. EAM6140.4, Spedos, width across shoulders)
First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480α, top row, second)

Form 3

NM2233 (Keros 63.37) Unfinished schematic figurine of Apeiranthos type (Fig. 3.113)
1963
Max 205 mm; MaxV 205 mm
No breaks; marble condition 3
Unfinished sculpture seemingly schematic since the torso is scarcely broad enough for a folded-arm figure, and there are no specific grounds to think of the Plastiras type, for which the head would in any case be excessively broad. However, this is exceptionally large for a schematic sculpture, and again the shoulders are narrow in relation to the head. The only sign of smoothing is at the head and

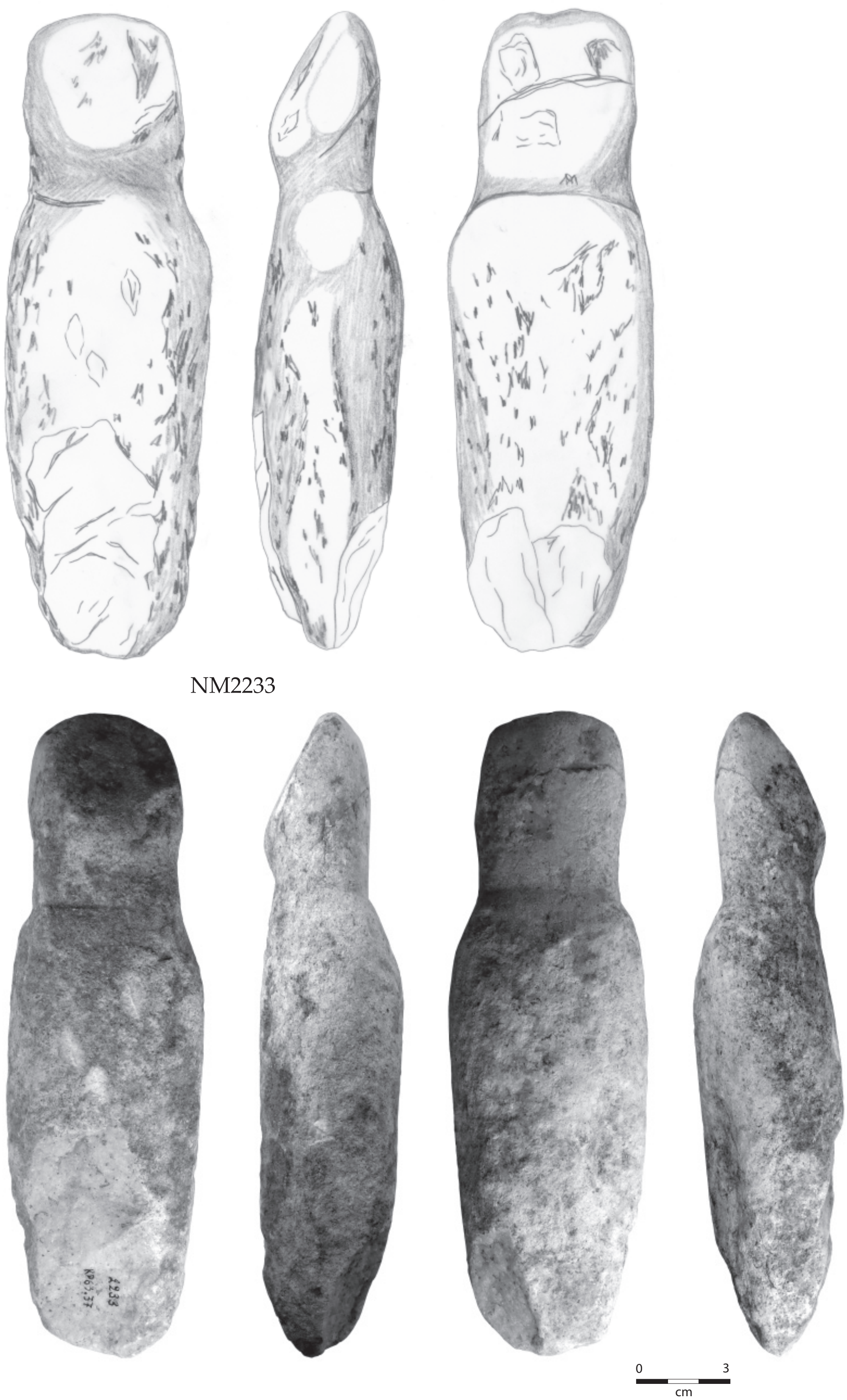

NM2233
0
3
cm

Figure 3.113. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 3. Scale 1:2.*

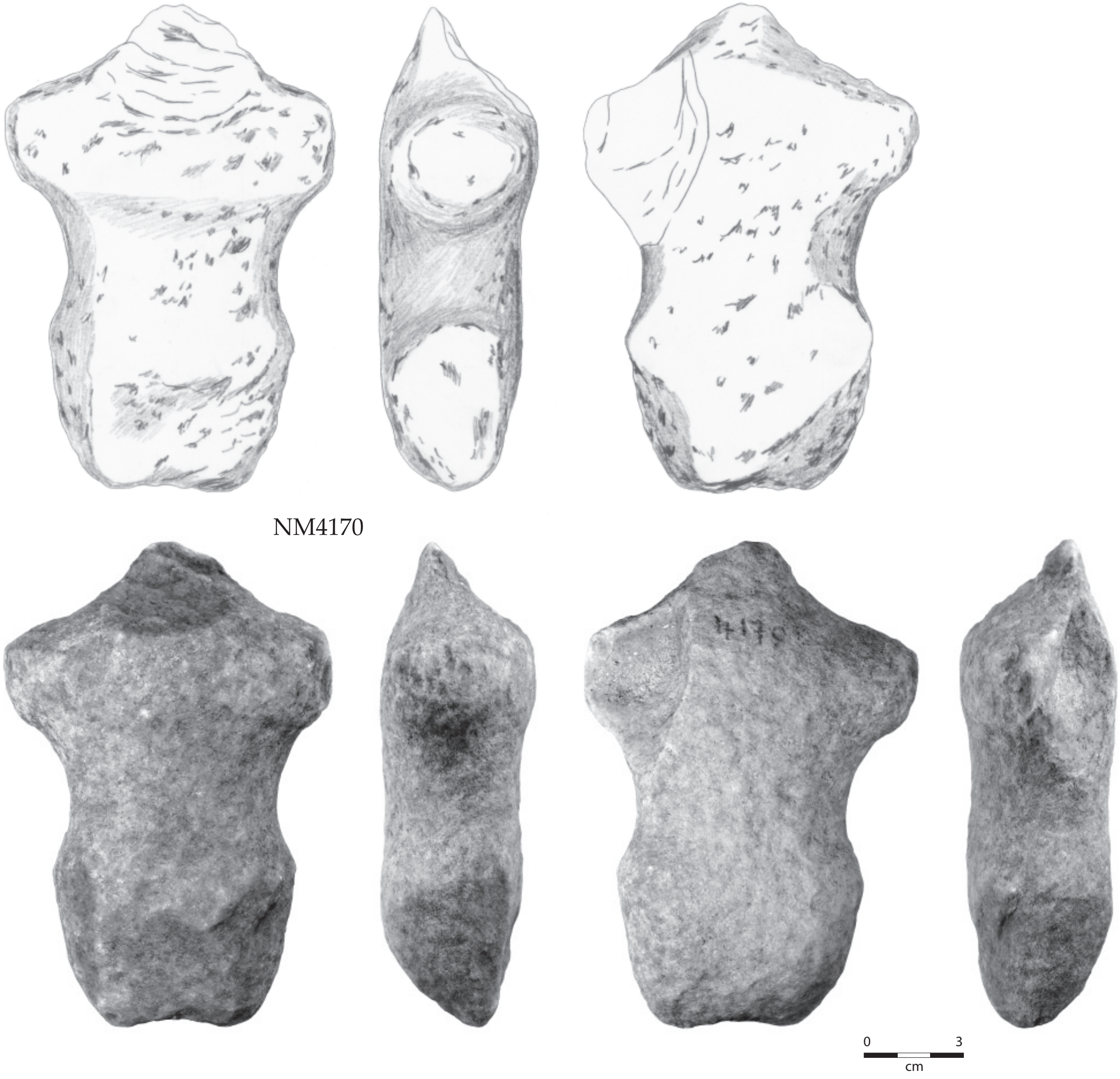


Figure 3.114. *Unfinished schematic figurine of Form 5. Scale 1:2.*

upper shoulders, which perhaps suggests a schematic sculpture related to the Apeiranthos variety. The maximum width of the head is 48 mm and the maximum width of the body, towards the shoulders, is 61 mm. The piece has clearly been worked at the head and neck. The back of the head is smooth and the maximum width of the head is 48 mm, which is only slightly wider than the minimum width of the neck, 42 mm. The back of the head is a smooth vertical surface and the sides of the head are also smoothed. The front of the head preserves a slanting surface somewhat reminiscent of some folded-arm figures, but without a prominent nose. At the front the more careful working ends around the chin, below which the parallel-sided body is only roughly worked out. There are no further details on the body.

This is an unusual piece, with the working at the head reminiscent of a folded-arm figure, yet the lower neck is far too wide for this, and the body below altogether too narrow. So the conclusion seems to be that this is an unfinished schematic figure with exceptionally broad head and neck in relation to the narrow shoulders. It is an unusual, indeed exceptional piece, without close parallels. The original intended height was presumably roughly the preserved height. First reported and illustrated by Doumas (1964, pl. 480α, top row, left)

Form 5

NM4170 Unfinished schematic figurine with arm stumps (Fig. 3.114)
1967
Max 143 mm; MaxV 143 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4

At first sight, this might appear an unfinished folded-arm figure, but the shoulders are not much damaged, and so it is clear that there is not sufficient room for the representation of the upper arms. This must therefore be regarded as an unfinished schematic figure with well-developed arm stumps. It is not, however, entirely flat, being narrower at the waist. But the legs are not separately modelled, so that this is indeed best viewed as an unfinished arm stump figure broken both at the neck and toward the base of the legs.

Width across arm stumps 94 mm. Width at the pelvis below the narrowed waist 69 mm. At the back the piece is distinctly flat. The thickness at the waist is 37 mm and the minimum width at the waist is 58 mm. The width of the break at the neck is 30 mm. The thickness of the neck is only 12 mm at the break, so that the piece thickens notably at the top of the torso below the neck. The piece is thickest across the torso at the arm stumps, 44 mm, and is 41 mm at the buttocks. The surface is very rough, the result of pecking to remove the marble, and little or no smoothing has been undertaken, unless perhaps to the rather horizontal surface at the back.

This is an unfinished piece, without any close comparanda, so that estimation of the intended original height is not appropriate.

First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.35)

Sculptures of uncertain type

NM14844 (Keros 87.246) Uncertain piece (Fig. 3.115)
1987, Special Deposit North, Trench IX, level 4
Max 46 mm
Three breaks

It is difficult to place this well-polished piece as part of a folded-arm figurine. Yet it does not correspond well with the known schematic forms.

First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM2246 (Keros 63.11) Left lower leg probably of a standing figure (Fig. 3.115)
1963
Max 63 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3

It may be of the Plastiras type, or it may be of the Kapsala variety of the folded-arm type. But it could be considered a standing male figure comparable to EAM3910. Broken just above the ankle and just below the knee. The salient features of this piece are the markedly modelled and curved calf, and the slightly curved inner face of the leg, with the complete absence of any indications of the use of the saw. The carving and modelling is reminiscent of the Plastiras type but this piece could equally be assigned to the Kapsala variety of the folded-arm figure, but it would relate to the Kapsala figures where the use of the saw is not pronounced, whereas careful observation indicates that many of the Kapsala variety figures have the legs separated by the use of the saw (such as NM5460 from Aplomata: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.12); but at least one has no such indications (NM5461, again from Aplomata: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.11). However, it is clear that this piece is significantly larger than the Kapsala comparanda cited, which are all roughly 200 mm in length.

One important observation is an incised line behind the knee sloping down from the outside to the inside. Such incisions indicating the back of the knee are common in figurines of the Spedos variety onwards, but rarely seen in the Kapsala variety or indeed in the Plastiras type. The use of incisions for the indication of the area of the knee is indeed rare in the Kapsala variety figures, but when they do occur at the knee area of such figures, they are horizontal. There are four examples: 1) Fitton 1989, 53, figs 41–2; 2) Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 5.1; Sherratt 2000, pls 159–61; 3) Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pl. 22.6; Getz-Gentle 2001, pl. 55; 4) Getz-Gentle 2001, pl. 25. Consequently, this is indeed a problematic piece that cannot be attributed either to the Plastiras type or to the Kapsala variety or to a standing figure with any degree of certainty.

This might best be classified as the leg of a standing figure, broadly comparable to the National Museum pipe player (EAM3910: Zervos 1957, pl. 302), but the incision at the top of the lower leg, perhaps indicative of the knee, is distinctly suggestive of a folded-arm sculpture, presumably of the Kapsala variety. However, the National Museum pipe player does have incisions at the back and side of the knee, but these are horizontal.

It should be noted that if this identification is followed, this would be the largest standing figure known.

Diameter at upper break 27.5×19 mm; at lower break 12.5×15.5 mm; in the middle 24×25.5 mm.

The length of the comparandum piece from Aplomata (NM5461) is 214 mm.

EstH 335±34 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, max. thickness). Alt. comp., NM5461, Kapsala, 397±40 mm. Alt. comp., AKR6820, Akrotiri (Plastiras type), 258±26 mm

NM9258 Uncertain piece: possibly lower leg of folded-arm figurine perhaps of Kapsala variety, or perhaps of standing figure (Fig. 3.115)
1967
Max 39 mm; MaxV 39 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

Leg fragment which is well modelled along the length preserved. Unfortunately the break runs along the length of the leg, which is not completely preserved in section. The dimension across the break (the width or thickness of the leg) is 17 mm. Unfortunately the fragmentary condition of this piece does not permit secure attribution, nor can the original height be reconstructed with confidence.

NM9261 Uncertain sculpture fragment (Fig. 3.115)
(1967)
Max 49 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

Possibly from the leg (knee?) of folded-arm figure, but possibly a fragment of furniture which is perhaps suggested by the very flat principal surface. One very flat surface, inclined at approximately a right angle to a gently curving surface which has a groove 2 mm wide approximately half-way down the fragment at right angles to the principal edge. The flat surface suggests the possibility of a fragment of furniture, but alternatively the groove could be an indication of the back of the knee.

In view of the uncertainty, an estimate of the original size of the complete piece has not been attempted.

NM15085 Head and neck of an unfinished figurine (Fig. 3.115)
Probably 1963 (perhaps 1966)
Max 62 mm; MaxV 60 mm
One break; marble condition 2

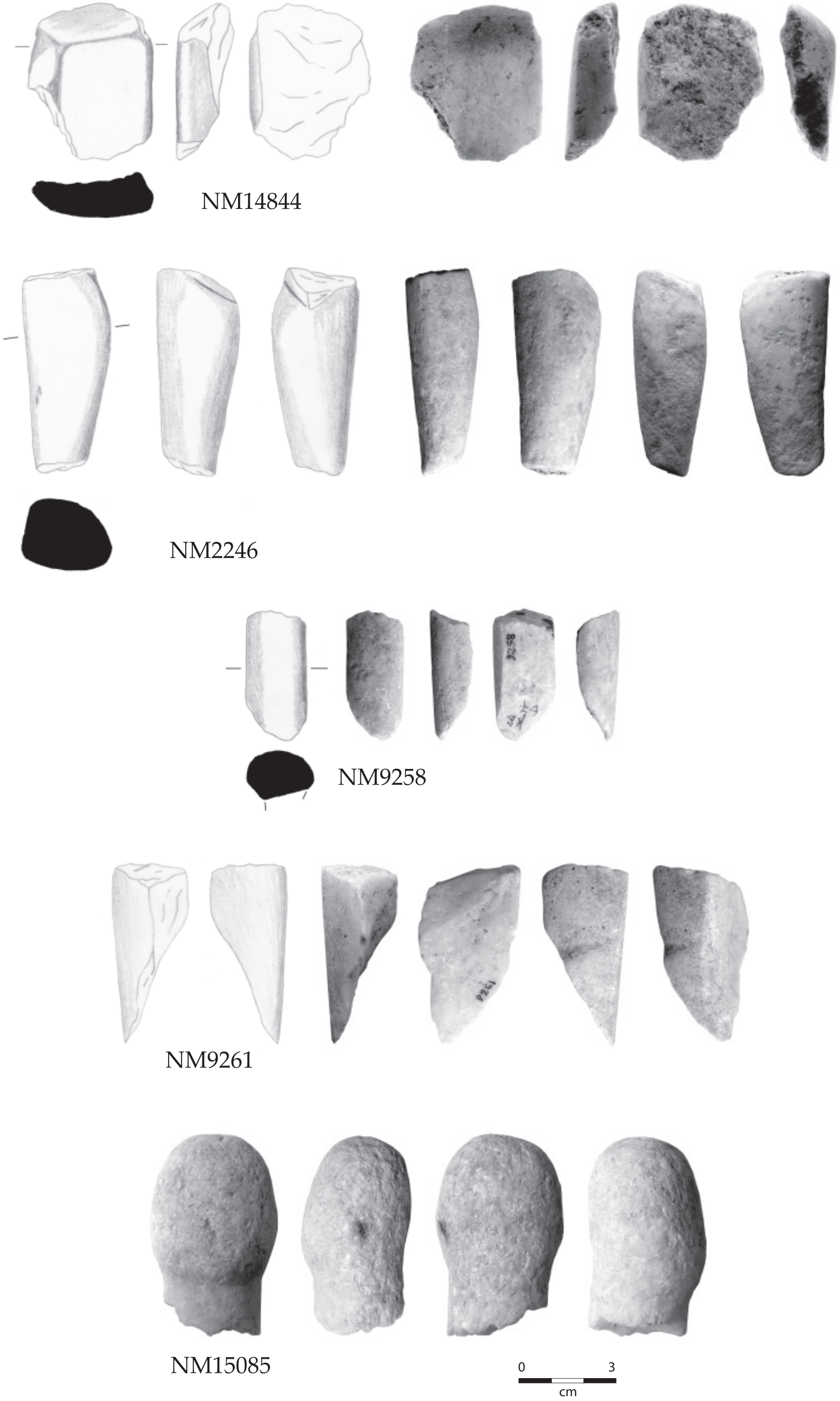
Broken at the neck. The break may be relatively fresh.

The maximum width is 39mm and maximum thickness 33 mm.

This head is quite unlike the two unfinished schematic figurines with heads published here (NM2229 and NM2233) and unlike those published from the Special Deposit South in Volume III. The only clear feature is the chin, which along with the slope of the face makes clear which side is the front and which is the back. There is no nose, nor any evidence of the cranial plane so characteristic of folded-arm figurines. The surface is pitted, perhaps with tool marks left evident before any smoothing took place.

Were this intended as the head of a folded-arm figurine, much of the present face would have been removed in the finishing process to create the nose and, above, the cranial plane. The head is, however ,somewhat vertical in profile, slightly reminiscent of the Plastiras type. But it seems more possible that this is the head of a rather large schematic figurine.

Given its unfinished nature and the doubt as to the intended form, an estimation of height is not appropriate.



NM14844

NM2246

NM9258

NM9261

NM15085

Figure 3.115. *Sculptures of uncertain type. Scale 1:2.*

Part Two

Sculptures found at Kavos, without greater precision of location, between 1966 and 1984, and those found outside the Special Deposit North in 1987

Sculptures of folded-arm type

Sculptures of Kapsala variety

Lower legs

NM6232 Well-modelled lower left leg and part of foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.116)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 88 mm; MaxV 88 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 3
Only the heel of the foot is preserved, and the calf of the leg is notably well modelled, narrowing markedly towards the knee. The legs were joined for a length of 20 mm at the ankle, above which they were separated. The foot is almost at right angles to the lower leg, but is only slightly concave. The good modelling of the calf is suggestive of the Kapsala variety, which is supported by the circumstance that the sole of the foot is almost at right angles to the vertical axis. This modelling is seen also at the inside portion of the leg, where the ridge left by the saw incisions from the front and rear of the leg has been smoothed away where the legs have been separated, giving a somewhat rounded, modelled effect. On the other hand, this piece is not markedly different from NM5460 from Aplomata grave 13, which has been assigned to the Spedos variety.
Maximum width at calf 23.5 mm.
EstH 356±36 mm (comp. NM5461, Aplomata, maximum width at calf)

NM15090 Lower leg and sole of foot of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala variety (or possibly of seated figure; Fig. 3.116)
1966
Max 44 mm; MaxV 42 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
This is an unusual piece both in terms of form and in terms of material. The latter is both highly translucent and also very reflective on the surface. Veins are revealed by shining light through the piece but are not visible in natural light. The piece appears almost to have been coated in some reflective material but tests indicate this is not the case. This material and level of preservation is unique among the Kavos figurines and cannot be paralleled among the Special Deposit North vessels, although one or two of those approach a comparative level of translucency and reflectivity.
The piece is also difficult to interpret based on existing comparanda. The first important observation is that the rear part of the sole is preserved. The sole runs at close to 90 degrees to the leg, indicating the possibility of a seated or standing figure, but also reminiscent of some folded-arm figurines of Kapsala variety. The foot is also similar in shape to those of the Plastiras type figurines.
The inner part of the leg is flat, with a pronounced groove created by use of the saw. The groove thickens at the foot, indicating that the feet were joined at the groove, but the legs otherwise separated. The flat leg with groove is not indicative of the Plastiras type, nor of standing figurines. Seated figurines often have flat inner legs, but it is not easy to find a comparandum for the groove.

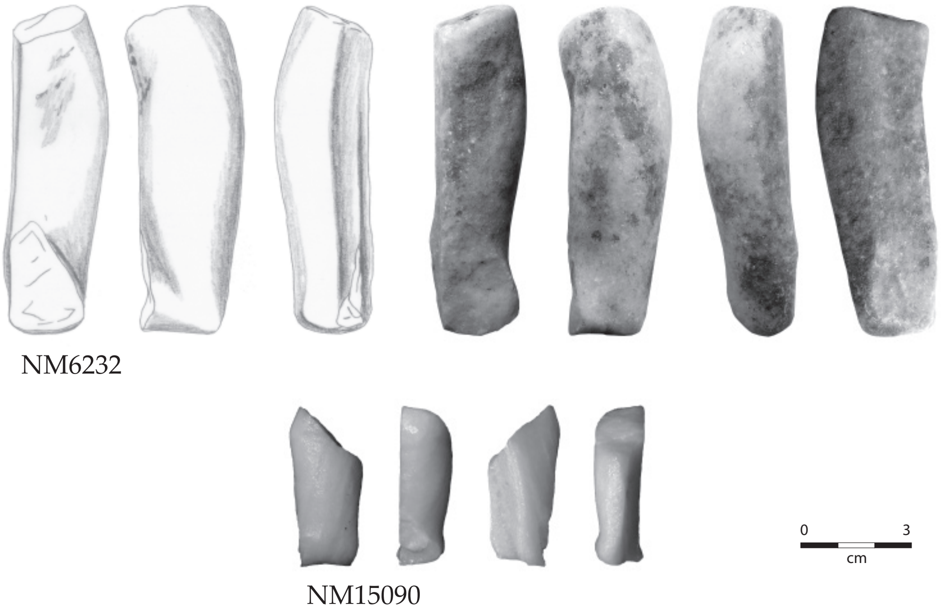


Figure 3.116. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Kapsala variety. Scale 1:2.*

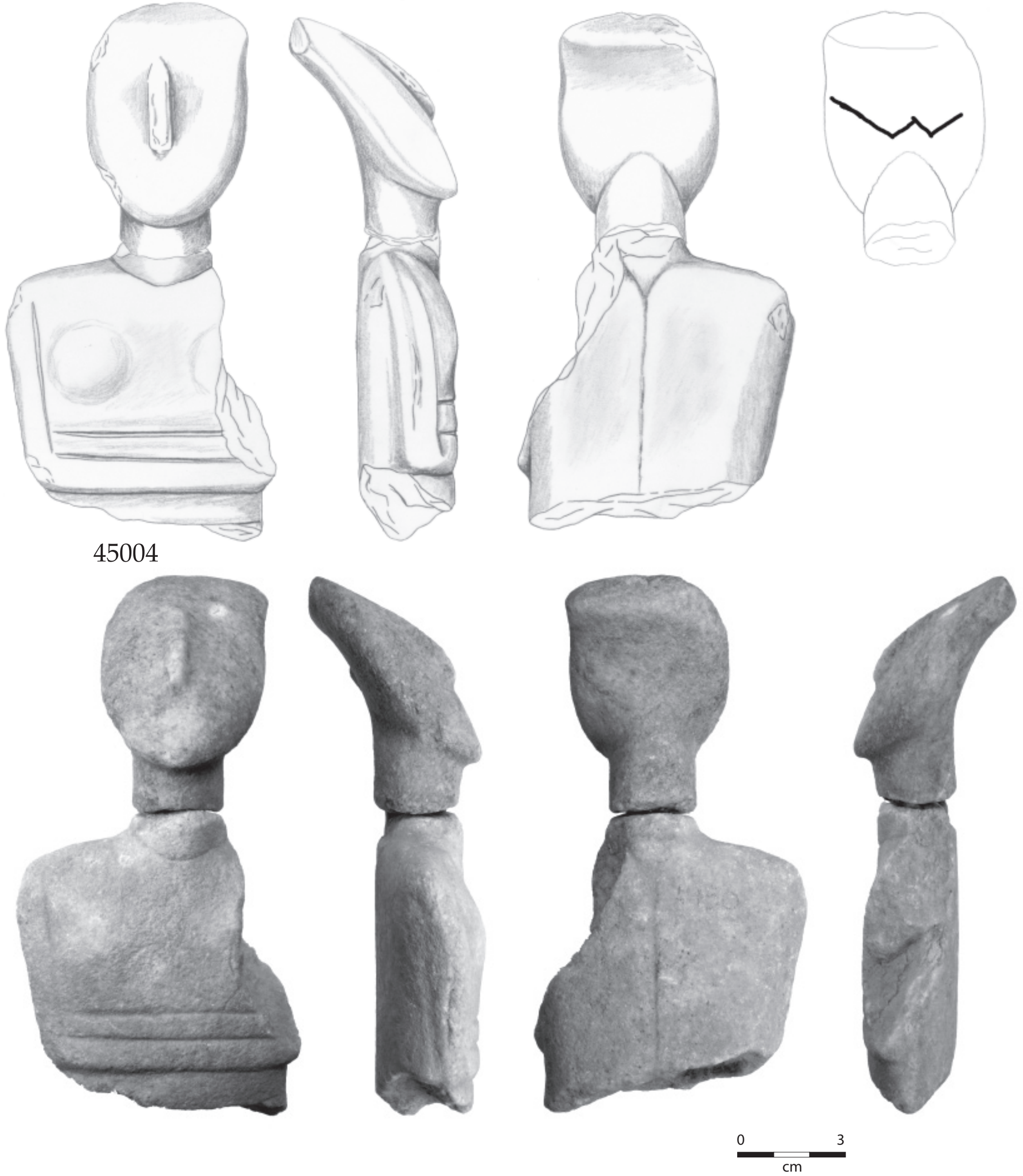


Figure 3.117. *Sculpture of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

At the front and side of the leg the knee is indicated by a groove. The leg bends markedly at the knee, in a manner compatible with a seated figurine, or perhaps with the Kapsala variety of the folded-arm type.

Among the folded-arm figurines of Kapsala variety, NM5461 from Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.11) may be the closest comparandum. This has pronounced similarities in the shape of the leg and angle of the foot (which is, however, flatter in the present piece). NM5463, on the other hand, has feet angled downward. Neither piece has the groove at the knee of NM15090, and the legs of the two Aplomata pieces are more sinuous seen from the rear.

The closest parallels among seated figurines seem to be the seated female figures from Aplomata, which are close to the Kapsala or perhaps Spedos varieties of the folded-arm figurine (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017). These have sawn inner legs, and in one case the membrane between the legs extends close to the foot (NM5466; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.18). Seated male Cycladic figures, such as the one from Keros in the National Museum (the Keros 'harpist', EAM3908), have rounded legs, not sawn, closer in shape to the standing male figures.

Although highly fragmentary, the quality seems very high, and the unusual material also makes the piece stand out. This must have come from a very striking figure, with many features of the Kapsala variety, though perhaps seated.

Preserved length of sole 14 mm. Width at knee 12 mm. Thickness at knee 17 mm. Width at ankles 10 mm. Thickness just above break of foot at ankle 17 mm.

To estimate height, the vertical length of 42 mm may be taken as close to the height from sole to knee.

For a folded-arm figurine of Kapsala variety, EstH 218±22 mm (comp. NM5461, Aplomata, sole to knees)

For a seated figurine, EstH 128±13 mm (comp. NM5468, Aplomata, sole to knees). Alt. comp. NM5467, Aplomata, 108±11 mm

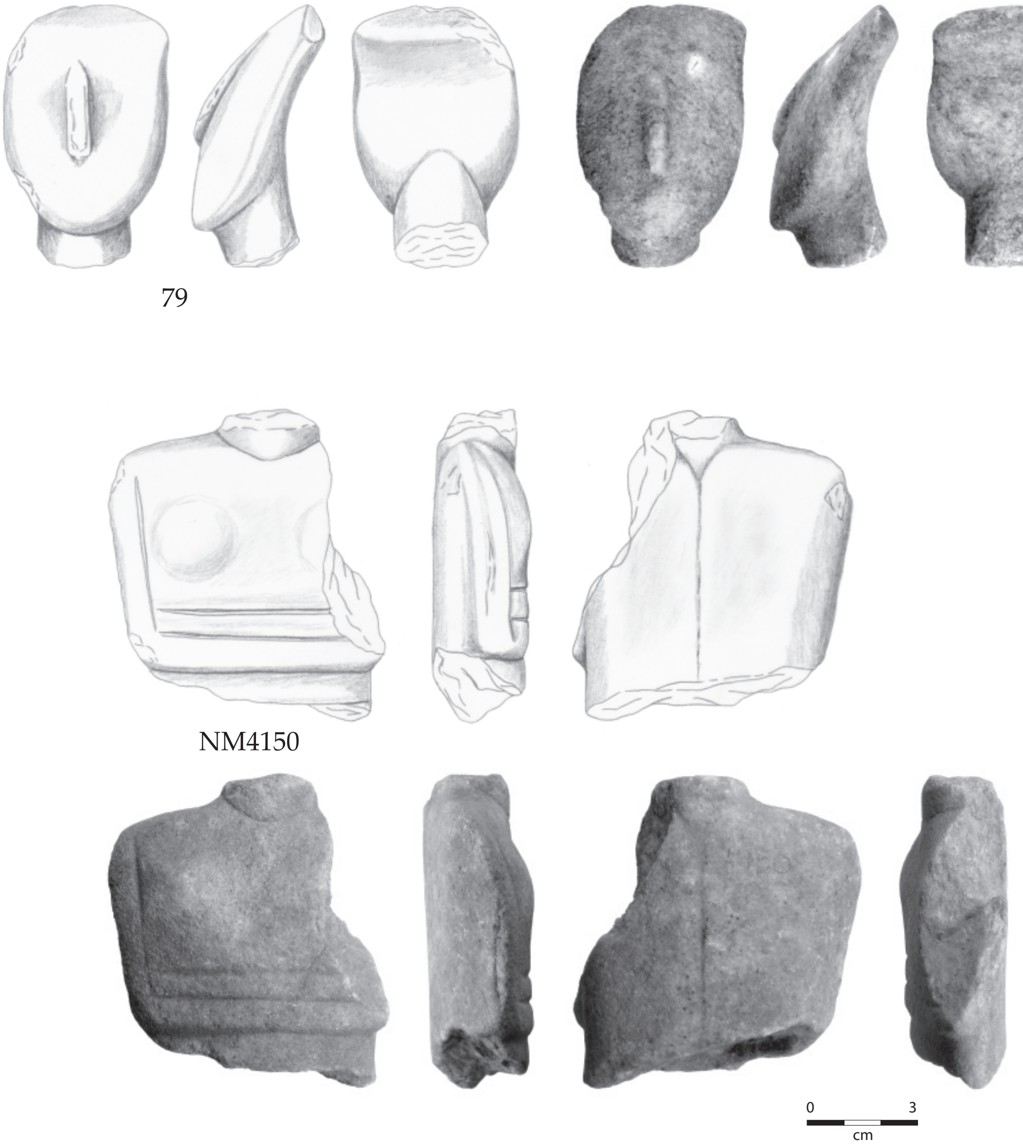


Figure 3.118. *Sculpture of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

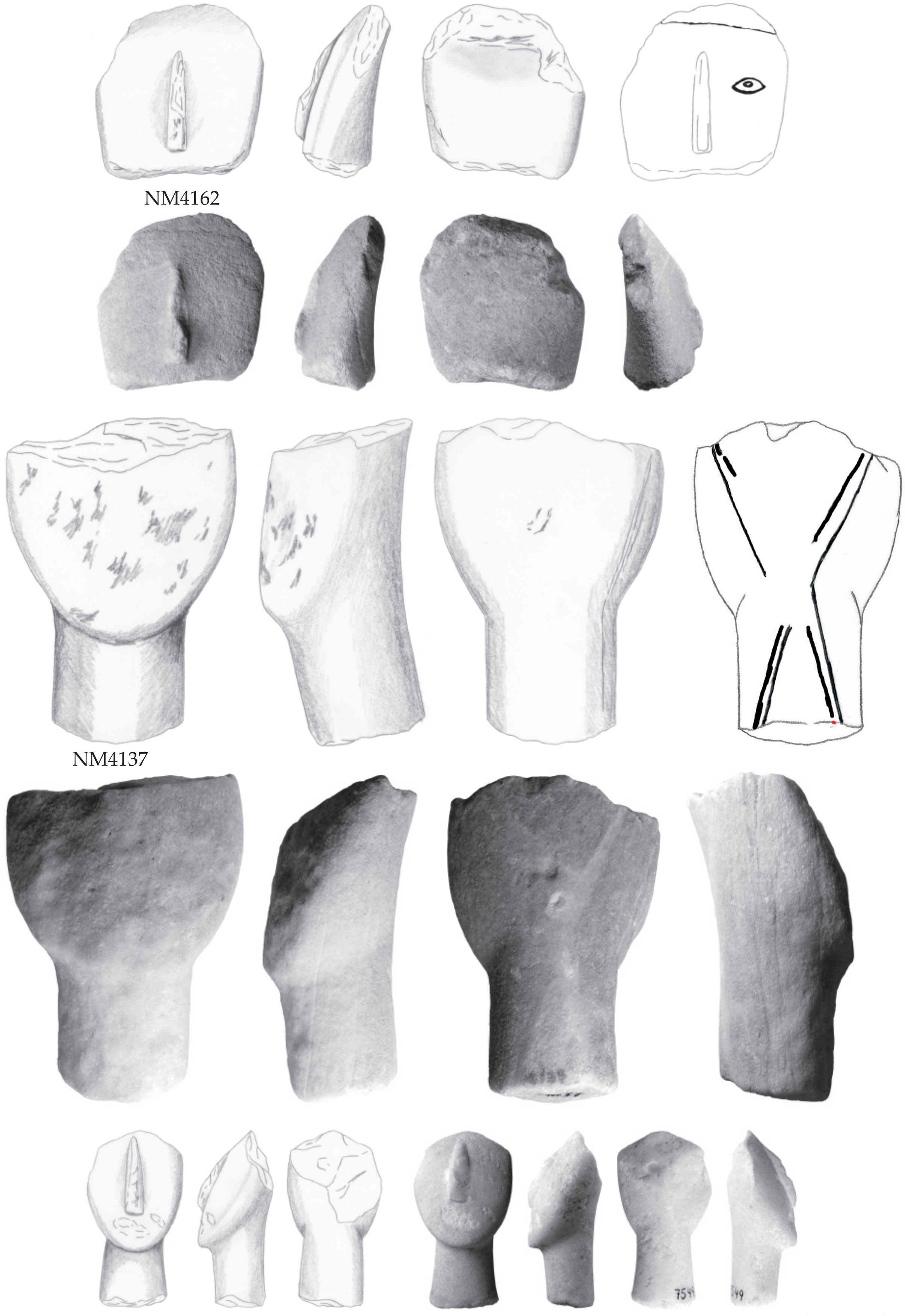
Sculptures of Spedos variety

Sculptures of Spedos variety (without sub-variety)

Heads

45004 Head, neck and torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.117)
Max 147 mm; MaxV 143 mm
Two breaks
It is notable that the head (**79**, NM11167) is from the 2006–2008 excavation in the Special Deposit South, while the neck and torso was donated to the Naxos Museum via Dr Photeini Zapheiropoulou by Mr Ioannis Simigdalas prior to the excavation of 1967. Formed of **79** (NM11167) and NM4150.
The join is at the neck.
EstH 292±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10, vertical distance from lower left arm to tip of crown)
First published in Volume III, figure 3.9

NM11167 (**79**) Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.118)
2006–2008 excavations, Trench B1, layer 2
Max 66 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken at neck and right end of crown. Lyre-shaped head widening at the crown to give an estimated width of 48 mm. The cranial plane is 9 mm wide. The neck at break is 22 mm wide and 19 mm thick. Well-pronounced chin. The face is curved at the chin, becoming parallel-sided at a level with the nose, then narrowing slightly before flaring at the crown. The nose is 26 mm long and 5 mm wide, rising to a height of 4 mm. This seems a fine and typical Spedos head.
At the top of the head at the front, the surface indicating the hair can perhaps be seen from immediately above the nose to the crown of the head indicated by a slight paler discolouration, but the hair at the back of the head is not easy to distinguish,



NM4162

NM4137

NM7549

Figure 3.119. *Heads of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

since the piece is markedly weathered.
EstH 292 ± 50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10, vertical distance from lower left arm to tip of crown)
First published in Volume III, figure 3.9

NM4150 Neck and torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.118)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 94 mm; MaxV 84 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
Left shoulder missing. The break is at the waist below the arms. The width from left to right elbow is 70 mm. The lower arms are indicated by light incisions, as is the right upper arm. The breasts indicated in low relief. There is a light indication of the spinal column dividing at the neck to indicate the line of the neck. The join of this piece with **79** is not quite certain, but does seem entirely plausible. The patina, however, is slightly different, being paler in this torso than in the head. The maximum thickness of the torso is 23 mm. The thickness of the break at the waist is also 23 mm. For the height estimate, vertical distance from lower left arm to tip of crown is 127 mm. The torso widens to the shoulder so that the impression is not far from that of the Dokathismata variety; but the torso is fairly thick, and the head is more rounded than planar, thus suggesting the Spedos variety.
EstH 292±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10, vertical distance from lower left arm to tip of crown)

NM4162 Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.119)
Donation of Ilias Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 72 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The head is broken at the crown and broken across the face below the nose. The length of the nose is 36 mm. The nose rises 4 mm above the face. The head widens towards the crown, which is, however, not preserved. At the back it is clear that part of the cranial plane survives, but in very damaged condition. The maximum surviving width of the head across the face is 56 mm. The surviving width across the lower break is 43 mm and the thickness 23 mm. The approximate height may be estimated at 442 mm.
A possible paint ghost for the left eye is not visible in the photograph, but a horizontal line on the forehead at the front, possibly indicative of the lower edge of the hair, can be distinguished.
EstH 442±42 mm (comp. NM6904, Aplomata, width at top of nose)

NM4137 Much-weathered head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.119)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 124 mm; MaxV 116 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The top of the head is missing, and the break of the neck is above the shoulders. The face of the sculpture is much damaged, so much so that the nose can no longer be clearly distinguished, though it can be seen in the section at the break. The head widens to about its midpoint and then narrows slightly, so that its maximum width can be estimated at 77 mm near the upper break, at which point it was about 43 mm thick. The neck is preserved to a length of 44 mm from the chin. At the lower break the neck was 44 mm wide and 34 mm thick. No grooves are visible at the neck. The chin protrudes only slightly from the neck. At the back, whiter and better preserved parts form the sides of two triangles meeting at the apex. The upper triangular surface appears in very slight relief. These are possible indications of paint to denote the hair at the back (see the reconstruction by Birtacha 2017a, fig. 35.3). The back is markedly less weathered than the front.
EstH 807±81 (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.32, right)

NM7549 Neck and damaged head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.119)
Recovered and handed in by Pat Preziosi from Kavos, 21 June 1984
Max 63 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The head is somewhat asymmetrical. The width of the neck at the lower break is 23 mm, the thickness 15 mm. The minimum thickness of the neck is 18 mm. The head comes to a slightly pointed chin, and is broken below the crown. The nose is well preserved, of length 22 mm, and is inclined at an angle of about 15 degrees to the vertical. The distance from nose to chin is 14 mm. The width of the nose at the bottom is 4 mm, and the nose rises to a height of 3 mm above the face. Since the head is broken at the crown, its maximum width is not preserved, but must have been slightly more than 34 mm. This gives a minimum estimated height of 220 mm, based on EAM6140.20 from Spedos.

Torsos *(including torsos with waists, pelves and legs)*

45002 Joining torso with waist and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.120)
Max 141 mm; MaxV 138 mm
Two breaks
It is notable that the torso (**6237**) is from the excavation in the Special Deposit South, while the waist was donated to the Naxos Museum via Dr Photeini Zapheiropoulou by Mr Ioannis Simigdalas prior to the excavation of 1967.
When joined, the two pieces form a compact Spedos figure. The elbows are scarcely indicated. The width at the break immediately below the elbows is 62 mm and at the adjoining piece at the break is 59 mm. The weathering on both pieces seems identical. Formed of **6237** and NM4155 (note the number was wrongly given as NM4154 in Volume II, 396, table 13.3).
EstH 365 ± 50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10)
First published in Volume III, fig. 3.23

NM11427 (**6237**) Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.121)
2006–2008 excavations, Trench C4, layer 5 (IV)
Max 77 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5
Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety, apparently thick and chunky (thickness at break immediately below right arm 28 mm). Breasts modelled in relief, right breast below left. Groove for backbone and grooves at rear indicating arms.
EstH 365±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10, max. elbow to elbow)
First published in Volume III, fig. 3.23

NM4155
Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.121)
Max 83 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken at the waist and above the knees. The legs at the front are indicated by a well-cut groove which terminates at the top some 5 mm below the two gently inclined incisions indicating the pubic triangle. Immediately above, the top of the pubic triangle is indicated by an incision which reaches from the right side of the body to the left, above which the lower part of the belly is indicated. At the rear, the groove indicating the lower legs terminates at the slight ridge indicating the buttocks, above which the spinal groove begins. This piece is distinctly

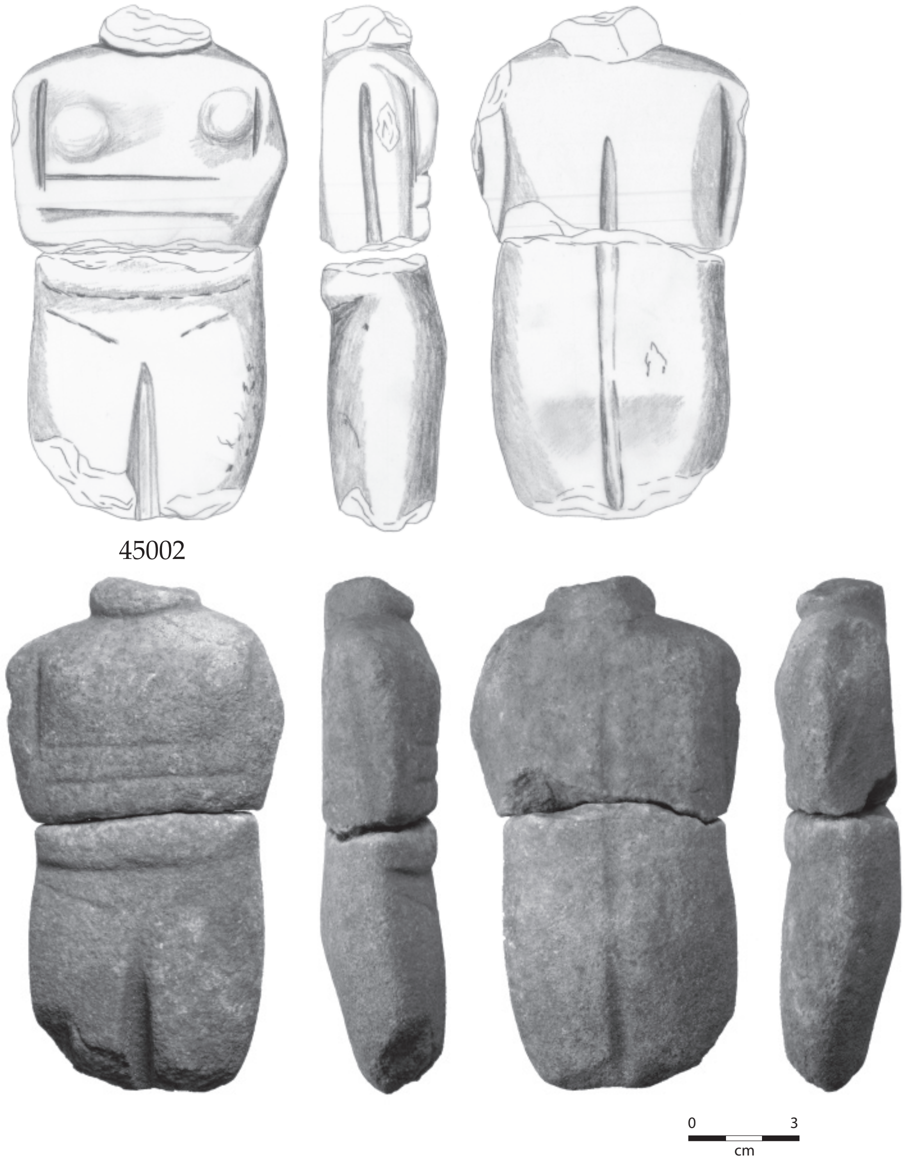


Figure 3.120. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

weathered.

The width at the upper break is 68 mm. The minimum width at the bottom of the waist is 58 mm.

EstH 365±50 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos tomb 10, max. elbow to elbow)

First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.31, top right)

NM4134 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.122)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio', here meaning Kavos
Max 90 mm; MaxV 77 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken at the head and below the right lower arm and damaged at the left shoulder as also at the right breast. The arms are well defined by straight grooves. The width below the left elbow is 66.5 mm. The left breast is only lightly modelled with a height of 2 mm above the plane of the torso. At the back the spine is marked only by a shallow groove of width 2 mm and depth 1–2 mm. At the back the arms are well modelled, of thickness 6 mm at the elbow and 18 mm at the shoulder.
EstH 399±40 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, width below left elbow)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.29, top right)

NM4135 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.122)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio', here meaning Kavos
Max 51 mm; MaxV 42 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken at the bottom of the neck and below the folded arms. The upper arms are indicated by incisions, and the lower arms are indicated by horizontal incisions, although the hand of the lower left arm is not clearly distinguished from the upper right arm. The spine is indicated by a marked spinal groove of width 3 mm and depth 2 mm. The arms at the back narrow and become thinner from shoulder to elbow. The width at the lower right arm from below the elbow is 33 mm.
EstH 182±18 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at the lower right arm from below the elbow)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.29, top left)

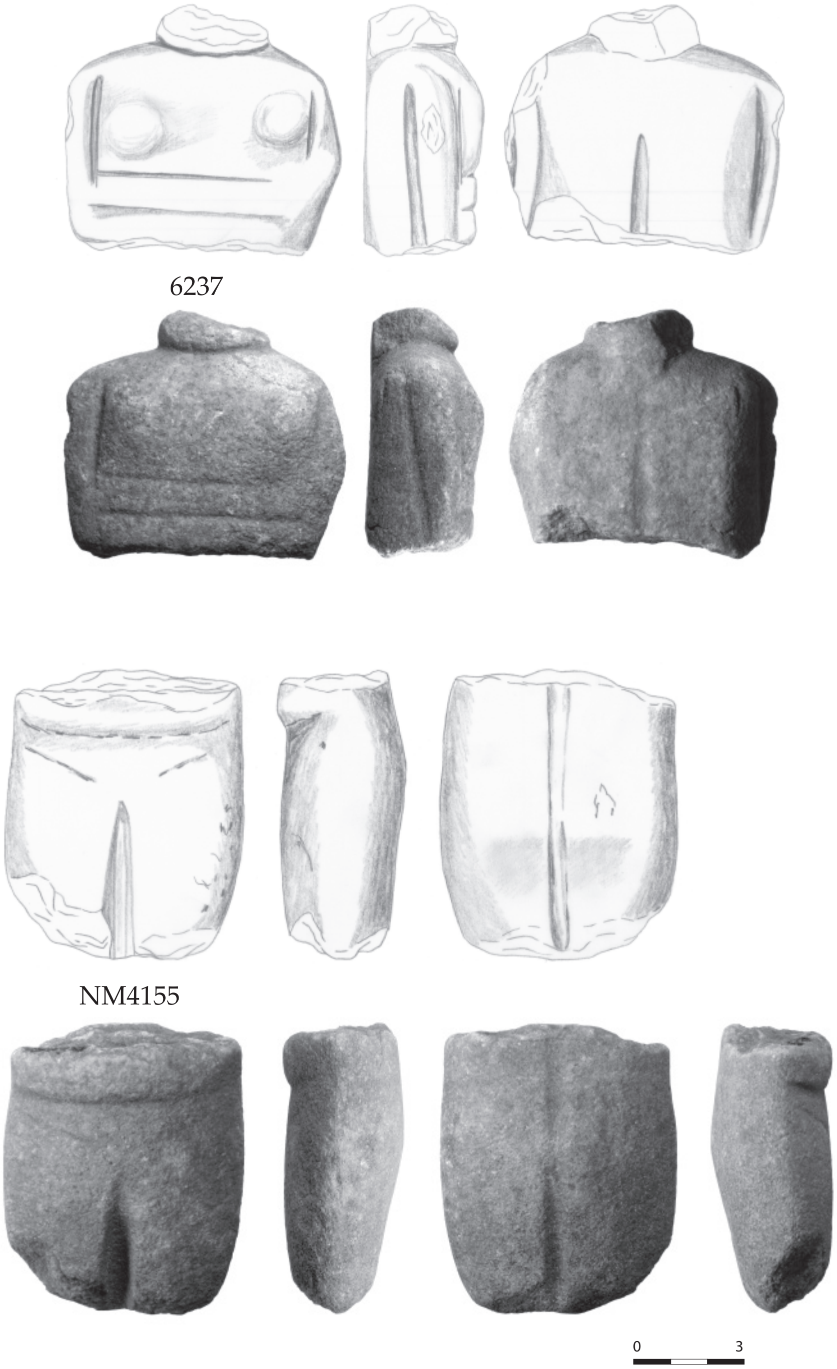


Figure 3.121. *Torso to legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4152 Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.122)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 85 mm; MaxV 69 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the neck and above the lower arms with the left elbow partially preserved and with damage at the front removing the right breast. This is a compact torso of the Spedos variety resembling the name pieces from Spedos. The left breast is well modelled and rises 5 mm from the torso. The left upper arm is distinguished from the torso by a groove in the usual way: the groove makes a curve to the horizontal upper arm inside the left elbow (whereas in most comparative pieces the grooves separating the upper arm from the torso and distinguishing the lower arm intersect inside the elbow at a right angle). At the back there is a pronounced spinal groove and the right and left upper arms are well modelled, distinguished from the torso so that near the elbow the left upper arm is 11 mm thick while the total thickness of the torso at this point is 25 mm. The maximum width of the torso (immediately above the breasts) is 77.5 mm.
EstH 400±40 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, maximum width). Alt. comp., EAM6195 (Spedos), 341±34 mm

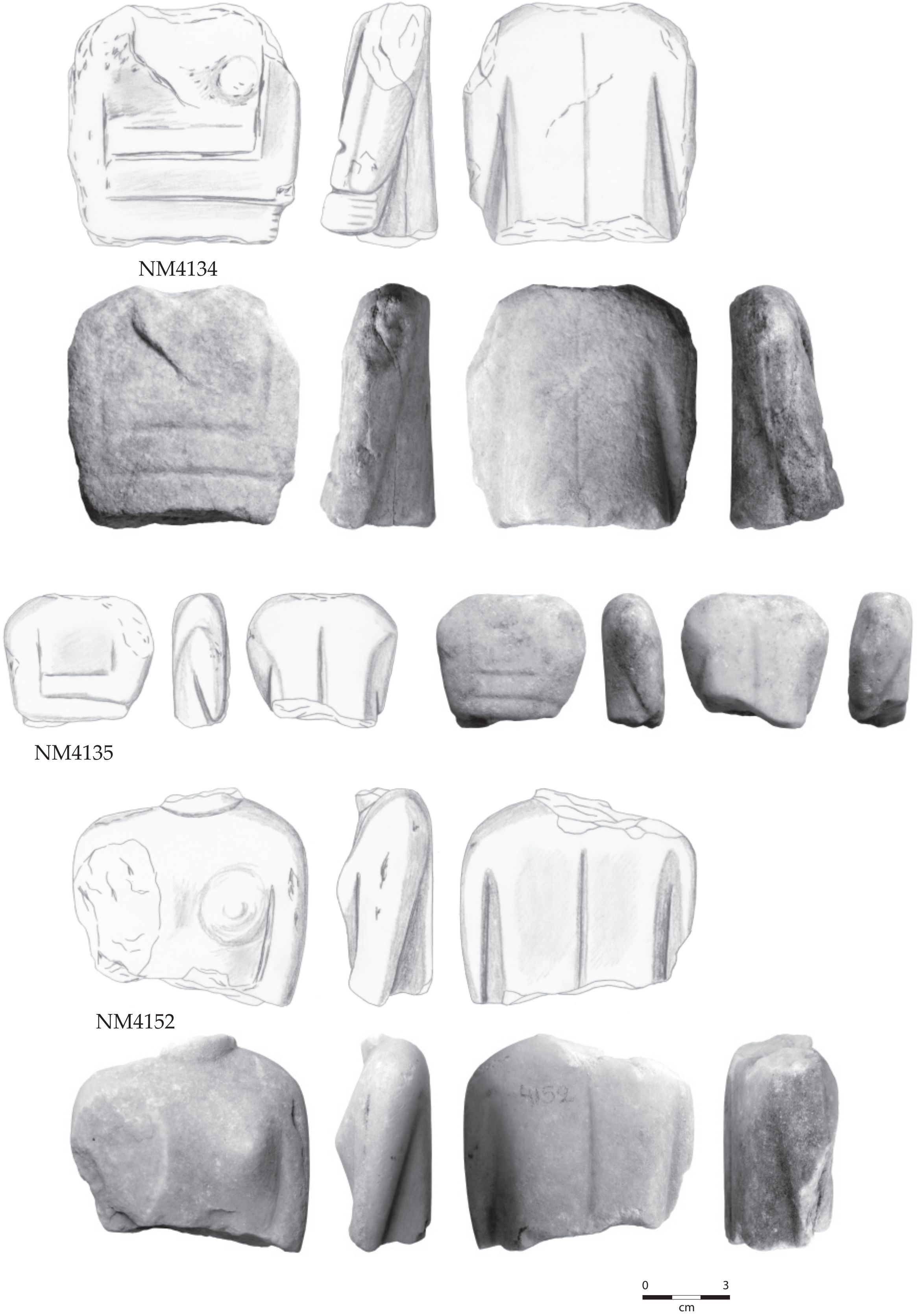

NM4134
NM4135
NM4152
0
3
cm

Figure 3.122. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

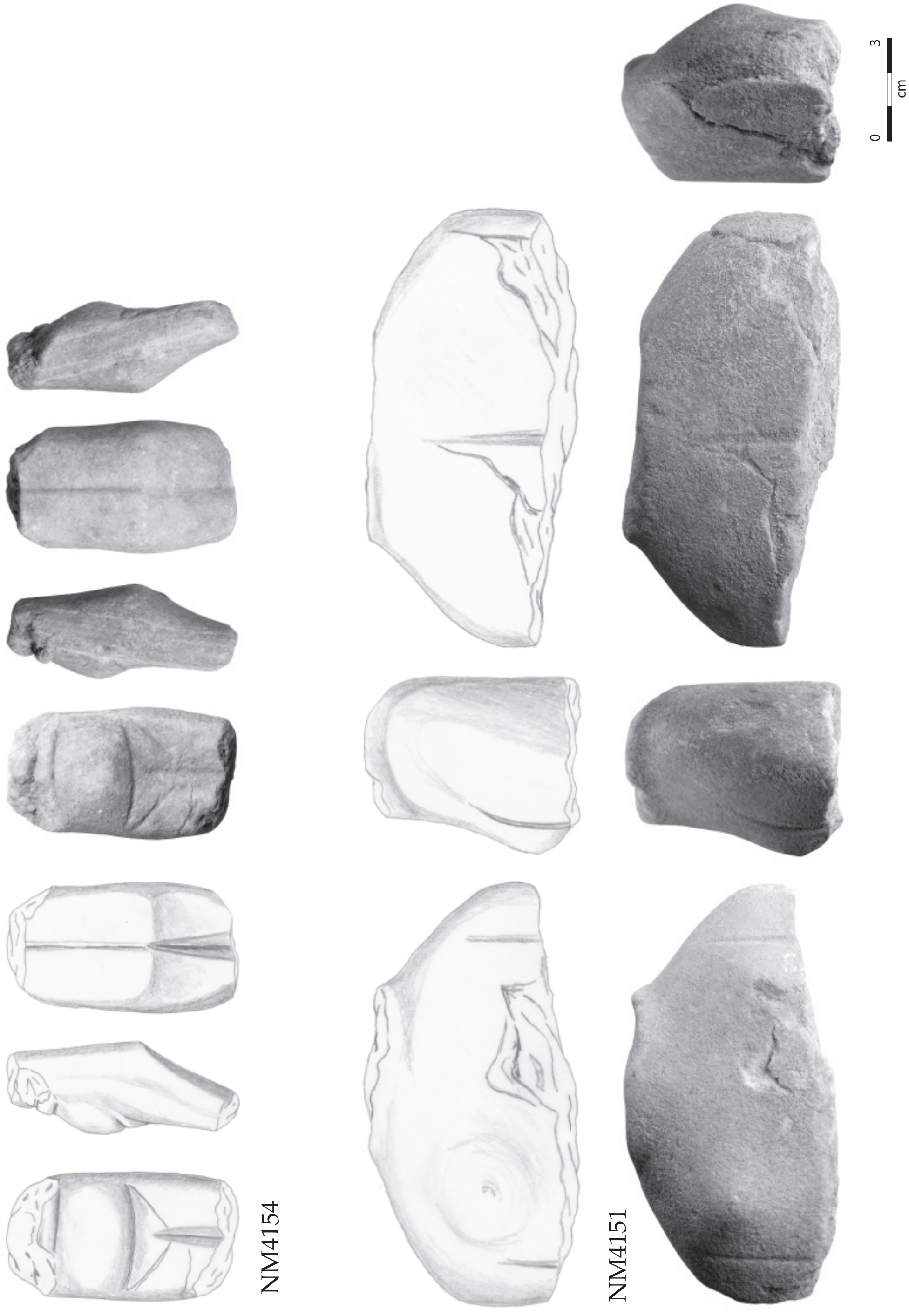


Figure 3.123. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4154 Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.123)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 65 mm; MaxV 63 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
Broken above the damaged arms and above the knees. At the front the arms are damaged at the left and at the right so that neither elbow is preserved, and no trace of the upper arms remains. The abdomen is markedly convex, which may be an indication of pregnancy. It terminates below in an incised line from the right side to the left side which indicates the top of the pubic triangle, and is gently curved. From it at right and left descend the inclined lines of the pubic triangle. They converge to the groove between the upper legs, 3 mm wide and 2 mm deep, which crosses the apex of the triangle, ending 3 mm below the incised line at the top of the pubic

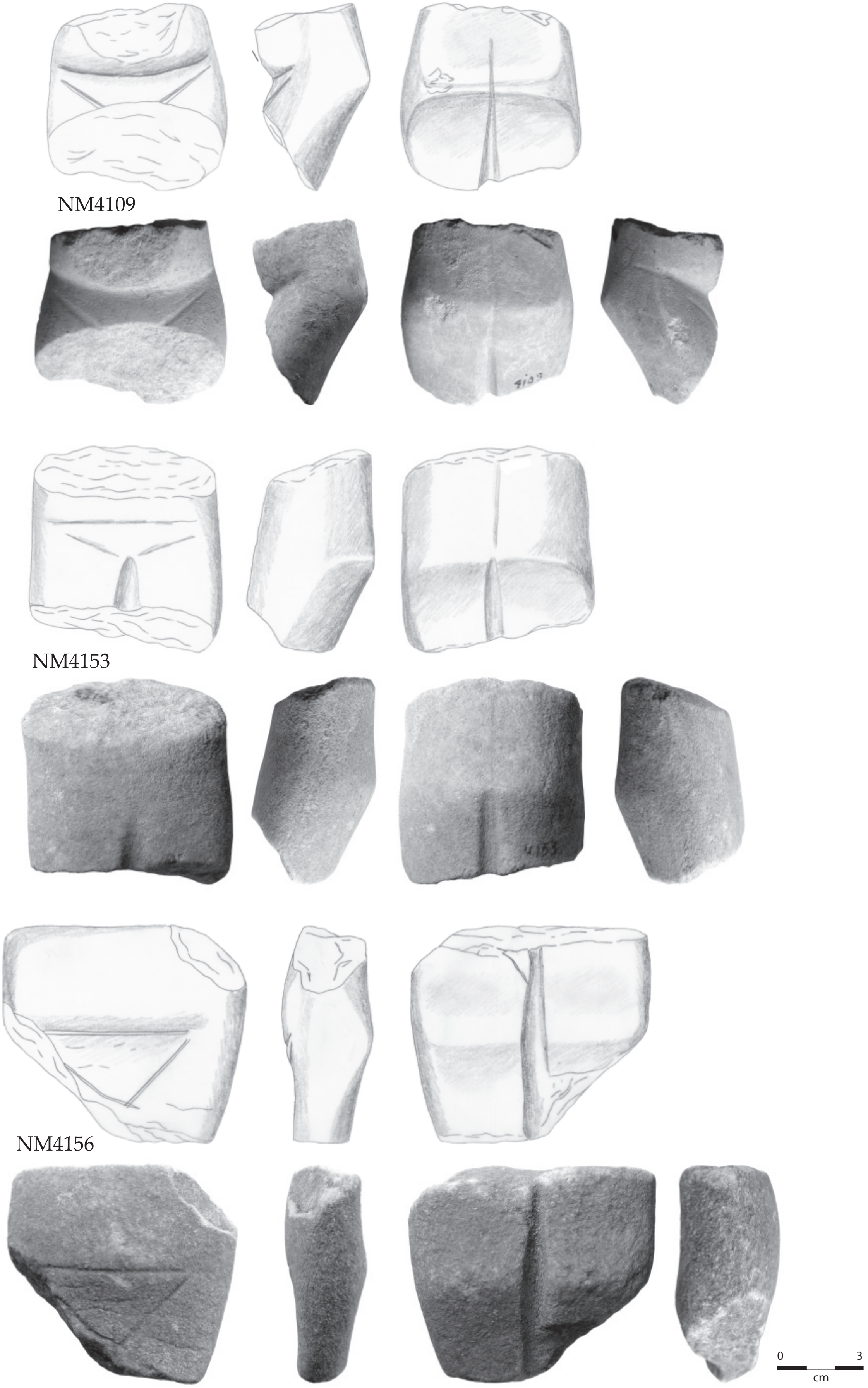

NM4109
NM4153
NM4156
0
3
cm

Figure 3.124. *Waists of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

triangle. The area above the knees is damaged. At the back, which is slightly concave, a groove 3 mm wide and 2 mm deep descends to the ridge indicating the buttocks, which marks the point of flexion of the upper legs. The groove of the spine crosses the buttocks to continue as the groove between the upper legs. The thickness of the protruding abdomen is 24 mm.
The maximum width at the pelvis is 37 mm and the minimum width of the waist just above the protruberance of the abdomen is 33 mm.
EstH 157±16 mm (comp. NM168, Phiondas, maximum width at waist). Alt. estimate, maximum width at pelvis, 162±16 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6195 (Spedos), 245 ± 25 mm (waist) or 208 ± 21 mm (pelvis)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.31, bottom left)

NM4151 Upper torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.123)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 120 mm; MaxV 58 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Thickness at breast 42.5 mm.
Upper torso with well-modelled breasts. The upper arms as usual are indicated by incised grooves. No trace of lower arms. No grooves at neck. At the back, the spine indicated by a groove, which terminates well below the neck.
EstH 574±57 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at shoulders)

Waists without arms *(including waists with pelves and legs)*

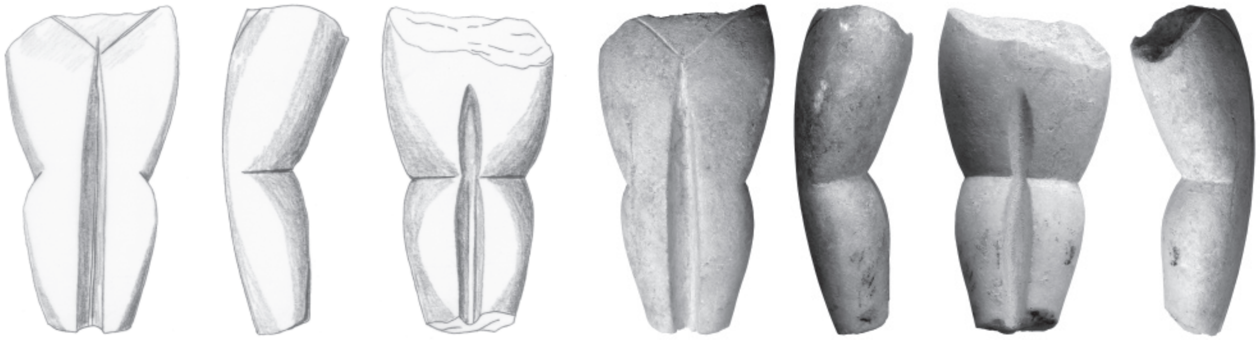
NM4109 Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variey (Fig. 3.124)
Recovered at Kavos, November 1966, probably by Zapheiropoulou
Max 67 mm; MaxV 62 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
Markedly flexed, and clearly pregnant in view of the marked swelling of the lower abdomen. At the rear the groove between the legs narrows from a width of 7 mm at the break to 1 mm where it crosses the buttocks and continues up the spine. At the front the most notable feature is the flexion at the lower stomach where the markedly convex belly begins its curvature. It should be noted that the line of this point of inflexion is clear through the change in the surfaces, but at the right-hand side continues onto the side of the figure with a lightly indicated incision. The inclined lines of the pubic triangle are indicated by incisions at right and left but the break has removed their presumed join at the apex of the triangle. The pronounced rotundity at the front, below the upper break, makes very clear that the woman is represented in a pregnant condition. Width at point of inflexion at bottom of waist and top of pelvis is 54 mm.
EstH 250±25 mm (comp. NM167, Phiondas, width at top of pelvis)

NM4153 Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.124)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 89 mm; MaxV 68 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken below the arms and above the knees. The width at the lower break is 62 mm and the thickness 30 mm. The width at the upper break is 59 mm and the thickness 33 mm. At the front the horizontal line at the waist extends across the width of the figure and forms the upper line of the pubic triangle, below which slanting lines descend to an apex 10 mm below the line of the waist. At this point the groove between the legs begins, which at the lower break is 10 mm wide and 2 mm deep. The back is well rounded and the buttocks are indicated by a marked change of direction and the groove between the legs begins precisely at the buttocks, becoming 8 mm wide at the lower break and 2 mm deep. A shallow groove for the spine begins precisely at the buttocks and is only 1 mm wide at the upper break and 1 mm deep. The minimum width at the incision indicating the lower waist is 61 mm.
EstH 397±38 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, minimum width at waist)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.31, bottom right)

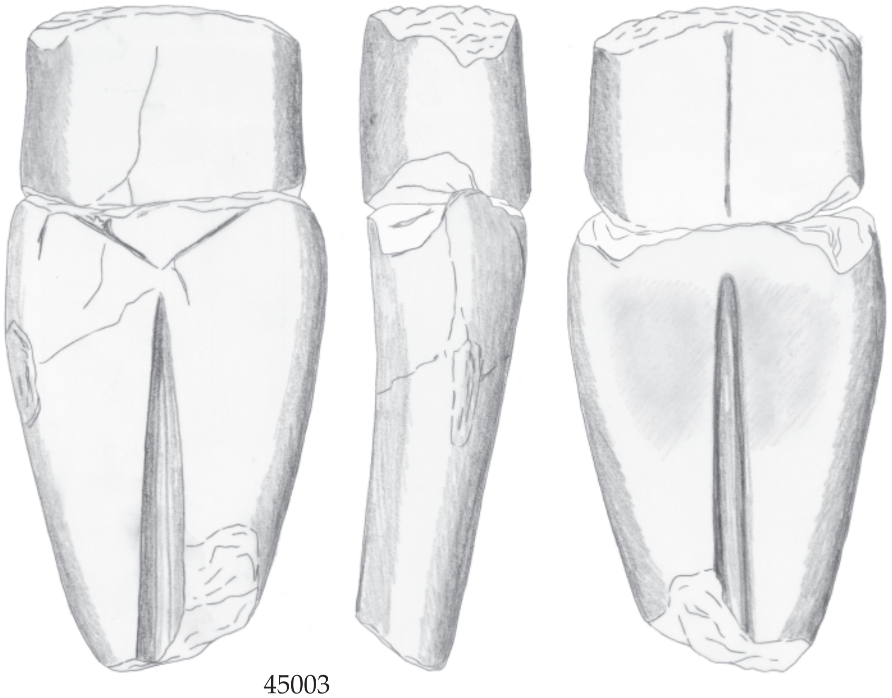
NM4156 Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.124)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 97 mm; MaxV 72.5 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 3
At the front the break is below the arms, but there is a well-defined waist which ends at the pubic triangle which is defined by a horizontal line originally 48 mm long and with inclined lines approximately 34 mm long, of which that on the left side only is completely preserved. There is a vertical incision at the apex of the triangle just above the break, which may have widened to a groove between the legs, and which extends above the apex to a distance of 4 mm. The waist is lightly convex. At the back the groove between the upper legs extends across the buttocks and continues as a groove at the lower spine, so that at the buttocks this groove is 9 mm wide and 4 mm deep. Each buttock is lightly indicated by a slight protrusion of only 2 mm, which measures some 12 mm in length along the vertical axis. Since this piece narrows above the pelvis, it is possible to use its maximum width at the upper part of the pelvis as a parameter of scale. This is 81.5 mm.
EstH 378±38 mm (comp. NM167, Phiondas, maximum width at pelvis)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.31, top left)

Pelves
Including pelves with legs

NM4110 Pelvis to lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.125)
Recovered at Kavos, November 1966, probably by Zapheiropoulou
Max 89 mm; MaxV 86 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
This piece has markedly rounded lower legs. It is broken at the pelvis and above the feet. The piece is strongly flexed at the knees when seen from the side, with a marked pronounced change of direction at the back of the knees. At the front, however, the lower legs continue to the upper legs with a sweeping gentle curve which is uninterrupted at the knees. Seen from the front, the outer curve for the calves comes to a marked narrowing at the knees which then widens distinctly for the thighs. The waist is not preserved, nor is the upper horizontal incision for the pubic triangle, although the two inclined incisions converge to the apex at which point the groove separating the legs begins. There is a light incision of length 3 mm above the apex indicating the vulva. At the back the buttocks are not preserved and the groove dividing the lower legs begins 12 mm below the break. The incision behind the knees is pronounced at the back and extends only to the right side of the right leg and the left side of the left leg. The piece is broken above the ankles. The groove at the front at the lower break is 7 mm wide and 4 mm deep, and at the rear 6 mm wide and 3 mm deep.
A comparandum is difficult for this piece. The width at the knees is 32 mm; the maximum at the calves is 34.5 mm; and the maximum at the thighs 46 mm.
EstH 219±22 mm (comp. NM168, Phiondas, maximum width at lower legs). Alt. estimates: maximum width at upper legs, 194±19 mm; width at knees, 215±22 mm



NM4110



45003

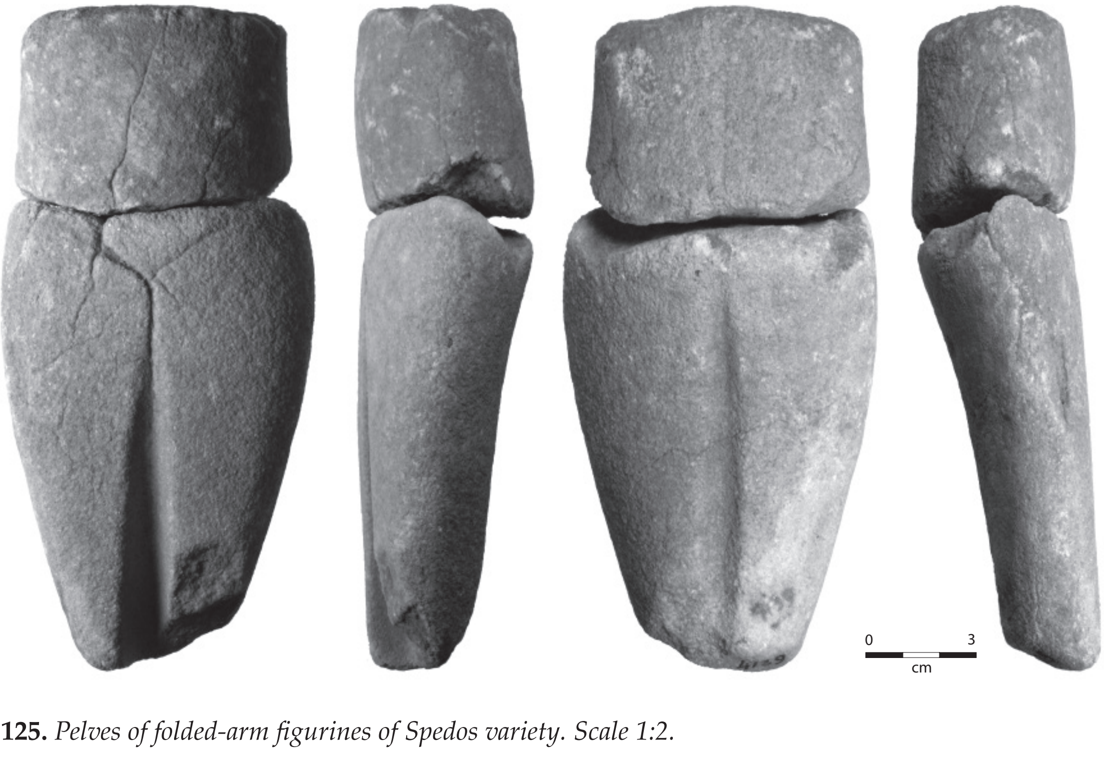


Figure 3.125. *Pelves of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

45003 Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.125)
Max 181 mm; MaxV 179 mm
Two breaks
The waist (**1992**) is from the excavation in the Special Deposit South, while the pelvis was donated to the Naxos Museum via Dr Photeini Zapheiropoulou by Mr Ioannis Simigdalas prior to the excavation of 1967.
It is notable that the weathering is similar on both pieces.
The very simple waist joins with pelvis and thighs with minimal detail (two inclined incised lines for the pubic triangle). Formed of **1992** and NM4139.
EstH 465±70 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width at thighs)
First published in Volume III, fig. 3.50

NM11432 (**1992**) Waist of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.126)
2006–2008 excavations, Trench C1, layer 21
Max 85 mm; MaxV 59 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5
The waist at the front, which attains a height of 50 mm, shows no specific features; at the rear there is a shallow groove for the spine. The break at the lower waist is 70 mm wide and 39 mm thick; at the upper waist the break is 72 mm wide and 43 mm thick.
EstH 465±70 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, minimum width)
First published in Volume III, figure 3.51

NM4139 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.126)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at ‘Dhaskalio Keros’, here meaning Kavos
Max 131 mm; MaxV 129 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 4
The horizontal line of the pubic triangle is lost at the break. The preserved height of the pubic triangle is 18 mm, being delimited by clear incised lines. The thighs are markedly flat at the front, the groove deepening to a depth of 11 mm towards the knees. The groove at the rear is shallower, depth about 3 mm. The piece has concave curvature at the rear, and despite the weathering comes across as remarkably well executed. Above the knees the piece will have been about 44 mm wide; at the upper break it is 78 mm wide, and the maximum width at the thighs 10 mm below the break is 84 mm. The shape suggests that below the knees the piece will again have been convex, with the calves greater in width than at the knees.
The buttocks are partly preserved, and are indicated only by a slight change of direction at the rear.
EstH 465±70 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, maximum width at thighs)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.29, bottom right)

Legs

Including legs with feet

Upper legs (including upper legs with knees, lower legs and feet)

NM4141 Right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.127)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at ‘Dhaskalio Keros’, here meaning Kavos
Max 75 mm; MaxV 75 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken above the knee. The foot is damaged at the toes so that it is not clear if the toes were separately indicated. The foot is lightly concave. The lower leg is fairly curvaceous in outline. There is an incision at the knee, lower at the front than at the rear, and an incision at the ankle. The legs were joined from the heel to a height of 25 mm, above which they were separated. The depth of the groove at the front at the ankle is 5 mm and at the rear 4 mm.
The length from ankle groove to knee groove is 55 mm.
EstH 230±23 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, length from ankle groove to knee groove)

NM14860 (Keros 87.565) Spall of upper or lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.127)
1987, from survey unit 220 (160;480), within the area later designated the Middle Area, *c.* 50 m south of the Special Deposit North
Max 26 mm; MaxV 23 mm
2 breaks; marble condition 1
One very flat face, with flat face intersection at 100°–110°. Possibly front of thigh with groove. This is a chip, whose position is not clear.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 277, figs 7.13, 7.14)

NM6218 Upper leg spall of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.127)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 59 mm; MaxV 56 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 1
The gently curving surface of the left upper thigh is beautifully preserved in this small fragment, as is the groove separating the left the right leg, which is entirely missing. The groove reached a maximum depth of 8 mm, and judging by the surviving half must have been up to 10 mm wide altogether. The quality of the working at the groove suggests that this was a well-executed piece.

NM7550 Upper legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.127)
Handed in by Pat Preziosi from the ‘Keros Hoard’, 21 June 1984
Max 105 mm; MaxV 98 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the pelvis and above the knees, so that no indication survives of the pubic area, nor indeed of the buttocks, so that this is a fragment of great simplicity, notable for its flatness at front and rear. The thickness at the upper break is only 24 mm. The maximum width of the upper legs is 82 mm. At the break above the knees the width of the groove is 11 mm and the depth is 10 mm. At the rear the width of the groove is 9 mm and the depth of the groove is 7 mm, leaving a thickness of only 2 mm in the membrane between the grooves. The flatness and thinness of this piece might have led to ascription to the Dokathismata variety, but that seems excluded by the marked convexity in outline of the upper legs.
EstH 413±41 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, maximum width)

Lower legs (including lower legs with feet)

NM4158.2 Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.128)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at ‘Dhaskalio Keros’, here meaning Kavos
Max 97 mm; MaxV 95 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 4
The total width at the upper break is 30 mm, the thickness 32 mm. The total width at the lower break is 16 mm, the thickness 21 mm. The lower break is above the ankle and the upper break may be just above the knee, since a very slight narrowing seems to be present about 10 mm below the break. The depth of the groove between the legs at the front is 13 mm at the top, and 5 mm at the back. The thickness of the membrane between the legs is nowhere less than 20 mm. No definitive measure can be taken on this piece for comparative purposes. The distance between knee and ankle was more than the total vertical length of 95 mm. This suggests a minimum original height of 553 mm.
EstH (min.) 553 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, knee to ankle)

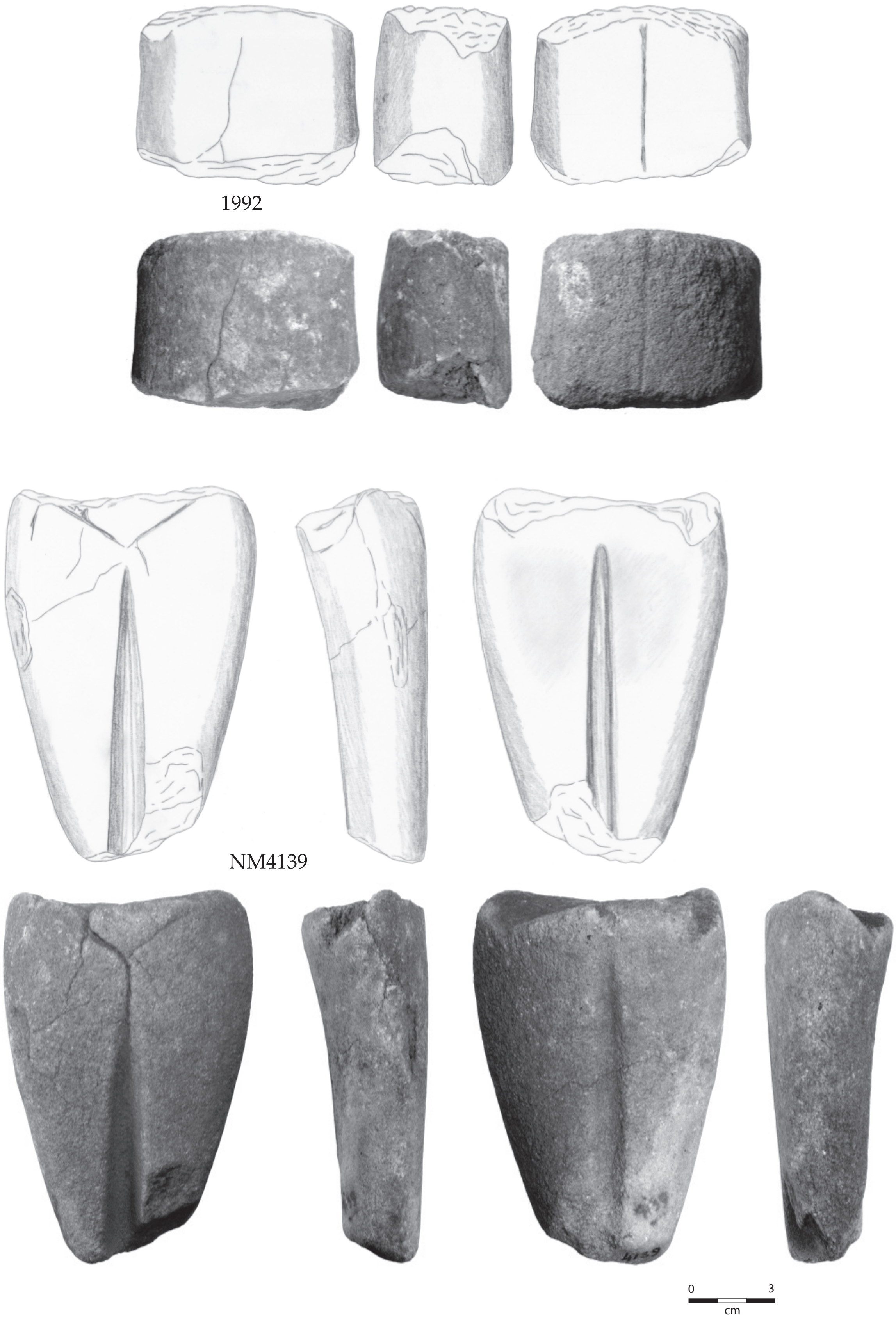

1992
NM4139
0
3
cm

Figure 3.126. *Waist, pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

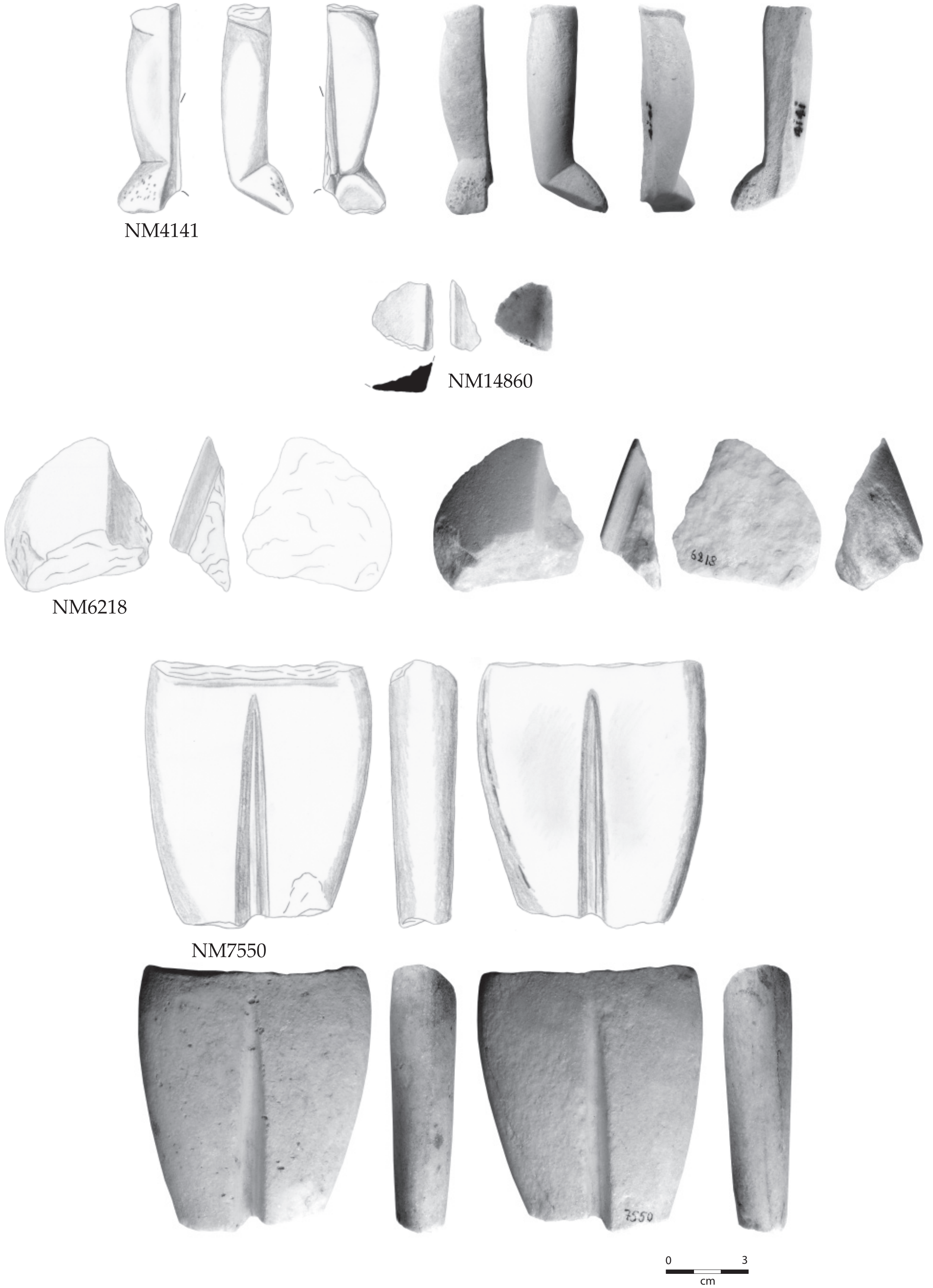
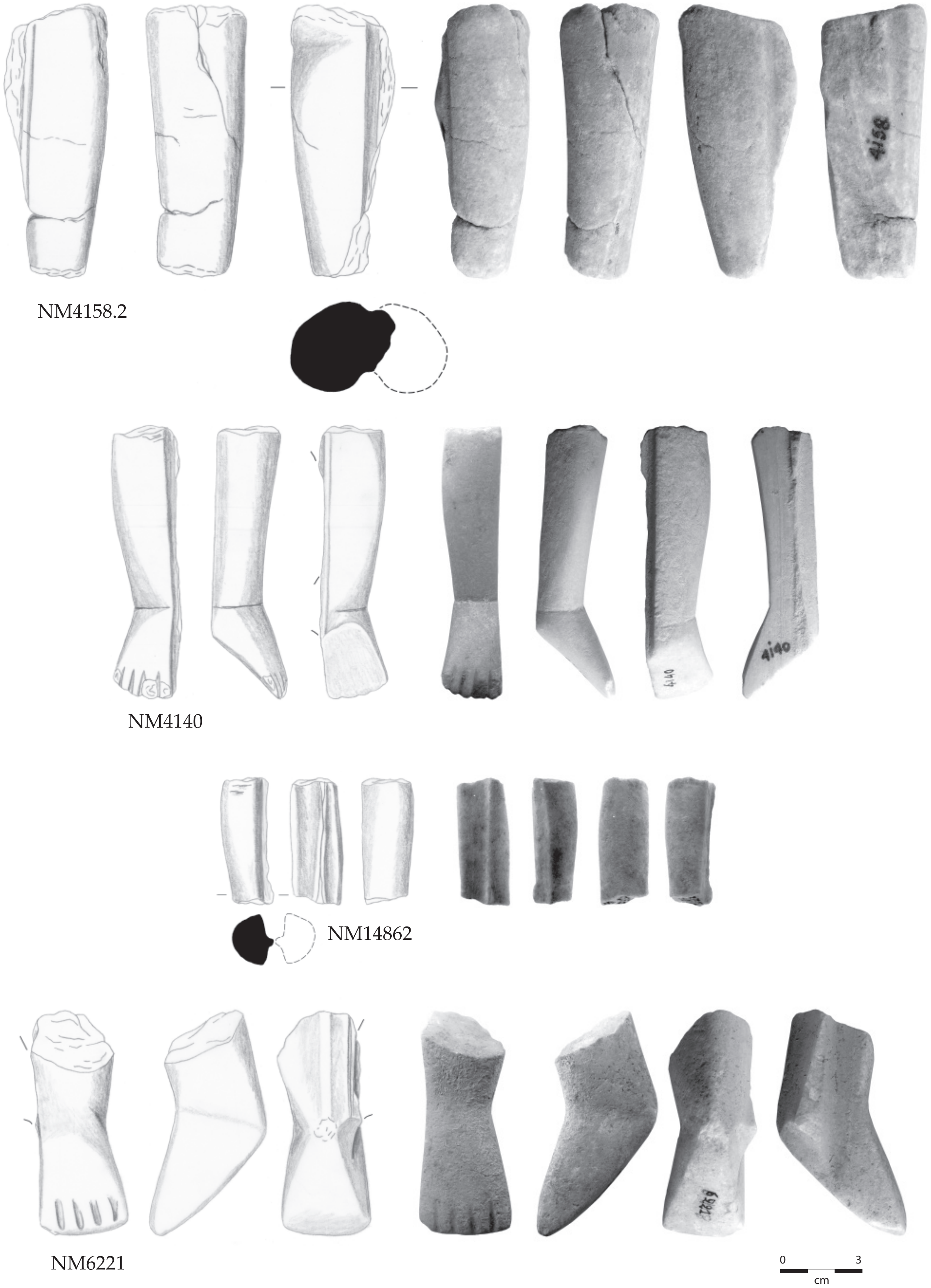

NM4141
NM14860
NM6218
NM7550
0
3
cm

Figure 3.127. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*


NM4158.2

NM4140

NM14862

NM6221

Figure 3.128. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM4140 Right lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.128)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 95 mm; MaxV 94 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 1
Broken just below the knee. The figure was joined from the heel up to a height of 27 mm and then separated, and then joined again at a height of 57 mm above the foot. The saw marks are very clear in the front groove. The depth of the front groove in the middle of the leg is 15 mm, the rear groove 8 mm. The sole of the foot is lightly concave. The toes are indicated by grooves of 9 mm length. The position of the ankle is indicated by a light incision all around. The foot shows the striations from the use of the tool at right angles to the sole.
The width at the front at the ankle is 15 mm. The width at the toes is 22 mm.
EstH 388±39 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at ankle). Alt. estimate, width at toes, 341±34 mm
Probably illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.34, right)

NM14862 (Keros 87.624) Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.128)
1987, found approximately 50 m to the north of the Special Deposit North during the 1987 survey at approximately 185;610
Max 43 mm; MaxV 43 mm
4 breaks; marble condition 1
Fragment of right leg, well modelled. The incision at the top indicates the position of the knee. At the inside there is a pronounced ridge in the middle where the saw facets from front and back intersect. They probably went right through (separating the legs from each other) for most of the length of this piece, but there may be traces of a break (i.e. of a former join) at the knee and certainly lower, at the ankle. The piece has a fine golden patina suggesting that the two main breaks may be recent.
This is a well-rounded piece which can therefore be assigned to the Spedos variety.
The leg was joined at the ankle and at the knee.
The maximum width at the front is 14 mm.
EstH 231±23 mm (comp. EAM6140.21, Spedos, maximum width at front)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 276, figs 7.9, 7.10).

NM6221 Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.128)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 79 mm; MaxV 77 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1
The legs joined 9 mm above the heel of the foot and remained joined along the length of the lower leg. The foot exceptionally is lightly convex at the sole. The width at the toes is 31 mm. The toes are evenly indicated by grooves of length 6 mm. The width of the ankle is 21.5 mm. At the break the width of the foot is 28 mm, and the depth of the foot is 32 mm.
EstH 483±48 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes). Alt. estimate, width at ankle, 516±52 mm

NM7551 Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.129)
Handed in by Pat Preziosi from the 'Keros Hoard', 21 June 1984
Max 113 mm; MaxV 102 mm
One break; marble condition 1
A groove at the right knee is preserved, and grooves separate the lower legs from the feet at the ankle. The feet are lightly concave, and the toes are indicated by incisions of length up to 8 mm. The groove at the front is 8 mm wide at the break and 5 mm deep; the groove at the rear is 5 mm wide at the break and 3 mm deep. The width at the ankles is 35 mm.
EstH 357±36 mm (comp. EAM6195, Spedos, width at ankles)

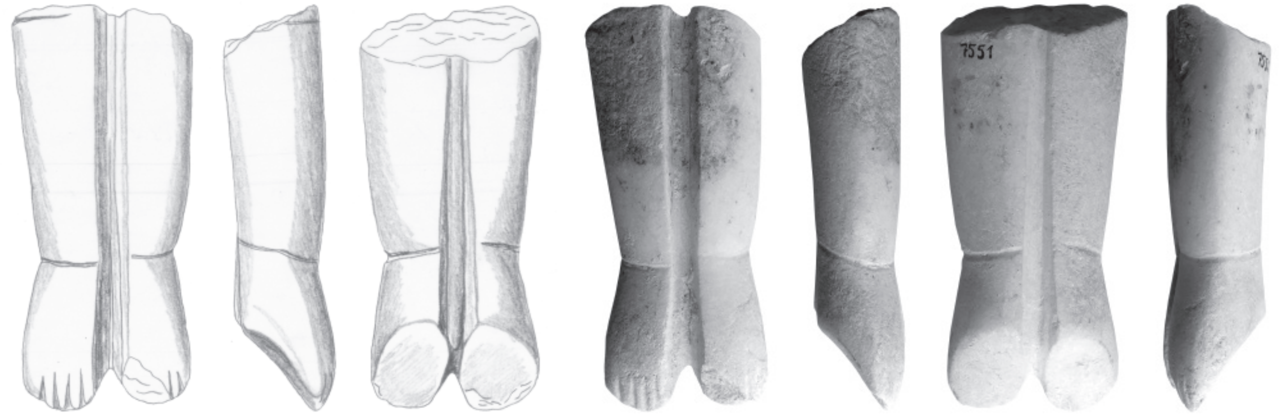
NM15089 Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.129)
1966
Max 42 mm; MaxV 38 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2 (1 and the front and 3 at the rear)
On balance this seems more likely a lower right leg, but it could also be a lower left leg.
The outer leg is markedly convex, and below the foot would have projected strongly downward and to the right. The distance from front to groove at the upper break is 10 mm at the front and 8 mm at the back. The groove runs diagonally toward the rear of the leg toward the bottom, where the two feet were evidently not joined at the ankles.
Width at upper break 16 mm; thickness at upper break 16 mm. Width at ankles 13 mm.
EstH 280±60 mm (comp NM6904, Aplomata, width at ankle). The estimate is very imprecise and the actual size toward the lower end of the range indicated.

Feet

NM6220 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.130)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 47 mm; MaxV 32 mm
One break; marble condition 1
Broken and incomplete. Very translucent marble. The external (right-hand side) is very well modelled, and the toes are carved with great care, so that each space between the toes is shown by a well-executed groove, rather than an incision, giving an effect of modelling. The width at the toes is 35 mm. In this careful rendition, the width of the groove is in some instances greater than the width of the toe, which is exceptional in Early Cycladic sculptures. The toes range between 15 mm and 11 mm. The care of the execution of the grooves between the toes (which in reality define the toes) is exceptional in this piece. In most comparable examples the toes are separated by a single, well-executed incision which in some cases (e.g. NM4453, Fig. 3.74, from the Special Deposit North, above) are long, and give an impressively slender appearance. Here the grooves are shorter, giving an impression of very well balanced modelling. The front of the foot only is preserved in this piece, but in terms of care of execution is one of the finest known.
EstH 543±54 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

NM6225 Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.130)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975.
Max 42 mm; MaxV 41 mm
One break; marble condition 4
Broken at the ankle. The sole of the foot is almost flat, and the length of the foot is 32 mm. There is a light groove at the ankle. The width of the foot across the toes is 17 mm.
EstH 265±27 mm (comp. EAM6140.22, Spedos, width at toes)

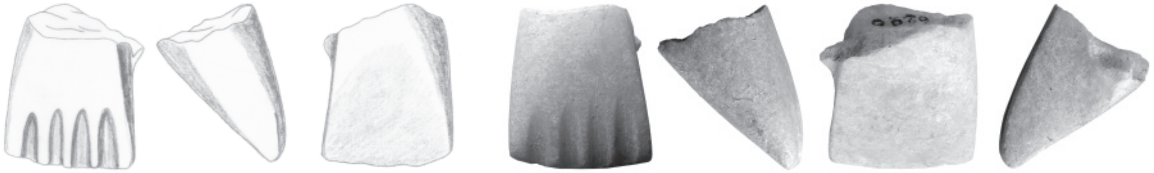
NM15091 Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Fig. 3.130)
1966
Max 27 mm; MaxV *c.* 23 mm
One break; marble condition 2
Right foot, broken with no trace of ankle. The inside is sawn and entirely flat. The sole is equally smooth and fairly flat, but in fact slightly incuse. The right side of the foot is rounded and four grooves for the toes can be recognized. The foot is slightly damaged at the toes. The width at the break is 16 mm and the height at the break 19 mm. The preserved length of the sole is 21 mm.
The only measure available for height estimation, the width at the toes (19 mm), is not a sound basis, so the height estimate is very rough.
EstH 448±50 mm (comp NM6904, Aplomata, width at toes)



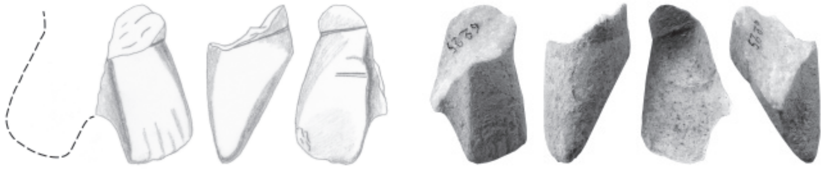
NM7551

NM15089

Figure 3.129. *Legs and feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*



NM6220



NM6225

NM15091

Figure 3.130. *Feet of folded-arm figurines of Spedos variety. Scale 1:2.*

Sculptures of Dokathismata variety

Sculptures of the Dokathismata variety (without sub-variety)

Torsos

Including torso with waist, pelvis and legs

NM7552 Torso to lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.131)
Recovered and handed in by Pat Preziosi from Kavos, 21 June 1984
Max 116 mm; MaxV 110 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 3
Comparable to Akrotiri sub-variety. Broken in the middle torso and below the knees. Both the upper left and upper right arms are missing. The right and left lower arms are seen (although lacking both elbows), and the left lower arm curves upward in the manner associated with the Akrotiri sub-variety. The left lower arm is separated from the torso by a shallow groove. The left and right lower arms are similarly separated, and the right lower arm is similarly defined. An incised line defines the lower waist and the top of the pubic triangle, and this line does not extend right across the waist. Two inclined lines define the lower pubic triangle, and the deep groove between the legs narrows upwards and crosses the apex of the pubic triangle. The knees are clearly shown in relief in a manner characteristic of the Dokathismata variety. At the rear, the buttocks are clearly shown by a pronounced ridge, which again is placed at a high level, opposite the lower left arm. A broad groove extends upwards from the buttocks indicating the spine, on the left of which a shallow groove suggests a false start or mistake for a groove at this point would be considerably to the left of the central line of the body. The groove does not extend across the buttocks, but immediately below an incision at the lower buttocks broadens to a wide groove indicating the division between the legs. There may be some traces of red paint at the back above the buttocks, and also below the buttocks on the left side. There appears to be no incision at the back indicating the knees. In profile the piece is very thin, with the protrusion at the buttocks clear, as also are the knees, confirming the status of this piece as of the Dokathismata variety. There is no bulge at the waist.
Dimensions at upper break 53×15 mm; at lower break 27×15 mm.
EstH 279±30 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width below lower right arm)

NM14841 (Keros 87.220) Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.131)
1987, from survey unit 220 (160;490), within the area later designated the Middle Area, and close to the area of the trench later excavated as Trench L, about 20 m southwest of the Special Deposit North
Max 51 mm; MaxV 51 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 5
This piece is broken at the neck and below the lower arm. It is damaged on the left at the upper arm. The breasts are indicated, located very close to the upper arms. The distance between the breasts is 36 mm. The neck is defined by a V-shaped groove. At the back the spine is indicated by a shallow groove, and the neck is indicated again by incisions intersecting with the spine in a V-shape. The arms at the back widen from the elbow to the shoulder. The width at the lower break is 30 mm and the thickness 10 mm. The distance from shoulder at neck to lower right arm is 39 mm.
EstH 145±15 mm (comp. EAM6174, Syros, shoulder to lower right arm)
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.3, 7.4)

NM14867 (Keros 87.1007) Spall of torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.131)
1987, no location recorded
Max 49 mm; MaxV 44 mm
Four breaks; marble condition 2
Spall preserving the left torso.
The groove indicating the top of the arm at the front is the diagnostic criterion for this fragment.
First published by Renfrew (2007b, 266, figs 7.3, 7.4)

Pelvis

Pelvis with legs

NM4138 Pelvis and legs of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.132)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 109 mm; MaxV 106 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken at the lower right arm and above the ankles. There is no waist. The pubic triangle is delineated by the incision below the lower right arm, and by the two incised inclined lines. That on the left begins about 10 mm from the left side. The height of the pubic triangle is 29 mm and the join between the legs, shown by a light incision, runs for 67 mm down to the break above the ankle. There is a slight thickening at the area of the knees. At the back the buttocks are clearly marked by a marked thinning directly behind the pubic triangle. The legs below the buttocks are 14 mm thick.
No accurate measure is available for height estimation. The width at the top of the pubic triangle should be about 54 mm.
EstH 331±33 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width above pubic triangle)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.29, bottom left)

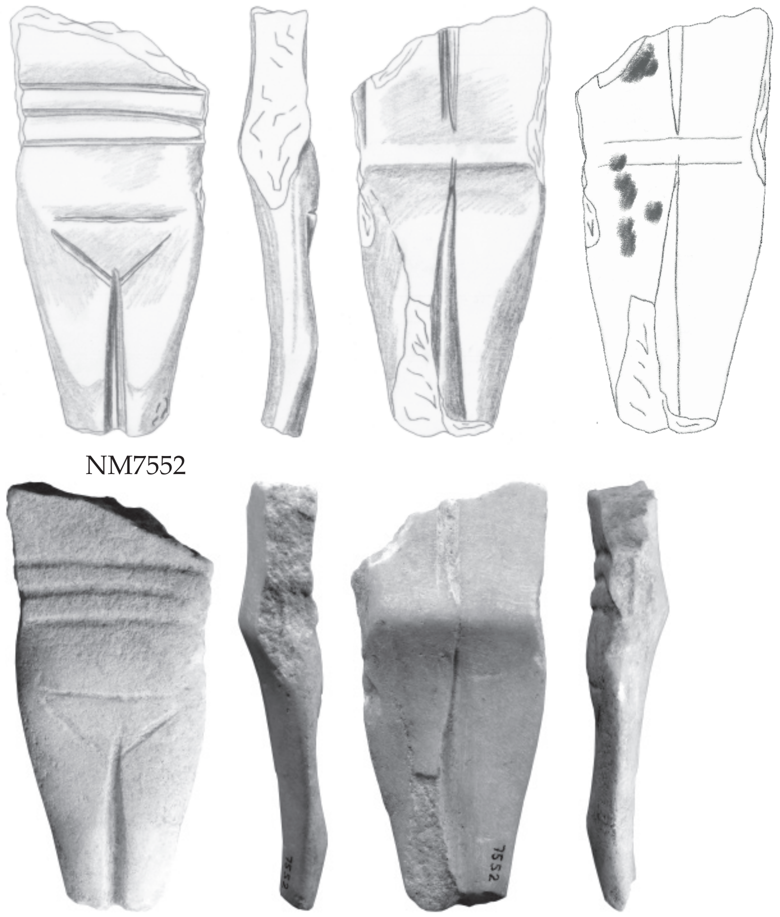
Legs

Including legs with feet

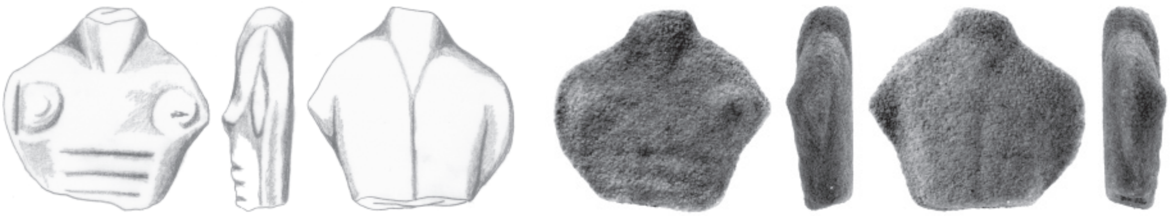
Upper legs (including upper legs with knees and lower legs)

NM4158.1 Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.133)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 84 mm; MaxV 79 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken below the pelvis and perhaps at the knee. The rather straight sides narrow markedly down towards the knee. The width above the lower break is 41 mm, and the thickness at the lower break is 15 mm. The width below the upper break is 66 mm, and the thickness at the upper break is 17 mm. The groove at the front is 4 mm wide at the top and 3 mm at the bottom. It is 2 mm deep at the top and bottom. There is a very slight thickening at the lower break suggesting that this is at the top of the knees. The pubic triangle was evidently above the break. At the rear the groove between the legs at the top is 2 mm wide and 2 mm deep. Near the knees it widens to 3 mm, still 2 mm deep. There is no clear comparandum measure for this piece, but the width above the knees is 41 mm.
EstH 410±41 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width above knees)
First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.30, bottom right)

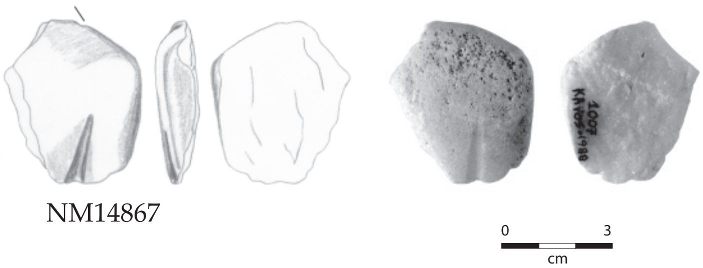
NM6231 Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.133)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 107 mm; MaxV 101 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
Broken above the ankles and below the pelvis. At the front the knees are lightly indicated by very slight protrusions. At the back there is a very slight convexity at the back of the knees. The shallow groove at the front between the legs achieves a width of 12 mm above the ankles, and a depth of 4 mm at the knees. At the rear the groove is about 10 mm wide at the knees, and of depth only 3 mm.
The width at the lower break is approximately 35 mm. The break at



NM7552

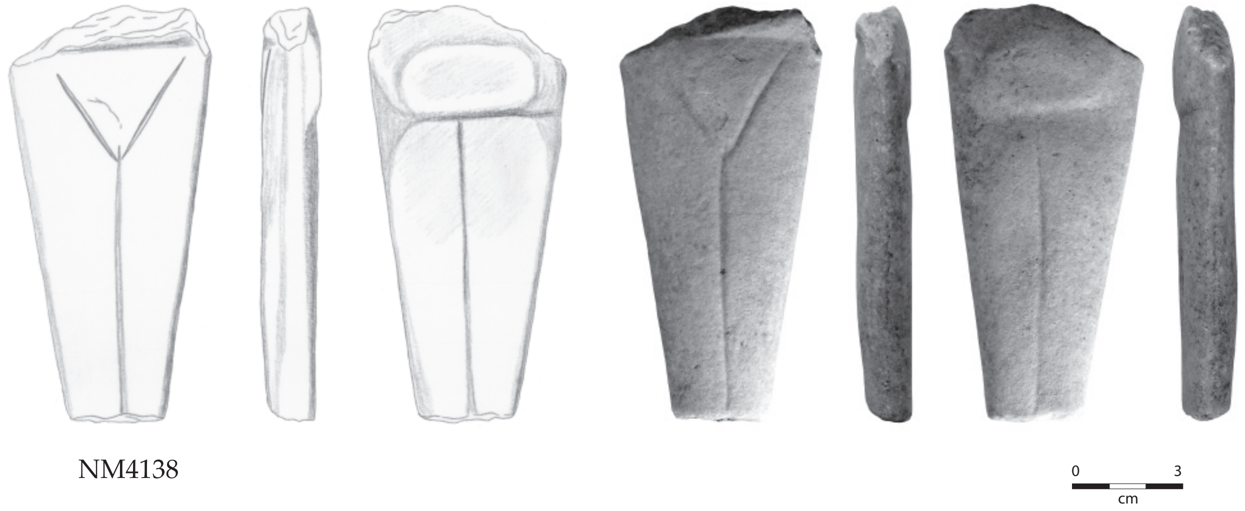


NM14841



NM14867

Figure 3.131. *Torsos of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*



NM4138

Figure 3.132. *Pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

the upper legs is 60 mm in length and 18 mm in maximum thickness. This may have been a fairly elegant piece, but in its poor state of conservation its imperfections are more readily evident.
EstH 470±47 mm (comp. AE176, Ashmolean Museum, width at knees). Alt. comp. EAM6174, Syros, 498±50 mm

NM7998 Upper legs and knees of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.133)
Keros, surface find handed in by A. Koraki, perhaps in 1987
Max 45 mm; MaxV 35 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3
Broken above and just below the knees. The knees are lightly and slightly irregularly shown at the front in relief. They are not indicated at the back. The legs are separated by light grooves. At the front at the upper break the groove is only 1 mm wide and 1 mm deep. At the front at the lower break below the knees the groove is 4 mm wide and 3 mm deep. At the back the groove between the legs is 4 mm wide and 2 mm deep at the lower break.
The width across the knees is 32.5 mm.
EstH 310±31 mm (comp. EAM4722, Dokathismata, width at knees)

Lower legs

NM6230 Lower legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.134)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 40 mm; MaxV 34 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
A shallow groove separates the legs at the front, of width 8 mm and of depth 2 mm. A rather narrow groove separates the legs at the rear, of width 4 mm and depth 2 mm. The thickness of the legs at the upper break is 15 mm. The width in the middle of the fragment is 23 mm. This piece does seem a little thick for the Dokathismata variety. There is no accurate measure for height estimation, but broad comparison of the width below the knees with EAM4722 suggests a height around 230 mm.

Feet

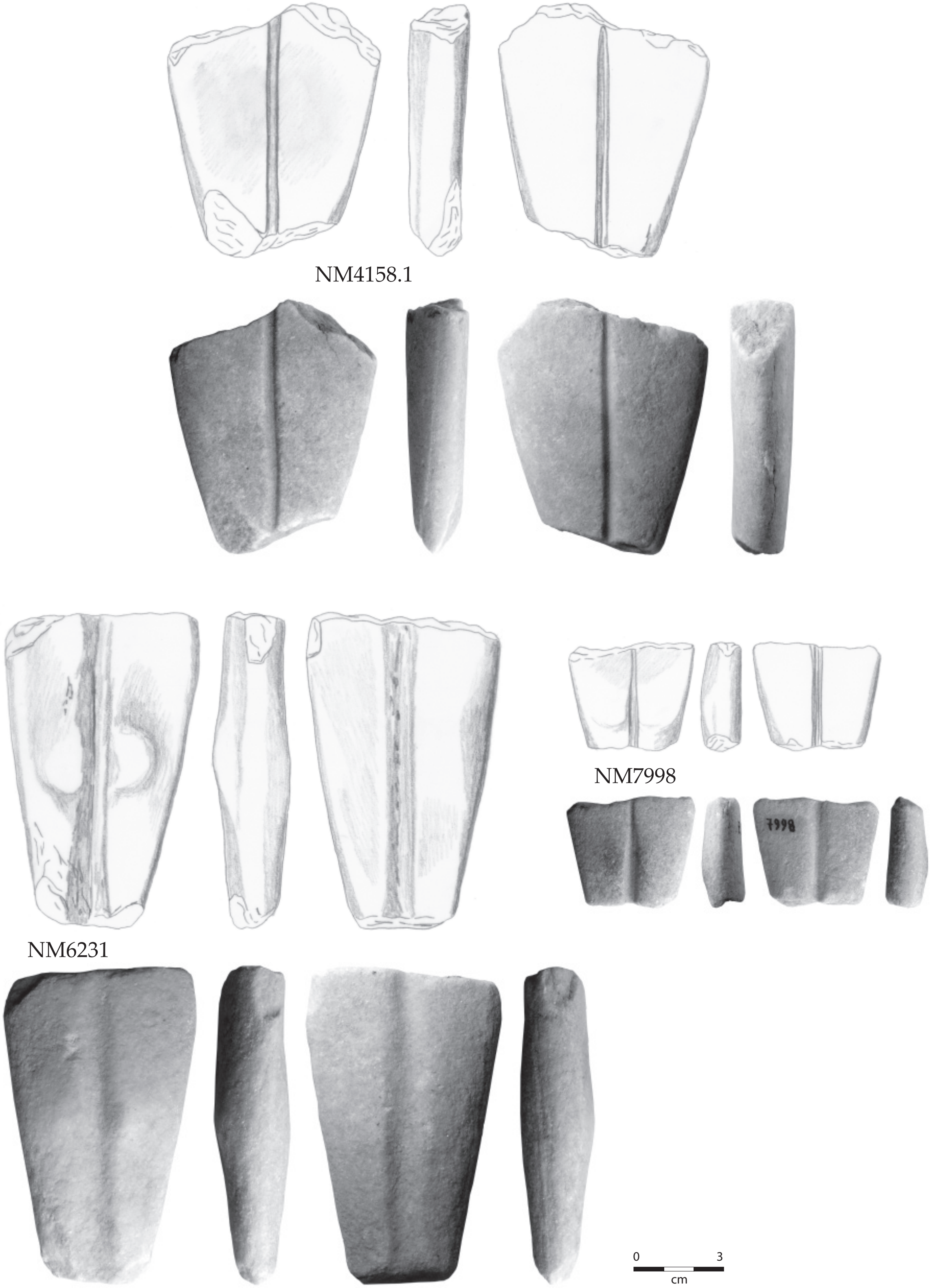
NM15088 Feet of a folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata or Spedos variety (Fig. 3.135)
1966
Max 59 mm; MaxV 48 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2 (1 at the front and 4 at the rear)
Slender left foot and ankles which seems closer to the Dokathismata variety than the Spedos variety, although the use of the saw on the foot may point to a slender Spedos variety. The left foot is preserved, although chipped at the toes (fresh break). The right foot is missing, broken at the ankles. The latter are indicated by a horizontal incision from the front to the side and probably continuing to the back where, however, weathering makes it difficult to be sure. On the preserved foot there is a marked convexity toward the toes indicating a sharp downward pointing of the foot, matched by the markedly incuse sole. Four toe grooves are preserved. The right side of the foot is sawn. The groove between the legs at front and rear would have been narrow and shallow. At the rear at the break it is 4 mm wide and about 3 mm deep. The width at the ankles is 28 mm. The length of the preserved sole is 38 mm. The width of the foot at the toes is 17 mm.
EstH 323±32 mm (comp. SM1176, Chalandriani, width at ankle). Alt. comp., NM4722, Dokathismata, 456±46 mm. The former seems more likely

Sculptures of Chalandriani variety

Sculptures of the Chalandriani variety (without sub-variety)

Head

40036 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.136) from the Special Deposit South
Max 52 mm; MaxV 47 mm
One break
The crown of the head, and most of the nose on the upper fragment, match well with the lower face and neck of the lower fragment. The patination of the upper piece is much darker, and this is presumably an ancient break. The assignment to the Chalandriani variety, as foreseen for both component fragments, still seems appropriate.
Formed of **1898** and NM14855 (Keros 87.396).
EstH 152±15 mm (comp. EAM5201, Chalandriani, width at top of head)


NM4158.1

NM7998

NM6231

Figure 3.133. *Legs of folded-arm figurines of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

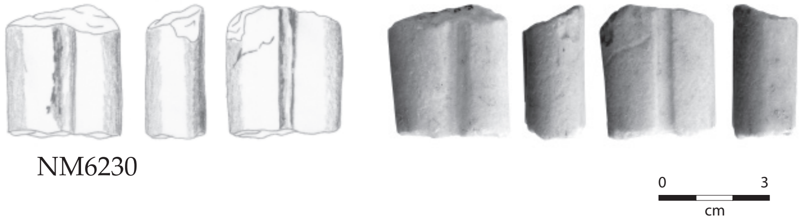

NM6230

Figure 3.134. *Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

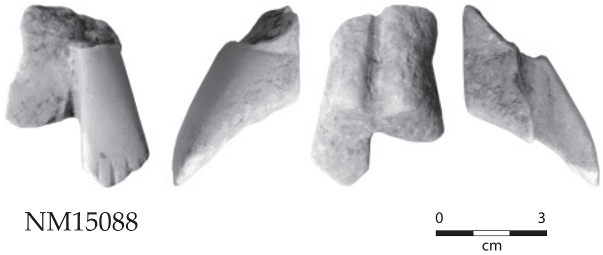
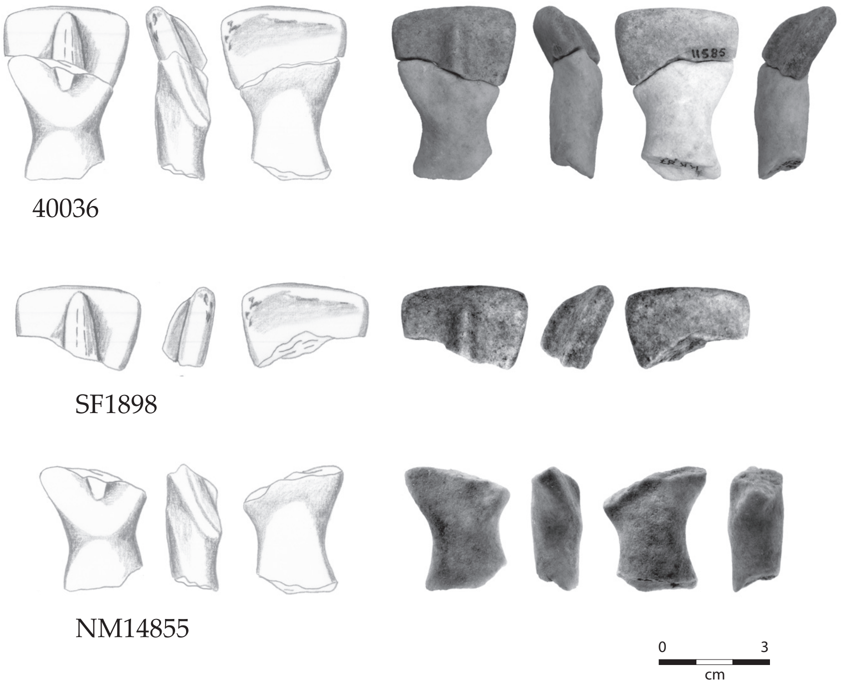

NM15088

Figure 3.135. *Feet of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety. Scale 1:2.*

NM11585 (**1898**) Top of head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.136)
Trench D3, layer 6 of the Special Deposit South
Max 34 mm; MaxV 20 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Upper part of the head, broken in the middle of the nose. The basic outline was triangular, with straight sides diverging to the crown, which has a cranial plane of 3 mm. The nose reaches almost to the crown and is at least 15 mm long, rising to a height of 4 mm above the face. The head quite closely resembles **6433** (Volume III, fig. 3.125), assigned to the Chalandriani variety, but here the nose does not extend to the crown, and the general impression is more slender and graceful.
EstH 260±70 mm (comp. EAM4773, Dokathismata tomb 14, max. width crown), now discounted in view of the join
First published in Volume III (fig. 3.125)

NM14855 (Keros 87.396) Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.136)
1987, from survey unit 645 (210;380), within the area later designated the Special Deposit South, and in the area of trenches later investigated as C1, C2, C3 or C4
Max 35 mm; MaxV 33 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1


40036

SF1898

NM14855

Figure 3.136. *Head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*

The head is broken across the middle. The effect is to give a very chinless appearance, and the neck is not clearly distinguished from the head. The face was rather flat. The nose (of which only the lowest part is preserved) seems wide and flat, giving a blob-like effect.

The head itself may have formed a rather flat surface, reminiscent of the Chalandriani variety. The blob nose (incomplete) and the chinless effect are reminiscent of the Koumasa variety.

No estimate of original size seems feasible.

First published by Renfrew (2007b, 265, figs 7.1, 7.2)

Torso

Torso with pelvis

NM6229 Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety (Fig. 3.137)

Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975

Max 69 mm; MaxV 64 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 4

The left arm is below the right. A flat, thin torso, with the arms indicated at the front by incisions. The breasts are symmetrically placed, the right slightly above the left, 10 mm in diameter and rising 2 mm from the torso. The piece is broken at the pubic triangle. The incision below the lower left arm serves as the top of the pubic triangle, and is about 28 mm in length, from which the two inclined sides of the pubic triangle descend. At the back the torso is notably smooth, with no indication of the spine, and no indication of the arms. The elbows are approximately at the same height and the buttocks are indicated partly by a reduction in thickness at the top of the upper legs, but both are emphasized by a slight protrusion no more than 2 mm above the surface.

This piece stands quite close to the Keros sub-variety, although the shoulders are less pointed at the arms than is the name piece, or the complete example in the Louvre (Ma3093).

The width across the elbows is 55 mm, and the width across the shoulders is 64 mm.

EstH 154±15 mm (comp. EAM6165, Syros, width at elbows). Alt. estimate, width at shoulders, 170±17 mm

Sculptures of the Keros variety

Pelvis

Including pelvis with legs

NM4157 Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Keros or Spedos variety (Fig. 3.138)

Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos

Max 119 mm; MaxV 105 mm

Two breaks; marble condition 4

This is a rather irregularly executed sculpture. The legs are modelled with the top of the thighs shown in relief, with the pubic area indicated as a plane below the level of the thighs. The pubic area is indicated by incisions which converge at an unusually acute angle so that the preserved height of the pubic triangle to the apex is 35 mm, whereas the maximum width of the pubic triangle as preserved is only 20 mm, although the top of the pubic triangle is not conserved on this piece. The groove between the legs is notably broad and somewhat shallow. At the apex of the pubic triangle it is 20 mm wide and about 5 mm deep. On the right-hand side the widest point at the pelvis is very clear. At the rear the principal feature is the well-indicated separate buttocks which do not extend across the entire width of the piece. At the upper break the left buttock is 25 mm wide and the right buttock about the same. So the three unusual features of this piece are the shape of the buttocks and the extreme narrowness and height of the pubic triangle, and the wide, somewhat shallow groove between the legs at the front.

The marked height and narrowness of the incised pubic triangle can be paralleled in a fragmentary piece from the Special Deposit South, **25021** (Vol. III, fig 3.136). The seeming imprecision of the production and the exaggerated pubic triangle seem to place this among the Keros variety figures, although the modelling of the top of the legs finds its closest parallels in the earlier sculptures of the Kapsala and early Spedos varieties.

The possibility that the inclined grooves converging downwards to an apex might be considered as a representation of a penis could face the difficulty that the upper part of this narrow triangle, which is not preserved, would be exceptionally broad, and would conflict with the circumstance that male folded-arm figures are exceptionally rare. As Birtacha (2018) has noted, a folded-arm figure from the site of Dokathismata itself (EAM4723, Fig. 9.1) appears to show a penis indicated in relief within the pubic triangle. Certainly the pubic area in this case does not in any way resemble EAM4723 from Dokathismata. In the very rare other known folded-arm figures where a penis is shown, none from a secure context, the penis is shown in low relief, or in a single case (Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 130, no. 30) in full relief.

It is difficult to find a close parallel for the unusual but fairly careful treatment of the buttocks, so that this is a piece without precise analogue. For that reason it is difficult to estimate its original height. However, the maximum width across the pelvis can be estimated reasonably accurately (2×47 mm = 94 mm) by measuring the right leg at the rear. At the pelvis this is of the same scale as NM4181 but may when complete have been rather shorter.

EstH 465±47 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, estimated maximum width at pelvis)

First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.30, bottom left)

Sculptures of uncertain variety

NM4160 Upper (or lower) probably right leg of folded-arm sculpture of Spedos or Kapsala variety (Fig. 3.139)

Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos

Max 158 mm; MaxV 148 mm

Three breaks; marble condition 2

Fragmented vertically, half-preserved, either front or back. In evaluating this piece, the first issue to consider is whether it is a fragment of upper or lower leg. In the first case this piece would be the lower part of the upper leg approaching the knee. In the second case this would be the lower part of the lower leg approaching the ankle. One observation seems secure from the preserved circumference at the lower break, that the legs were not joined at that point. Moreover the curvature suggests that this is a fragment where the long axis of the section represents the front, or possibly the back, but not the side of the leg. So this observation allows us to say that the piece was separated at and above the knees, or at and above the ankles. On balance, this is likely to be the front of the sculpture. At the lower break on the right (outer) side, at the lowest part, there is preserved the remains of an incision of preserved length only 16 mm, and what may be the indication of a very slight widening, now damaged: these features could be indicative of the position of the knee.

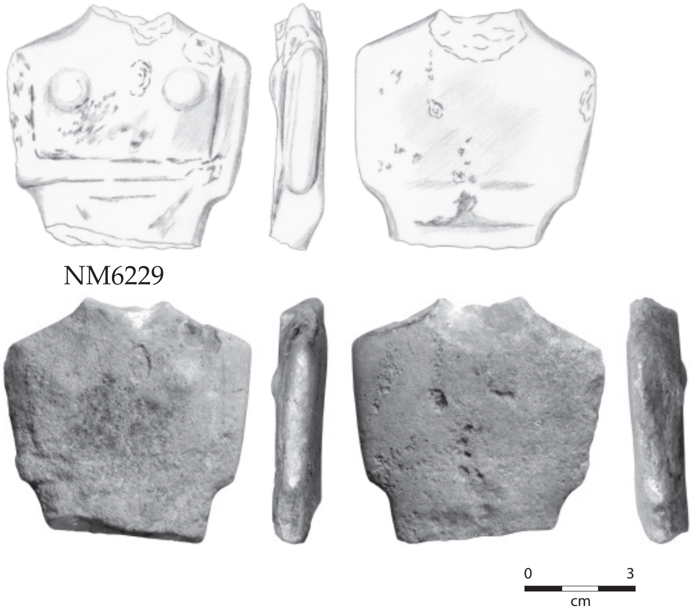

NM6229
0
3
cm

Figure 3.137. *Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety. Scale 1:2.*

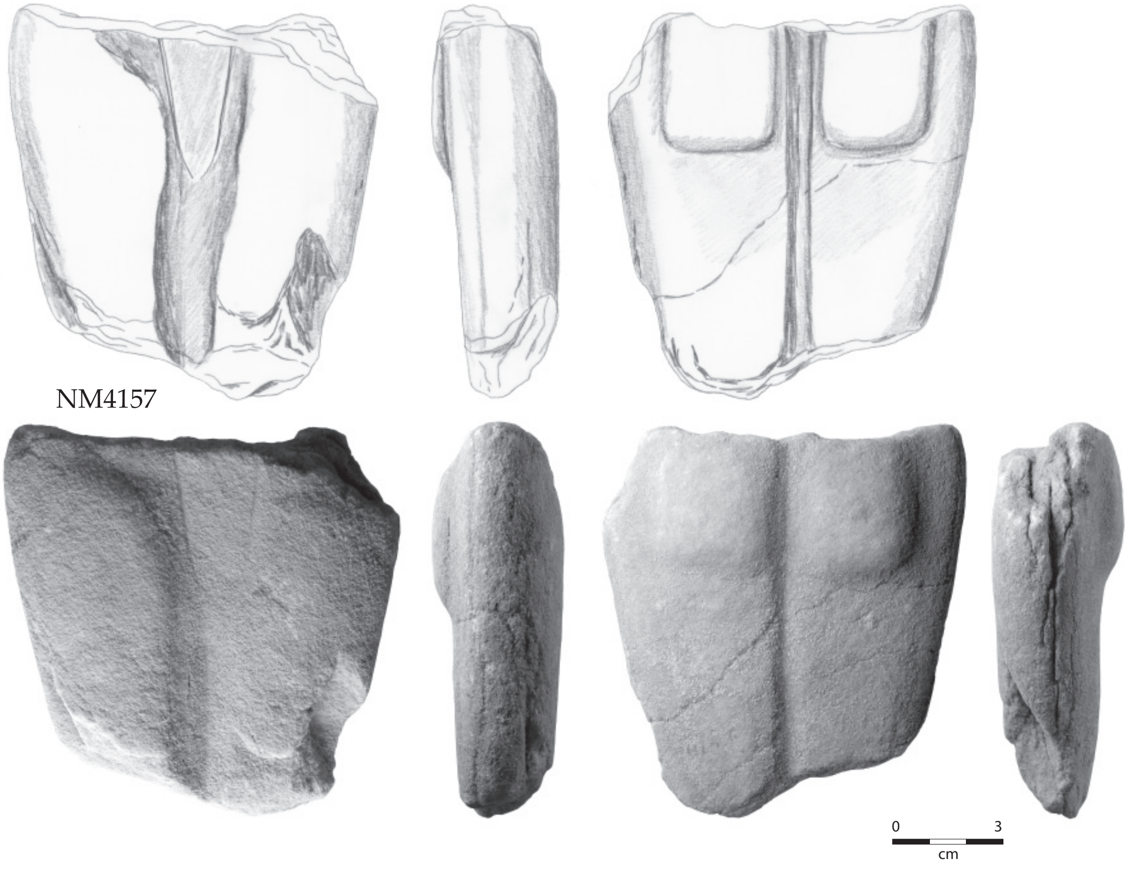

NM4157
0
3
cm

Figure 3.138. *Pelvis and legs of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety. Scale 1:2.*

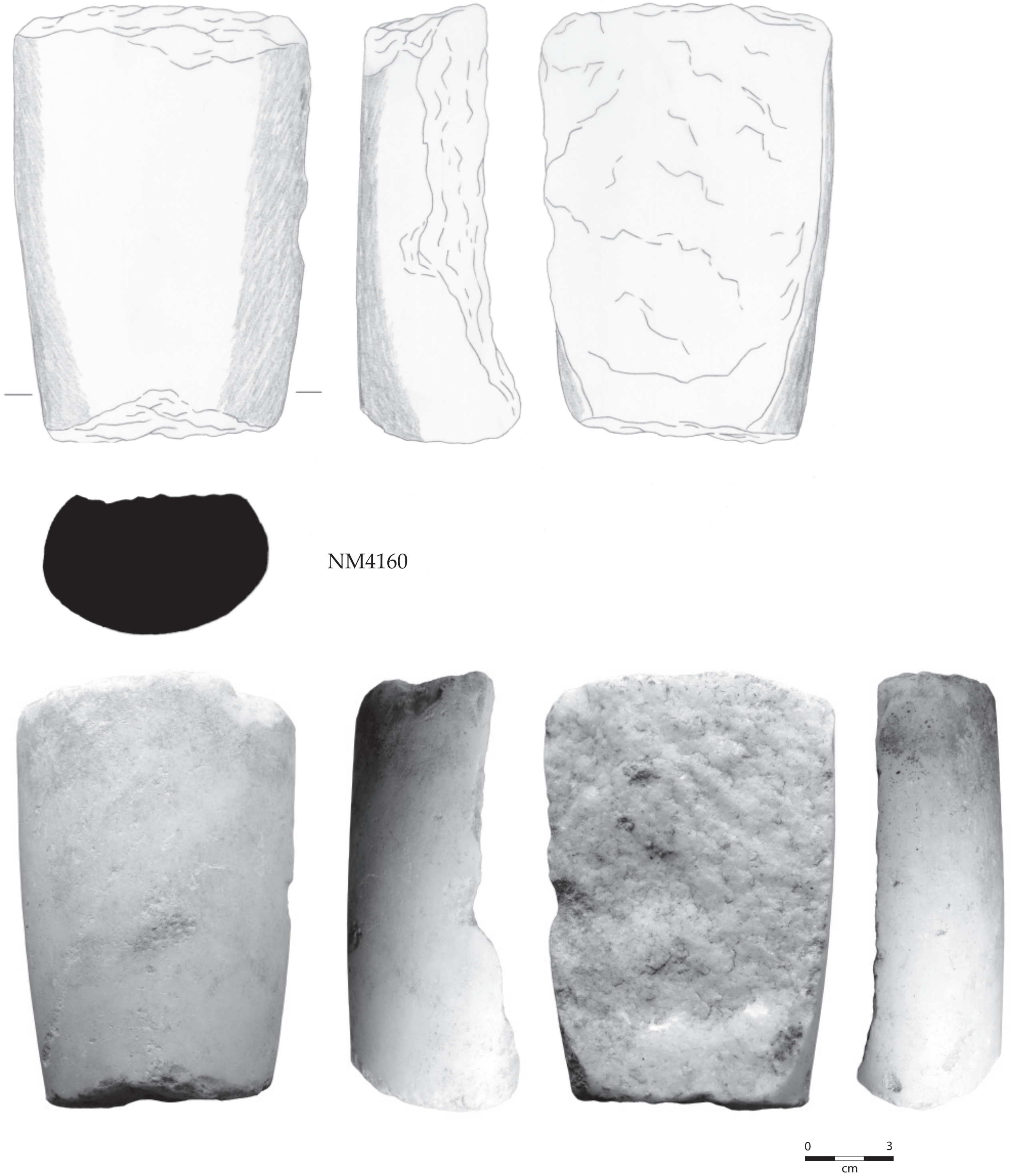


Figure 3.139. *Leg of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety. Scale 1:2.*

The size comparisons set out below indicate that if this were the lower leg, the original height might be in excess of 2 m, whereas if this is from the upper leg, the original height would be less than 1.7 m.

Note that seen from the front the complete half-circumference is preserved from the lower break for a distance of about 50 mm, at the inferred inside of the leg, and the fragment should be oriented so that this represents the vertical axis.

The thickness at the upper break is 40 mm and the width here 97 mm. The thickness at the lower break is 49 mm and the width here is 78 mm. The width close to the lower break, with the piece correctly oriented, is 81 mm.

Attempting a size comparison, first viewing this as part of the upper leg and seeing the lower break as some short distance above the knee (or perhaps at the knee), comparison may be made with both the large complete figure from Keros (NM4181) and with the large figure from Amorgos in the National Museum (EAM3978, Zervos 1957, pl. 297).

EstH 1245±126 mm (comp. NM4181, Keros, width at knee, assuming upper leg). Alt. estimate, width at ankle, assuming lower leg, 1577±158 mm. Alt. comp., EAM3978, Amorgos, width at knee (assuming upper leg), 1563±156 mm; width at ankle (assuming lower leg), 2233±223 mm. Alt. comp., EAM6140.21, Spedos, width at knee (assuming upper leg), 1179±118 mm; width at ankle (assuming lower leg), 2122±212 mm. Alt. comp., NM5461, Aplomata, width at knee (assuming upper leg), 1717 mm±172 mm; width at ankle (assuming lower leg), 2147±215 mm

When considering whether this is just above the knee or just above the ankle, the comparandum result, if near the ankle, of greater than 2 m, seems ambitiously high, and if for that reason only the comparandum calculations situating this as just above the knee, resulting in heights of 1.7 m, 1.5 m or 1.2 m, seems less improbable. The conclusion that this piece represents the lower part of the upper leg almost to the knees, rather than the lower leg almost to the ankles, is supported by the rarity of figurines of the folded-arm type which are not joined at the ankles (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 349).

First illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (2007b, fig. 3.30, top)

First published by Sotirakopoulou *et al.* (2017, 347, fig. 23.1)

Unfinished folded-arm figurines

45001 Unfinished folded-arm figurine of ?Dokathismata variety (or unfinished schematic figurine; Fig. 3.140)
Max 163 mm; MaxV 163 mm
No breaks

It is notable that the body (**2811**) is from the excavation in the Special Deposit South, while the head was donated to the Naxos Museum via Dr Photeini Zapheiropoulou by Mr Ilias Simigdalas prior to the excavation of 1967.

The discovery of the join between the two pieces makes clear that much more work remained to be done before the figure could be regarded as complete: for whereas the torso is approaching finished dimensions, although without separate indication of the arms, the area from waist to feet has been left thick, and is effectively unworked. The neck also has not yet been differentiated, nor the surfaces of the head, although the ridge of the nose is already emerging. This piece may be an early stage in the production of a folded-arm figurine. However, its resemblance to the almost complete schematic figurine NM4446, above, from the Special Deposit North makes it possible that this piece was originally intended to be of similar form.

The weathering on both pieces seems identical.

(The interesting circumstance should be noted that this is one of the no fewer than four pieces of the Simigdalas donation of July 1967 which finds a joining fragment in the Special Deposit South).

Formed of **2811** and NM4163.

First published in Volume III, fig. 3.139

NM11493 (**2811**) Unfinished folded-arm figurine (headless) of ?Dokathismata variety (Fig. 3.141)
2006-2008 excavations, Trench D2, layer 20
Max 114 mm; MaxV 114 mm
One break; marble condition 3

Maximum thickness 30 mm, maximum width at shoulder 67 mm. This is unmistakably an unfinished figurine whose sloping shoulders and large arm-stumps suggest that this could be flattened down to produce a figurine of Dokathismata variety, although the width of the break at the neck (33 mm) is very much wider than would be required for the neck and head. It is possible, however, that the procedure was to shape the outline before thinning down to give the slender profile. The sides narrow somewhat toward the feet. The attribution to the Dokathismata variety should not be taken as reliable. However, the attribution to the folded-arm type probably is, although it may have been intended as a schematic figurine.

First published in Volume III, fig. 3.139

NM4163 Head and top of neck of figurine of folded-arm or schematic type (Fig. 3.141)
Donation of Ilias Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 59 mm; MaxV 57 mm
One break; marble condition 3

Head of unfinished folded-arm figurine or of an unfinished figurine of schematic type. This piece joins with **2811** from the Special Deposit South forming **45001** (Volume III, fig. 3.139). This piece has already been published as an unfinished folded-arm figurine, but other comparanda in the Special Deposit North, notably NM4446, and the unfinished NM2233, above, make possible that this is from an unfinished schematic figurine of comparably ovoid section. The maximum width is 43 mm, some 18 mm below the top of the head. On the left-hand side the head narrows to form what appears to be the neck just above the break. The minimum width at the neck is 32 mm, below which it widens slightly at the break to 34 mm; the thickness at the break is 23 mm. At the rear the head, which does not narrow at the neck in profile, is somewhat featureless. At the front the right and left sides rise to give a narrow ridge which seems to represent the nose. No chin is shown, so that at the front it is not clear where the head ends. This can certainly be imagined as the head of a schematic sculpture of the Apeiranthos variety. Since this piece would be exceptionally large for a sculpture of Apeiranthos variety, it is appropriate to look to other possibilities. One more complete, but somewhat similar piece is NM2233 from the Special Deposit North, where, were it broken at the neck, the head might resemble this piece, although there there is no indication of a nose.

Sculptures of special type

Seated figure

NM6223 Rear right rectangular leg of the stool for a seated figure (Fig. 3.142)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 55 mm; MaxV 54.5 mm
Three breaks; marble condition 2

Above the leg, only a small fragment of the inferred seated figure is preserved, with only a very short length, 5 mm, of the original surface of the back. The leg from top of stool to the floor is 36 mm. The leg on the underside is completely rectangular, and the four sides immediately below the seat of the stool measure 16 mm at the right, 17 mm at the back, 15 mm inside left, and 19 mm front-facing. The base of the leg is 8 mm at the right, 8 mm at the back, 8 mm at the inside left, and 8 mm front-facing, since the foot has a square end. A salient feature is that while at the back the stool seems to have had a base which was horizontal, seen from the right the lower surface of the seat of the stool inclines downwards. Study of a comparative piece from Aplomata in the Naxos Museum (NM5466), a seated figure, suggests that this is correctly seen as the right rear leg of the stool for such a figure, although the figure in this case seems to be seated at the extreme right side of the stool. This, although the leg

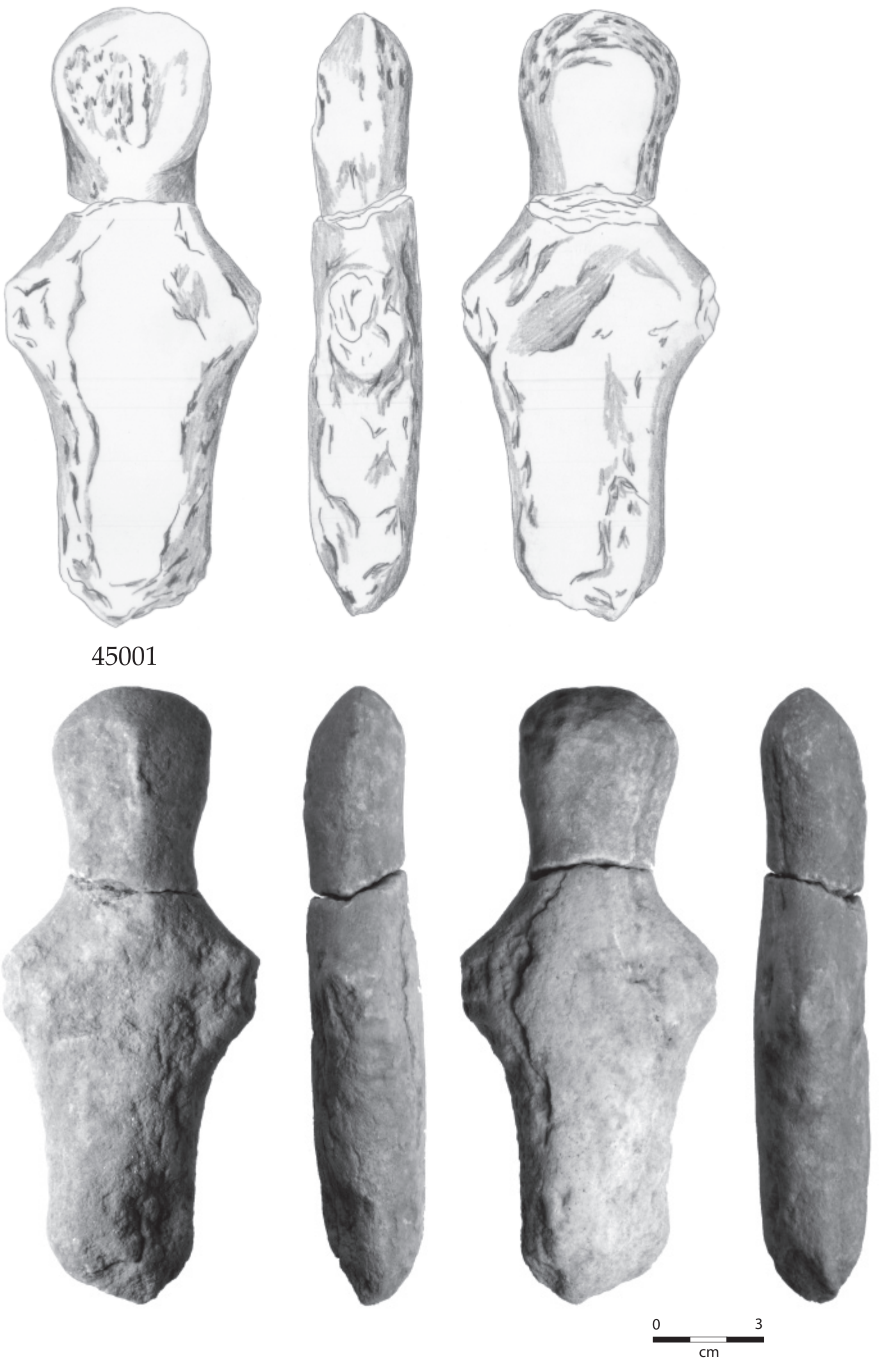

45001

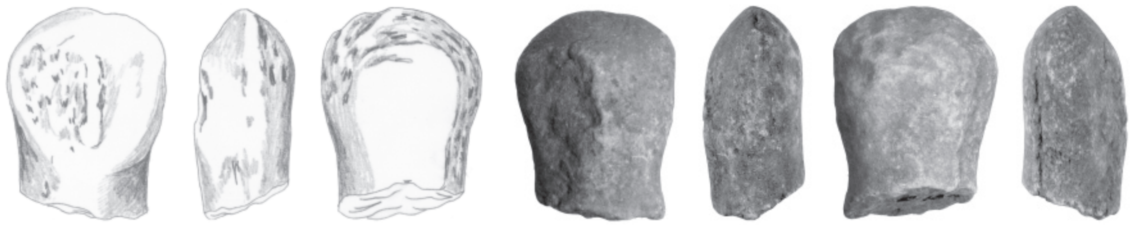
Figure 3.140. *Unfinished folded-arm figurine. Scale 1:2.*

is well preserved, is a very fragmentary piece, which allows of few further observations. In the comparison piece each leg is square at the base but trapezoidal in cross-section in the upper part toward the seat of the stool, and this is the same in the present example. Height of the leg from base to upper surface of seat 39 mm; maximum preserved width 20.5 mm; front to back at top of leg 15 mm; at base 9 mm; side to side at top of leg 16 mm; at base 14.5 mm. EstH 121±12 mm (comp. NM5466, Aplomata, height of leg from base to upper surface of seat).

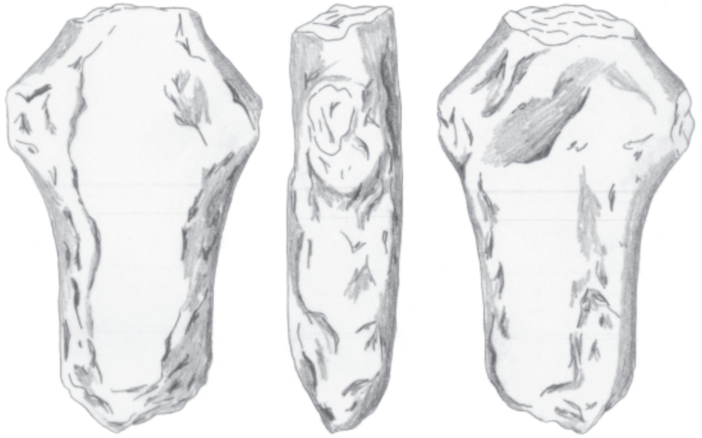
In the comparandum piece the height of the stool is 55 mm; total height 170 mm.

Standing figure

NM4148 Oval-shaped stand for large standing figure (Fig. 3.143)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio', here meaning Kavos
Max 84 mm; MaxV 29 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2
The preserved part of the base, and the distance of the right foot from the curved right edge of the platform and from the remains of the left foot, indicate that the stand was of an elongated form and supported a group of two standing figures. The right foot is entirely preserved, with traces only of the left foot (broken) and the lower part of the right leg. The right foot measures 50 mm from heel to



NM4163



2811

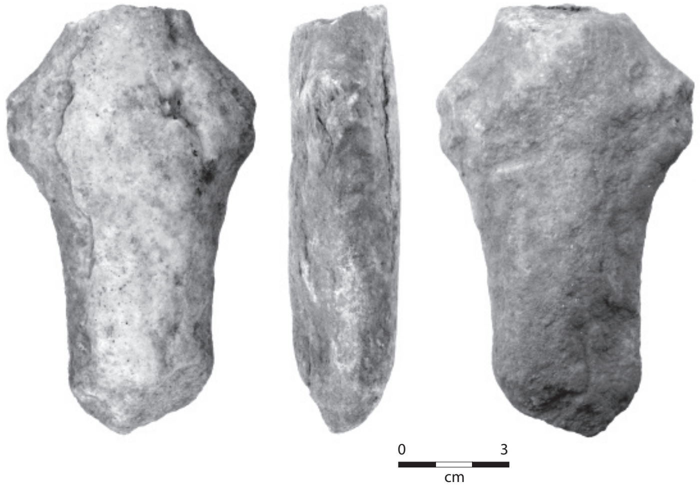
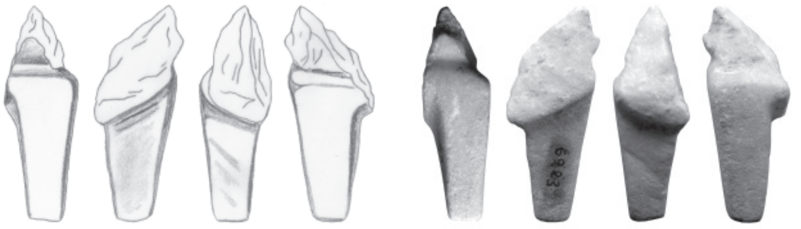


Figure 3.141. *Unfinished folded-arm figurine. Scale 1:2.*



NM6223

Figure 3.142. *Sculpture of special type. Scale 1:2.*

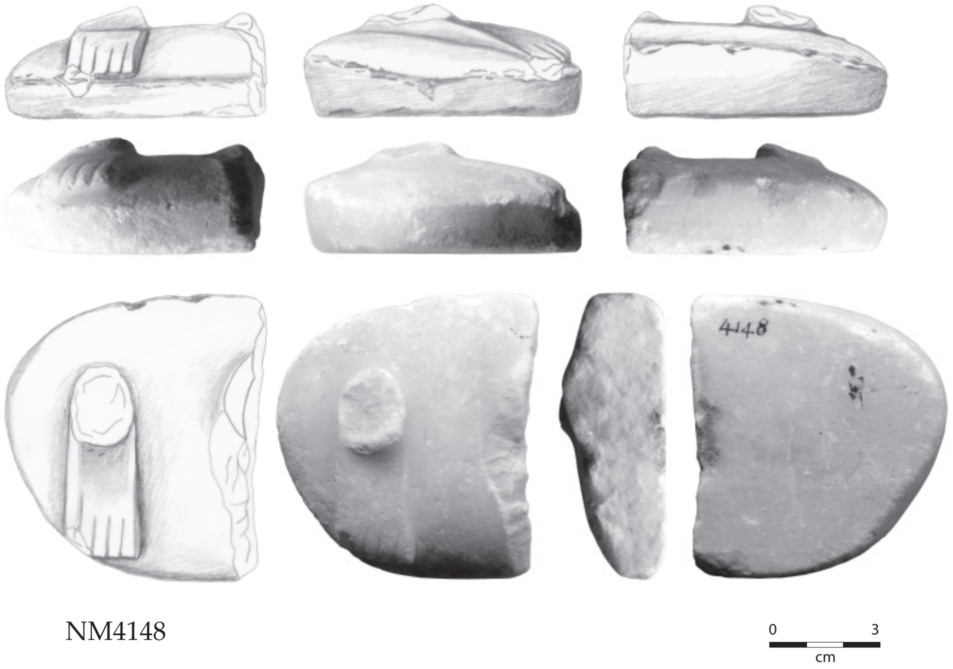

4148
NM4148
0
3
cm

Figure 3.143. *Sculpture of special type. Scale 1:2.*

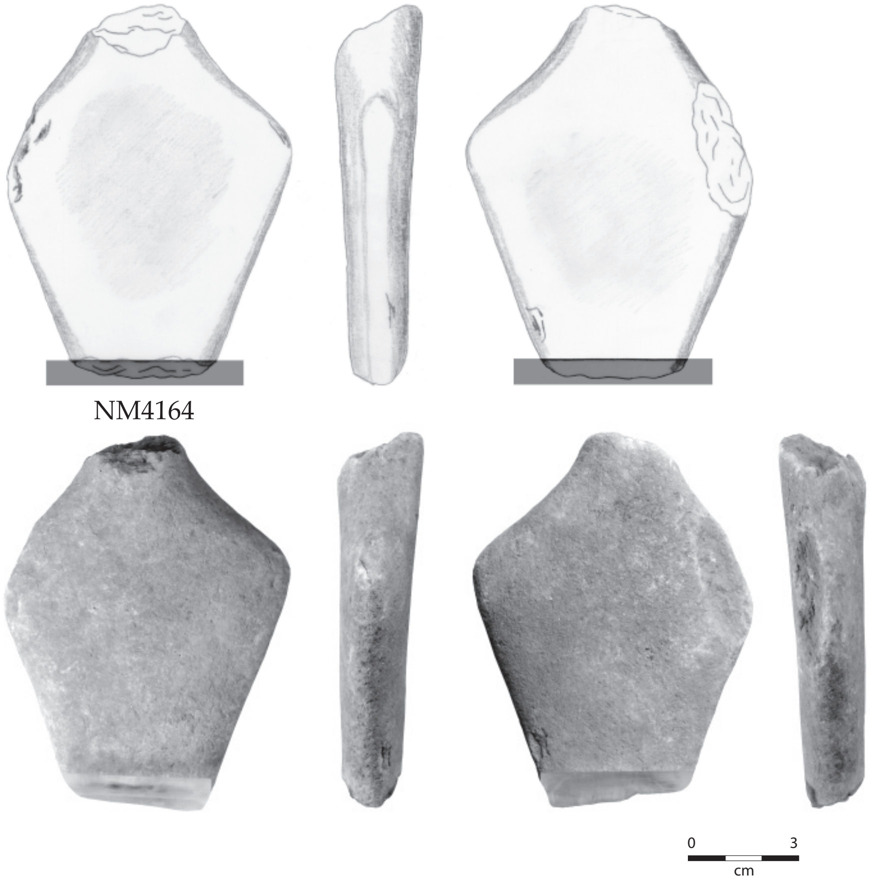

NM4164
0
3
cm

Figure 3.144. *Schematic figurine of Form 1. Scale 1:2.*

toe and 31 mm from the front of the leg to the end of the toe. The width of the foot is 18 mm at the toes. The five toes are separated by incisions which are up to 11 mm in length. There are no grooves. One feature of the stand is that the rear face is not vertical but slightly broader on the upper surface than the lower surface.

Maximum dimension from back to front 75 mm; preserved dimension from right to left 66 mm. Maximum thickness of base 24 mm (behind the left foot).

The right foot is at the front of the platform, and the distance of the heel to the back of the platform is 17 mm. The distance between the feet at the ankle is approximately 25 mm. Comparison may be made with the other preserved stands from the Special Deposit North, NM4275, NM4276 and NM4277 (Fig. 3.100), listed among the Special figurines in Part One, above.

To reconstruct the size of the original standing figure the piece can be compared with the pipe player from Keros in the National Museum (EAM3910), although there the base is square rather than elliptical. The measure from toe to heel of the right foot in the National Museum piece is 31 mm along the right side of the foot. In comparison with the comparandum piece EAM3910, the base here is gently convex at the upper surface, while that of the National Museum is slightly flatter, and the rounded shape of the ellipse at the side here contrasts markedly with the square stand of EAM3910.

EstH 320±32 mm (comp. EAM3910, Keros, from toe to heel, left side of right foot). Alt. estimate, from toe to heel, right side of foot, 284±28 mm

First reported and illustrated by Zapheiropoulou (1968b, fig. 4; 2007b, fig. 3.34, left; see also Marangou 1990b, 104, 105, no. 99).

Schematic sculptures

Figurines of Apeiranthos variety

Form 1

NM4164 Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.144)
Donation of Ilias Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 95 mm; MaxV 95 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 3

Broken at the neck, and somewhere above the base. The width across the shoulders is 72 mm. This is a broad, flat sculpture of the Apeiranthos variety. It thickens markedly at the neck, which at the break is 25 mm in width and 24 mm in thickness. The thickness at the body in the middle is 18 mm. In shape it does not closely resemble the Dhaskalio sub-variety, and resembles more closely a piece from tomb 16 at Spedos, EAM6140.4.

EstH 157±16 mm (comp. EAM6140.4, Spedos, width across shoulders)

Form 2

NM6222 Apparently complete schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.145)
Recovered by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975
Max 65 mm; MaxV 65 mm
No breaks; marble condition 2

The sculpture is very irregularly modelled at the front, but is smoothed at places in the front so the present condition is probably much as the piece was when completed, despite some subsequent weathering.

The width near the base is 32 mm, and the maximum width at shoulders is 33 mm. The width at the neck is 13 mm. The maximum width at the head is 14 mm. The maximum thickness is 18 mm, and at the neck 11 mm, and at the head 12.5 mm.

The unusual feature about this otherwise fairly well finished schematic figurine is the irregularity and marked thickness at the front. However, the piece does show indications of polishing, so that this piece should probably be regarded as finished, and like other sculptures of the Apeiranthos variety at Kavos, shows marked irregularities in the lower part of the sculpture. This is one of the few sculptures from Kavos where the entire sculpture is preserved without loss of the head.

Form 3

NM14863 (Keros 87.625) Headless schematic figurine, probably of the Apeiranthos variety (Fig. 3.146)
1987, found approximately 50 m to the north of the Special Deposit North during the 1987 survey at approximately 185;610
Max 73 mm; MaxV 73 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 2

This piece has a notably rounded base. The break at the top makes unclear the shape of the head and neck. The surface, like many of the schematic figurines from Kavos, is irregular in places, although in general the figurine is well smoothed. This is a feature noted at Kavos particularly in figurines of the Dhaskalio sub-variety, where it seems that the figurine was left in this condition at the end of manufacture, and so the breakage at the lower end, which shows some weathering, may have been present in the figurine at the time of its completion. On the other hand, one break, also on the front at the right side, is modern, as may be the break at the top. The back of this piece is completely flat and well smoothed.

For a possible comparandum, EAM6169.5 from Chalandriani (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, fig. 21.17) has a similarly rounded base, although the shape of the upper torso is different. An accurate size comparison is not possible, but using that piece for an approximate comparandum, the maximum width near the base, 54 mm, can be considered.

EstH 88±9 mm (comp. EAM6169.5, Chalandriani, maximum width near base)

First published by Renfrew (2007b, 272, figs 7.5, 7.6); also Renfrew (2017d, 372, fig. 24.3)

Sculptures of uncertain type

NM4147 An undetermined piece (Fig. 3.147)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio', here meaning Kavos
Max 45 mm; MaxV 43 mm
Two breaks; marble condition 1

The form is cylindrical, surmounted by an unidentified part discussed further below. The cylinder is 28 mm in length. One break is approximately circular, diameter 22.5 mm, although with an indication of widening near the break at one point. At the other end there is a marked widening at one side, leading to a flat surface, which is broken at a height of 5 mm. The dimensions of the break at the broader part are 28×25 mm.

The cylindrical form might most simply be interpreted as a neck, since it cannot easily be seen as a leg of a human form, nor with its circular section is it readily interpreted as a furniture leg, which would be rectangular in section. At first sight, the widening portion

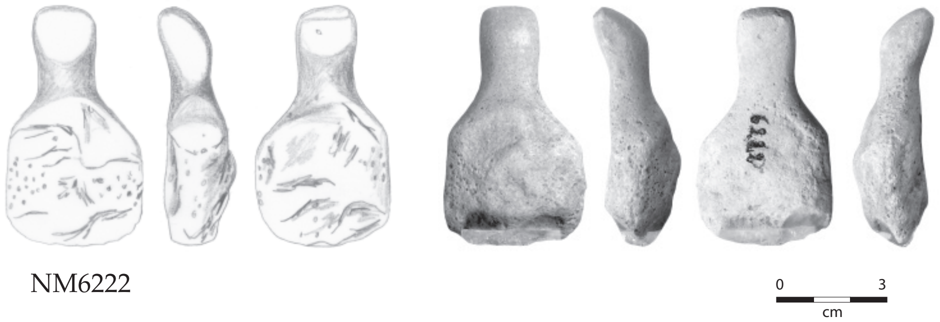


Figure 3.145. *Schematic figurine of Form 2. Scale 1:2.*

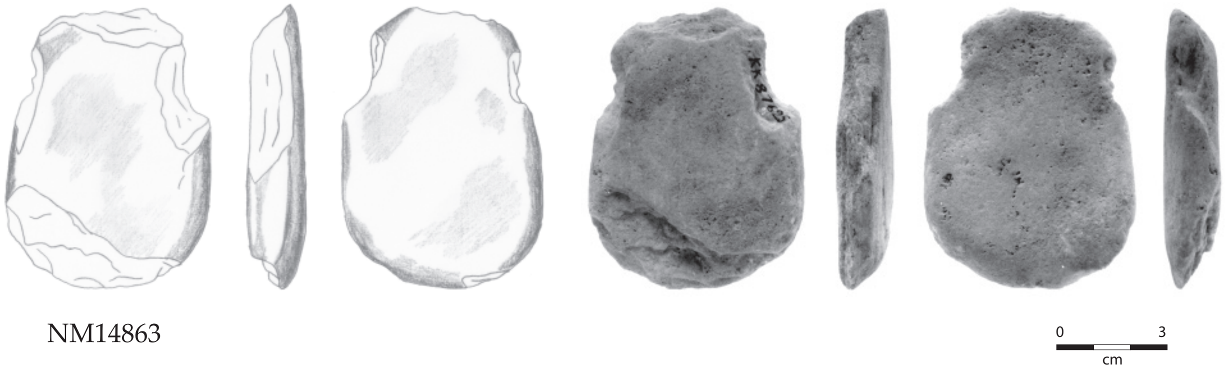


Figure 3.146. *Schematic figurine of Form 3. Scale 1:2.*

might readily be thought of as the base of a head, fractured above the chin. But the head is difficult to conceive as that of a folded-arm figure, although the surface treatment and polish is good, and the marble fine grained. The cylinder is separated by a slanting groove from the protruding portion in which traces of red pigment are preserved. An alternative interpretation, seeing the wider portion as a shoulder from which the neck protrudes, is difficult to accept, since the horizontal portion, beyond the widening, in line with the axis of the neck, would lead to an impossibly narrow shoulder. The most tempting interpretation might be to see this as the neck and broken chin of a figure possibly of folded-arm type, but the line of the chin might mean that the head was turned markedly to one side in a manner not known in any Cycladic sculpture from a recognized context. The excellent finish on this piece and the preserved painted decoration make the failure to identify it particularly puzzling. Traces of red paint are preserved under what may be the chin.

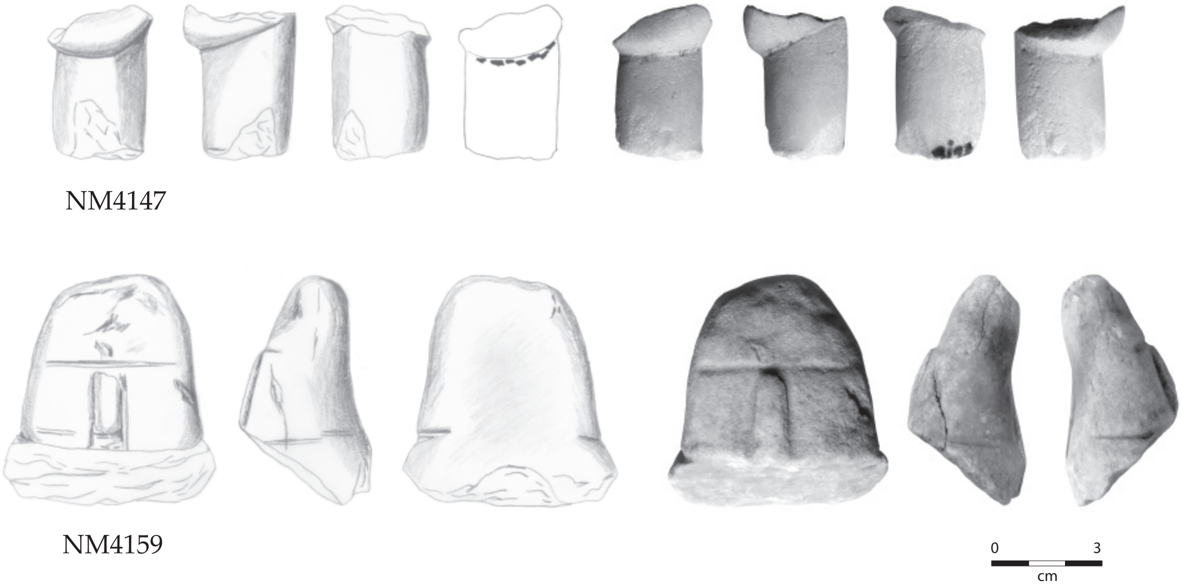


Figure 3.147. *Sculptures of uncertain type. Scale 1:2.*

NM4159 Uncertain: possible head or perhaps lower body (Fig. 3.147)
Donation of Ioannis Simigdalas, probably in 1967. Said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos
Max 61 mm; MaxV 57 mm
One break; marble condition 3
Maximum width at break 54 mm. This piece is difficult to interpret with confidence. There is a single break. Interpreted as a head, this piece has a prominent nose, shown both in relief and separated by light incisions from the face. Above the nose is an incision running across the head which might be indicative of a diadem. However, the piece thickens markedly immediately below the nose, and on both sides there is an incision that could be interpreted as a neck. The problem with this interpretation is that there is absolutely no narrowing at the neck, and there seems no space for mouth and chin since the incision at the side can be followed at the front at the position of the break. One possible interpretation would be to see a very light incision toward the base of the nose as actually indicative of the mouth. For a comparable general shape one can refer to NM2233 (Fig. 3.113) from the Special Deposit North, above, with a rather crude head of approximately comparable dimensions, although on NM2233 there is a narrowing for the neck, and the nose is not in fact shown, so that the comparison is far from persuasive.

Since the interpretation of this piece as a head with prominent nose is lacking in conviction, one may instead try to see this as a seated figure where the incision on the side and at the front now viewed as immediately below the break indicates the line of the waist and the pronounced horizontal line further down the position of the feet. On this interpretation, the legs can be identified on the right and the left, separated by what could be viewed as a very large penis. While the interpretation of this as a seated figure was followed in the original museum presentation, it is not very persuasive.

This remains a problem piece. If this piece is seen as a head, the incised line immediately above the nose might in comparison with EAM5396 from Siphnos (Zervos 1957, fig. 106; Matthäus 1985, 26, Abb. 7) be regarded as an indication of the eyes. In the comparative piece the eyes are indicated by two incisions at right and left 5 mm below the top of the nose, which is shown by a rather similar parallel-sided protuberance.

Appendix

Table 3.4. Concordance of Naxos Museum numbers, excavation numbers and figure numbers

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM2228	Keros 63.55	Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.18
NM2229	Keros 63.38	Head and upper body of schematic figurine, probably unfinished, apparently Apeiranthos variety	3.112
NM2230	Keros 63.5	Complete schematic figurine of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.103
NM2231		Neck to base of hybrid sculpture	3.102
NM2233	Keros 63.37	Unfinished figurine of schematic type	3.113
NM2234	Keros 63.15	Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.7
NM2235	Keros 63.58	Fragment of double figure	3.101
NM2236	Keros 63.13	Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety, perhaps Dhaskalio sub-variety	3.103
NM2237	Keros 63.7	Torso to feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.88
NM2238	Keros 63.3	Left upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.32
NM2239	Keros 63.35	Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.33
NM2240	Keros 63.14	Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.33
NM2241	Keros 63.40	Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.33
NM2242	Keros 63.45	Fragmentary slice from the upper right or left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.33
NM2243	Keros 63.49	Shoulder probably left) of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.83
NM2244	Keros 63.28	Waist and left part of torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.18
NM2245	Keros 63.20	Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.43
NM2246	Keros 63.11	Left lower leg probably of a standing figure	3.115
NM2247	Keros 63.24	Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.43
NM2248	Keros 63.53	Lower left leg of a standing figure	3.99
NM2249	Keros 63.9	Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.43
NM2250	Keros 63.8	Lower right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety	3.44
NM2251	Keros 63.25	Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata or Spedos variety	3.84
NM2252	Keros 63.23	Well-executed left foot and part of lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.44

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM2253	Keros 63.22	Foot and lower left leg of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety	3.44
NM2254	Keros 63.31	Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos or Kapsala variety	3.69
NM2255	Keros 63.26	Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.69
NM2256	Keros 63.43	Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.69
NM2257	Keros 63.34	Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.69
NM2260	Keros 63.21	Top of head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.11
NM2261	Keros 63.27	Neck of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety	3.76
NM2262	Keros 63.10	Right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.33
NM2263	Keros 63.29	Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala variety	3.1
NM2264		Leg fragment, possibly from a standing figure	3.99
NM2265		Broken head of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.75
NM2372	Keros 63.39	Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.30
NM2373	Keros 63.51	Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.26
NM2374	Keros 63.4	Neck, torso and waist of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety related to Kavos sub-variety	3.16
NM2375	Keros 63.52	Torso of a folded-arm figurine of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety	3.4
NM2376	Keros 63.44	Left upper leg and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety	3.90
NM2377	Keros 63.36	Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.45
NM2378	Keros 63.17	Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.67
NM2379	Keros 63.41	Lower right leg and knee of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.45
NM2380	Keros 63.42	Lower legs and broken feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.46
NM2381	Keros 63.19	Lower left leg and damaged foot of folded-arm figurine of Keros variety	3.91
NM2382	Keros 63.18	Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.34
NM2383	Keros 63.12	Feet and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.47
NM2384	Keros 63.16	Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figure of Spedos variety	3.35, 3.36
NM2385.1		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.79
NM2385.2		Left shoulder and upper arm of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.80
NM2386	Keros 63.50	Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.46
NM2387.1	Keros 63.57	Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.18
NM2387.2		Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.7
NM3117		Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Special Deposit North sub-variety of Chalandriani variety	3.86
NM3118		Right foot and ankles of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.48
NM3119		Neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.76
NM4109		Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variey	3.124
NM4110		Pelvis to lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.125
NM4134		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.122
NM4135		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.122
NM4136		Head of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.87
NM4137		Much weathered head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.119
NM4138		Pelvis and legs of Dokathismata variety	3.132
NM4139		Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.126
NM4140		Right lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.128
NM4141		Right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.127
NM4147		An undetermined piece	3.147
NM4148		Oval-shaped stand for large standing figure	3.143

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM4150		Neck and torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.118
NM4151		Upper torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.123
NM4152		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.122
NM4153		Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.124
NM4154		Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.123
NM4155		Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.121
NM4156		Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.124
NM4157		Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Keros or Spedos variety	3.138
NM4158.1		Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.133
NM4158.2		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.128
NM4159		Uncertain: possible head or perhaps lower body	3.147
NM4160		Upper or lower) probably right leg of folded-arm sculpture of Spedos or Kapsala variety	3.139
NM4162		Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.119
NM4163		Head and top of neck of figurine of folded-arm or schematic type	3.141
NM4164		Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.144
NM4169		Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.26
NM4170		Unfinished schematic figurine with arm stumps	3.114
NM4171		Torso and neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.81
NM4172		Body of schematic figurine	3.110
NM4173		Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.107
NM4174		Headless schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety, possibly Dhaskalio sub-variety	3.103
NM4175 with NM4296		Torso to feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety, probably Akrotiri sub-variety	3.2
NM4176		Top of head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.7
NM4177		Spall from neck and head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.12
NM4181		Complete folded-arm figure of Spedos variety	3.5, 3.6
NM4182		Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.8
NM4183		Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.9
NM4184		Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.10
NM4185		Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.14
NM4186		Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Dokathismata variety	3.73
NM4187		Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety	3.3
NM4188		Torso to knees of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.15
NM4189		Neck to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.13
NM4190		Headless folded-arm figurine of the Dokathismata variety	3.81
NM4191		Waist, pelvis, upper legs and knees of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.24
NM4192		Neck and torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.17
NM4193		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Kavos sub-variety of Spedos variety	3.4
NM4194		Torso of folded-arm figurine possibly of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata variety	3.74
NM4195		Left shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.81
NM4196		Right breast of torso, possibly of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety	3.96
NM4197		Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.82
NM4198		Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.82

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM4199		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Dokathismata or Spedos variety	3.74
NM4200		Arms and waist of folded-arm figurine of Akrotiri sub-variety of Spedos variety	3.2
NM4201		Torso fragment of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.19
NM4202		Neck and upper torso of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.17
NM4203		Spall from back of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.31
NM4204		Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.24
NM4205		Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.84
NM4206		Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.20
NM4207		Torso of a folded-arm figurine of the Spedos variety	3.21, 3.22
NM4208		Arms, waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.23
NM4209		Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.27
NM4210		Body of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.104
NM4211		Schematic sculpture of Apeiranthos variety	3.105
NM4212		Body and neck of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.105
NM4213		Body of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.107
NM4214		Headless schematic figurine of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.105
NM4215		Body of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.106
NM4216		Body lacking head of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.109
NM4217		Schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.107
NM4218		Schematic figurine of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.107
NM4219		Body of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiaranthos variety	3.106
NM4220		Headless folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.88
NM4221		Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.84
NM4222		Right leg and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.48
NM4223		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.85
NM4224		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.49
NM4225		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.50
NM4226		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.51
NM4227		Lower legs and right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.51
NM4228		Lower legs and heels of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.51
NM4229		Lower legs and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.52
NM4230		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.52
NM4231		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.52
NM4232		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.52
NM4233		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.53
NM4234		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.53
NM4235		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.53
NM4236		Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.34
NM4237		Lower legs and left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.53
NM4238		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.53
NM4239		Left foot and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.54
NM4240		Lower right leg and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.54
NM4241		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.54
NM4242		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.55
NM4243		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.55

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM4244		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.56
NM4245		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.56
NM4246		Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.56
NM4247		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.57
NM4248		Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.57
NM4249		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.57
NM4250		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.58
NM4251		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.58
NM4252		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.58
NM4253		Leg of standing figure	3.99
NM4254		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.59
NM4255		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.59
NM4256		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.59
NM4257		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4258		Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4259		Right lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of uncertain variety	3.97
NM4260		Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4261		Leg of a standing figure	3.99
NM4262		Spall of back of lower right leg and heel of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4263		Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala or Spedos variety	3.97
NM4264		Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine, probably of Kapsala variety	3.1
NM4265		Lower right leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4266		Fragment of upper left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.60
NM4267		Fragment of the front left), or possibly the back right) upper or lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.68
NM4268		Right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.68
NM4269		Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.32
NM4270		Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.37
NM4271		Waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos or Dokathismata) variety	3.25
NM4272		Pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.28
NM4273		Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.30
NM4274		Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos or possibly Dokathismata) variety	3.11
NM4275		Base of large standing figure	3.100
NM4276		Left part of stand and two feet of a group of figures	3.100
NM4277		Left rear fragment of a small stand with two feet preserved	3.100
NM4278		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.70
NM4279		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.70
NM4280		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.70
NM4281		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.70
NM4282		Right foot and ankle of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.70
NM4283		Lower legs and left foot of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.85
NM4284		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.71
NM4285		Left foot of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.71
NM4286		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.71
NM4287		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.71
NM4288		Body of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.107

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM4289		Right foot of folded-arm figure of Spedos variety	3.71
NM4290		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.61
NM4291		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM4292		Lower right leg of a slender folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.61
NM4293		Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.62
NM4294		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.62
NM4295		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.89
NM4297		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.62
NM4298		Lower legs and right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.63
NM4301		Fragment of upper or lower right leg of folded-arm sculpture of Spedos or Kapsala variety	3.97
NM4302		Legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.37
NM4303		Upper and lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.37
NM4304		Probably lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.63
NM4305		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.63
NM4306		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.64
NM4307		Left lower leg and foot of seated figure	3.98
NM4319		Fragment of very large head or perhaps foot) of folded-arm figurine	3.94
NM4320		Body of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.108
NM4444		Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.82
NM4445		Arms, waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.23
NM4446		Schematic figurine	3.110
NM4447		Right shoulder of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.82
NM4448		Waist and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.25
NM4449		Schematic figurine, possibly of the Apeiranthos variety	3.109
NM4450		Left foot and lower left leg, perhaps of a seated figure	3.98
NM4451		Upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.38
NM4452		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM4453		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM4454		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM4455		Upper and lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.84
NM5296		Torso to upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.15
NM6168		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.64
NM6179		Broken body of a fragment of a schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.108
NM6181		Fragment of torso of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani or possibly Dokathismata) variety	3.88
NM6185		Fragment of frame of harp of seated figure	3.98
NM6218		Upper leg spall of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.127
NM6220		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.130
NM6221		Lower left leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.128
NM6222		Apparently complete schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.145
NM6223		Rear right rectangular leg of the stool for a seated figure	3.142
NM6225		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.130
NM6229		Torso and pelvis of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.137
NM6230		Lower legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety	3.134
NM6231		Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.133

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM6232		Well-modelled lower left leg and part of foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Kapsala variety	3.116
NM7549		Neck and damaged head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.119
NM7550		Upper legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety	3.127
NM7551		Lower legs and feet of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.129
NM7552		Torso to lower legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.131
NM7998		Upper legs and knees of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.133
NM8986		Left upper or lower leg of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.38
NM8987		Left lower leg and foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.64
NM9239		Right leg, probably lower, of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.64
NM9240		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.65
NM9241		Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.65
NM9242		Foot and lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.65
NM9243		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM9244		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.65
NM9245		Left lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.66
NM9246		Knee of right leg of large folded-arm sculpture of Spedos variety	3.40
NM9247		Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.66
NM9248		Neck of a folded-arm figurine	3.95
NM9250		Part of the head and the neck of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.12
NM9251		Neck and part of shoulders of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.16
NM9252		Lower right leg of large folded-arm sculpture of Spedos variety	3.41
NM9253	Keros 63.34	Chip of right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.42
NM9254		Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.12
NM9257		Fragment of head of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.75
NM9258		Uncertain piece: possibly lower leg of folded-arm figurine perhaps of Kapsala variety, or perhaps of standing figure	3.115
NM9259		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM9260		Left foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.72
NM9261		Uncertain sculpture fragment	3.115
NM9262		Neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.76
NM9368		Spall from the leg, probably upper, of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.42
NM14833	Keros 87.001	Chip of leg of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14834	Keros 87.021	Right foot of folded-arm figurine probably of Spedos variety	3.69
NM14835	Keros 87.024	Leg fragment of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14836	Keros 87.069	Fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14837	Keros 87.105	Leg fragment from a small folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14838	Keros 87.136	Fragment of lower legs of folded-arm figurine probably of Dokathismata variety	3.84
NM14839	Keros 87.152	Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.7
NM14840	Keros 87.189	Right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.32
NM14841	Keros 87.220	Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.131
NM14842	Keros 87.237	Body of schematic figurine of Apeiranthos variety	3.108
NM14843	Keros 87.245	Body and neck of schematic figurine probably of Dhaskalio sub-variety of Apeiranthos variety	3.109
NM14844	Keros 87.246	Uncertain piece	3.115
NM14845	Keros 87.284	Small fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine	3.93

NM number	Other number	Description	Figure
NM14846	Keros 87.290	Back of right upper leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.32
NM14847	Keros 87.298	Feet of folded-arm figurine of Keros or Chalandriani variety	3.92
NM14848	Keros 87.302	Flake, possibly from leg, of folded-arm figurine	3.67
NM14849	Keros 87.312	Spall of leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.67
NM14850	Keros 87.333	Legs of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.84
NM14851	Keros 87.352	Fragment of leg of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14852	Keros 87.353	Lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.43
NM14853	Keros 87.364	Chip, perhaps from leg or waist of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14854	Keros 87.389	Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.69
NM14855	Keros 87.396	Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Chalandriani variety	3.136
NM14856	Keros 87.464	Head and neck of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.75
NM14857	Keros 87.465	Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.69
NM14858	Keros 87.488	Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.83
NM14859	Keros 87.533	Doubtful foot fragment of folded-arm figurine	3.93
NM14860	Keros 87.565	Spall of upper or lower left leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.127
NM14861	Keros 87.623	An uncertain fragment, perhaps from the upper leg of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.93
NM14862	Keros 87.624	Lower right leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.128
NM14863	Keros 87.625	Headless schematic figurine, probably of the Apeiranthos variety	3.146
NM14864	Keros 87.661	Torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.82
NM14867	Keros 87.1007	Spall of torso of folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata variety	3.131
NM15085		Head and neck of an unfinished figurine	3.115
NM15086		Head or base) of a schematic figurine	3.111
NM15087		Possible head of a schematic figurine	3.111
NM15088		Feet of a folded-arm figurine of Dokathismata or Spedos variety	3.135
NM15089		Right lower leg of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.129
NM15090		Lower leg and sole of foot of folded-arm figurine of Kapsala variety or possibly of seated figure)	3.116
NM15091		Right foot of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety	3.130

Chapter 4

The Folded-arm Figure in the Special Deposit North

Introduction

The finds of the folded-arm figure from the authorized excavations which have been conducted in the Special Deposit North give the opportunity of comparison with the now well-documented finds from the Special Deposit South. They also form a necessary background for any finds which have been ascribed on less secure grounds to the special deposits at Keros, which have become known in recent years, in many cases presumably the product of looting. In particular, they allow a review of the occurrence of the varieties of the folded-arm figure, as found in the Special Deposit North, including the occurrence there of what is here termed the Kavos sub-variety (referring to what Getz-Gentle originally defined as the work of the 'Goulandris Master' or 'Goulandris Sculptor'). It opens also the possibility of considering the remarkably large size of some of the sculptures found in very fragmentary condition in the Special Deposit North. The body of material examined in this chapter is formed of the figurines published in both Parts One and Two of Chapter 3. Note that the concordance of museum numbers and figure numbers, in the appendix to Chapter 3, can be used to find the illustration and description of any piece referred to below.

The Kapsala variety

Only four fragments of the Kapsala variety have been positively identified from the present assemblage. All four are legs. All four are characterized by the pronounced modelling of the musculature of the lower leg, which is very well rounded, and one of them by the marked curvature of the arch on the sole of the feet (NM6232). On NM4264, no arching of the foot is observed, but the sole of the foot is almost at right angles to the line of the leg, so that the tip-toe effect, so pronounced for example in the Spedos variety, is not seen, which is why this piece is most appropriately assigned to the Kapsala variety. Such an assignment is sometimes difficult when dealing with so small a proportion of the complete figure.

These fragmentary pieces may be compared with the two sculptures of the Kapsala variety from grave 13 at Aplomata on Naxos, i.e. NM5461 (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.11) and NM5463 (Fig. 2.1; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, fig. 15.12). The latter is a closer comparandum to NM4264.

The Spedos variety

The complete figure of Spedos variety found by Zapheiropoulou, NM4181, is 583 mm high, and is the only complete folded-arm figure from either of the two special deposits, north or south, found during authorized excavations (Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381, fig. 334α; 1980, 534, pl. 240; 2017). It does not appear to be included in the major volume *Sculptors of the Cyclades* (Getz-Preziosi 1987b). Nor is it subsequently assigned to an individual sculptor by the same author (Getz-Gentle 2001, 140 n. 132), although it is explicitly mentioned by her in her discussion of the 'Copenhagen Sculptor' (Getz-Gentle 2001, 72). As the only complete sculpture from the area of the Special Deposit North found in a controlled archaeological excavation and published by the excavator, this is a piece of particular importance. It is, perhaps ironically, the only complete sculpture, including those from the so-called 'Keros hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005), which can with confidence be assigned to a findspot on Keros, and specifically to the area of the Special Deposit North.

As noted in the catalogue, the back of this figure is very flat, and it seems to have been carved from a flat piece of marble. In *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, the publication of the figure by Zapheiropoulou (2017, 342) makes reference to the 'Steiner Master' and goes on to refer to the large figure in the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art (Doumas 2000, 154–5, no. 222). The works of the 'Steiner Master' (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pls 28–30) seem to be much more slender in the legs, and the top of the legs terminate in a curved line, whereas in NM4181 each leg at the top has its own distinct termination without the curved waistline which seems characteristic of the 'Steiner Master'. It might be more favourably compared with a piece published by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 181–2, no. 170) as possibly part of the 'Keros Hoard'. Zapheiropoulou is perhaps to be followed in declining to assign this piece to a specific 'sculptor' or sub-variety (Zapheiropoulou 2017, 343).

It will be recalled that several sculptural fragments have been assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Spedos variety (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 357–8) while others are assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Dokathismata variety. Such is the case with NM4186, which is mentioned under the Dokathismata variety below. Three fragments from the Special Deposit North have been assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety of the Spedos variety. Like other examples of the Spedos variety, they are well modelled in the round, without the notably flat appearance characteristic of the Dokathismata variety. The round modelling is particularly clear in NM4187, which with its rounded stomach might be regarded as pregnant. NM4175 has much less space between the lower arm and the pelvic area. Like NM4187 it lacks any indication of the spine, whereas the spine is clearly indicated in NM4200.

NM2375 and NM4193 are particularly significant as being the only examples of the Kavos sub-variety recognized from the Special Deposit North. Three fragments of the Kavos sub-variety of the Spedos variety were recognized from the Special Deposit South (**1989**, **7000** and **1153**: Volume III, 47–9). The two fragments of the Kavos sub-variety from the Special Deposit North (NM2375 and NM4193) were discussed in detail in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context* (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 363–4). These items are of particular interest in view of the recognition by Getz-Preziosi (1977, 84) of the works of the 'Goulandris Master', here termed the Kavos sub-variety. Recognising that such a well-defined sub-variety should occur so widely was a major contribution on her part (Getz-Preziosi 1987, 159–61), and no fewer than 76 examples of this sub-variety have been identified by her (Getz-Gentle 2001, 161–6). The two examples from the Special Deposit North are of considerable importance in documenting works of this sub-variety or 'sculptor' from a well-defined archaeological context. For it is a remarkable circumstance that more than 70 of the works identified by Getz-Gentle as those of the 'Goulandris Sculptor' were acquired by museums and private collectors from the illicit trade in antiquities mainly after the year 1950, and are lacking in secure archaeological context. These better-documented finds are not from the illicit market and there are certainly no grounds for doubting their authenticity. As noted when NM2375 was first published (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 364), 'The features which make this piece closely resemble other pieces assigned by Getz-Preziosi to the 'Goulandris Master' or 'Goulandris Sculptor' are 1) the sloping shoulders, 2) the general modelling of the front, 3) the wide spacing of the breasts, 4) the lack of spine at the rear, 5) the general treatment of the arms'. These sadly fragmentary pieces are of considerable importance as finds of the Kavos sub-variety ('Goulandris Sculptor') from an authentic archaeological context, and therefore offer some limited validation to further inferences which Getz-Gentle has made.

The Special Deposit North contains a good selection of heads assigned to the Spedos variety. It is indeed the case that there is much variability within the heads of the Spedos variety, but at the same time it should be recognized that in earlier studies it has usually been felt possible to distinguish between examples of the different varieties, and sometimes sub-varieties, of the folded-arm type on the basis of heads alone.

In chapter 3 of Volume III, the catalogue of sculptural fragments from the Special Deposit South, a simplified characterization was employed for the heads, using the terminology 'widening', 'narrowing' and 'showing some flare' (see Volume III, 27). Here, 'widening' refers to heads which widen in a regular way from chin to crown (which is a feature also typical of the Dokathismata and Chalandriani varieties). The term 'narrowing' refers to those heads of the Spedos variety whose greatest width is at or slightly below halfway up, and which proceed to narrow slightly, but regularly, toward the crown, although some are virtually parallel sided at the crown. The third class of head, like the preceding class, show some narrowing toward the crown, but then the head widens slightly as the crown is reached: these are often described as 'lyre-shaped' (Volume III, 28). [It should be noted that in Volume III, 50, the heading 'Narrowing' has been inappropriately placed so as to refer to numbers **25114** and **6822**. The subheading should have been located on page 53 before the entry for **6205**].

NM4182 is a good example of a Spedos variety head which, in terms of the terminology already employed, is widening, and lyre-shaped, with a much clearer polished area at the crown of the head, which is a good example of a paint ghost (see Chapter 7). The paler and more polished surface is a result of the fixative used for the painted decoration, of which traces of lozenges can still be seen. It is this fixative which has served to preserve the surface of the head at the top; the remainder has become rougher through weathering or erosion. The cranial plane at the top of the head is particularly clear when seen from the rear. In profile this head has the slightly sinuous division between the surface of the face and the back of the head which is often characteristic of the Spedos variety (see, for example, EAM6140.21 and EAM6140.22 from Spedos: Figs 2.4, 2.5). The paint ghost at the crown of the head is particularly clear in this example, and not evident in the two comparanda just cited.

This head may be compared with NM4183, where there is much less space between the top of the nose and the crown of the head, and paint ghosts are much less evident. NM4183 is also notably wider at the top of the head than at the base of the nose, whereas NM4182 is almost parallel sided along much of its length. These may be compared with NM4184, which is decidedly 'narrowing' (since its widest point is halfway up the head, rather than at the crown). It too has a marked cranial plane, particularly visible from the rear. These three examples (NM4182, NM4183 and NM4184) very clearly illustrate the variation which is to be seen among the heads of the Spedos variety, although they share the simplicity of the surface, with the nose as the only feature in relief, and a clear cranial plane in each case. The sinuous profile of the head is particularly clear in NM4183, which may be compared in this respect with EAM6140.22 from Spedos (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, figs 21.41, 21.42).

A particular feature of NM14839 (87.152) is the great thickness of the head when seen in profile. This is seen in an example from grave 4 at the Aplomata cemetery on Naxos (NM4837: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 193, fig. 15.9). NM2234 is also very thick in profile, although this is wider across the middle of the head. The shape of the nose, which is much wider at the base, is also a feature of this piece. It should be noted that the range of forms among the heads of the Spedos variety is greater than can be exemplified among the heads from the Special Deposit North in the Naxos Museum. For instance, NM166 from Phiondas (Legaki 2017, 222–3, figs 16.3, 16.4) has no close counterpart, and the same observation could be made for the head of a complete figure from Chalandriani grave XI (Marthari 2017b, 304, fig. 20.11). In both these cases the head is more markedly triangular. It should, of course, be remembered that the sculptures found in the Special Deposit North have been brought from a wide variety of islands, but those now curated in the Naxos Museum may not include the full range of variation which was originally present before the looting episode. In this respect it is interesting to look at the range of heads well illustrated by Sotirakopoulou (2005) from the 'Keros hoard', which may give a broader impression of the material which probably came from the Special Deposit North. For example, the head of the very large sculpture formerly in the Woodner collection and more recently the Harmon collection (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 181 no. 170), is a notably large sculpture (height 868 mm) with the ears shown in relief and particularly prominent paint ghosts, features not seen in the assemblage published here. Also the impressive head of height 220 mm, formerly in the Leuthold collection (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 186 no. 176), is exceptionally elongated and preserves rich painted decoration. The original height of this figure may have been 1200 mm or more.

The torsos of the Spedos variety from the Special Deposit North again show a wide range of variability. Some, like NM4185 or NM5296, have the plasticity which perhaps reflects their descent from the Kapsala variety if the generally accepted evolutionary sequence is followed (Renfrew 2017a, fig 1.1). In NM4185, the waist and pelvis are notably well modelled, as is the case also with NM5296, and the smooth curvature of the waist is seen also in NM4445, where the lower right arm is also notably well modelled. Such modelling is well-exemplified in some of the sculptures of Spedos variety from Aplomata (NM5460: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 196, fig. 15.13); also NM166 from Phiondas (Legaki 2017, 222–3, figs 16.3, 16.4).

One particular piece (NM2374) stands out for the careful execution and the modelling of the left and right lower arms, which are shown separately in relief and not merely by incision. This piece has already been discussed (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 366, fig. 23.17) in relation to the examples of the Kavos sub-variety, which are securely documented as coming from the Special Deposit North. Two torsos, both likewise with well-modelled arms, have a notably 'chunky' and squarish appearance, being of substantial thickness, and contrasting markedly with torsos of the Dokathismata variety. These are NM4206 and NM4207, both of which were previously published (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 352, fig. 23.5, 355, fig. 23.8). Two comparanda are EAM6140.21 from grave 13 at Spedos in Naxos (Fig. 2.4; Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 54*α*) and NM4676, confiscated from looters in 1964 (Zapheiropoulou 1980, pl. 245). The former, one of the name-pieces of the Spedos variety, is a piece of considerable simplicity, lacking the more curvaceous contours of another large sculpture from Spedos, from tomb 14 of the same cemetery (EAM6140.20: Fig. 2.3; Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 54β).

The treatment of the waist and pelvis varies considerably. The waist is well defined with a marked widening at the pelvis or thighs in NM4185 and NM5296 and NM4445. In contrast, there is scarcely any widening below the waist in NM4189 or NM2387.1. The widening of the pelvis is again well documented at Aplomata (NM5462: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 197, fig. 15.14) and at Phiondas (NM166: Legaki 2017, 222–3, figs 16.3, 16.4). The absence of marked widening at the waist is exemplified in a number of pieces from Chalandriani on Syros (SM1176: Marthari 2017b, 304, fig. 20.11) and from Phiondas (NM169: Legaki 2017, 229, fig. 16.11).

The treatment of the back also varies. In many pieces the back is notably flat, e.g. NM4189, NM4148, NM5296 and NM2228. In other instances (e.g. NM2374) the back shows marked lateral curvature. In many other instances it is very clearly flat, carved from a flat block of marble (e.g. NM4189, NM4188, NM4181). In most cases the spine is shown by a single incision running from the neck to the buttocks, but in a few (NM4189, NM2374, NM2228) there is no indication at all of the spine. In most of those examples with notably flat backs the buttocks are indicated simply by a change of direction rather than by relief modelling (e.g. NM4189, NM4188, NM2224), whereas in the pieces with more plastic modelling there is a deliberate attempt to show some relief at the buttocks (e.g. NM4185).

There is also considerable variety in the treatment of the pubic triangle. Sometimes the triangle is indicated by modelling as well as incision (e.g. NM4185, NM5296; compare EAM6195 from Spedos tomb 10: Fig. 2.2; Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 46α). In others it is clearly indicated by incision (e.g. NM2387.1, NM4206, NM4191; compare EAM6193: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 316, fig. 21.8). In other cases it is not indicated at all, and the upper legs terminate at an incision for the lower part of the waist (NM4188, NM2228) without further indication. Several figures from Aplomata are comparable: NM4837 (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 193, fig. 15.9); NM5465 (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 198, fig. 15.15); and NM5464 (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 199, fig. 15.16).

The legs and feet of the Spedos variety sculptures represent the most numerous category of fragments which survives from the Special Deposit North. At once a problem arises with these fragments, which by definition do not preserve any part of the pelvis (discussed in the previous category), as to which side of the fragments represents the front of the legs and which the rear. For guidance on this point it seems appropriate to turn again to the previous category, where in many cases the waist and pelvis, as well as the upper legs, are preserved. In most cases with the Spedos variety, the separation between the legs is not so deep as to cut through the intervening marble membrane entirely. The separation of the legs through modelling is, on the other hand, a usual feature of the Kapsala variety. When looking at the torsos, waists and pelves of the Spedos variety, the separation between the legs is usually deeper at the front, the corresponding groove being shallower at the rear (e.g NM5460 from Aplomata: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 196, fig. 15.13; or NM166 from Phiondas: Legaki 2017, 222–3, figs 16.3, 16.4). Also, it is generally the case that the convex rounding of the legs is a little more marked at the rear than at the front, where the legs are generally flatter. Obviously these issues do not arise when the lower legs are preserved with the upper legs, for in such cases although there may be no indication of the knees at the front, the division between upper leg and lower leg is usually indicated by an incised groove at the rear. These concerns are illustrated by several examples in this section, including NM4269 and NM4270, and several other pieces where it is not entirely evident which is the front and which is the back of the fragment. Obviously, when any part of the pelvic area is preserved (as in NM2240), even where the pubic triangle is not preserved, the distinction between front and back is clear enough. But in other cases (e.g. NM2241 or NM2382, or again NM4270) the matter is not at all plain. Even when the region of the knees (separating the upper from the lower legs) is preserved, the matter is not entirely clear, although in an instance like NM2384, the greater width of the fragment can suggest where the upper leg seems to be.

In quite a few cases, the legs have been partially separated, for example NM2245 or NM2250. Where this is the case, the fragment seems to be usually of the lower leg, as perhaps in the case of NM2249, and obviously the matter is resolved when the foot is preserved, as is the case with NM2250. In general it may not be of great significance whether the fragment is of the upper or lower leg of a Spedos variety figure. On the other hand, it is of relevance when one seeks to evaluate the original total height of the sculpture which the fragment in question represents. That seems of particular interest in the case of the very largest pieces, such as NM4160, which calculation suggests may be a fragment of one of the largest sculptures to have survived (although only as a single fragment) from either special deposit. As discussed in detail elsewhere (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 347, fig. 23.1) this has an estimated original height of perhaps 1245 mm, and would therefore be when complete one of the largest Early Cycladic sculptures of the folded-arm form to have been recovered from a secure archaeological context. Whether this was from the right or left leg is not entirely clear. Fortunately, another figure of notable scale (NM2384) does not present the same problem, since both legs are preserved: here the estimated original height is 926 mm.

The legs of the Spedos variety from the Special Deposit North sometimes are somewhat curvaceous above and below the knees (e.g. NM2240), while in many other cases they show much less curvature, as in NM2384. This spectrum from curvaceous to tapering is well represented in the variety, e.g. NM6904 from Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 207, fig. 15.27) or EAM6140.20 from Spedos (Fig. 2.3; Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 54) for curvaceous upper legs, and EAM6169.10, probably from Chalandriani on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 316, fig. 21.7), for tapering. As noted above, the legs are in some cases almost completely separated from the knees to the feet (e.g. NM2250, where there are clear indications that it was joined only at the ankles; it might have been possible to assign this fragment to the Kapsala variety). Examples are NM5460 from Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 196, fig. 15.13) and NM6904 from the same site (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 207, fig. 15.27). In most cases there is no hint of a separation at the legs, as in most of the instances illustrated. Comparanda for this include NM167 from Phiondas (Legaki 2017, 225–6, figs 16.5, 16.6) and SM1176 from Chalandriani on Syros (Marthari 2017b, 303-4, figs 20.10, 20.11).

There is a good deal of variety in the treatment of the feet, with the toes sometimes separated by four clear grooves on each foot (for a good example, see NM4222; compare SM1176 from Chalandriani: Marthari 2017b, 303–4, figs 20.10, 20.11). Consistently the toes point downward, so that the figure (if it was depicted as standing) is shown standing on tiptoe. Sometimes the front of the foot is almost vertical (e.g. NM2386; compare EAM6193 from Chalandriani: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 316, fig. 21.8), although in other cases the sole of the foot inclines at about 45 degrees. In sculptures of the Spedos variety, the soles of the feet are usually shown completely flat, whereas in the Kapsala variety the soles are often concave. In the Spedos variety the feet, while joined at the heels, are shown separated towards the front, whereas in the Chalandriani variety the feet are not usually shown separated.

The knees are not usually modelled in the Spedos variety, but are indicated by a light incision at the back which often extends round the outside of the leg to continue round to the front (see NM6903 from Aplomata: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 208, fig. 15.28).

The collection of legs and feet from the Special Deposit North, now curated in the Naxos Museum, perhaps gives the clearest example available of the consistency of Early Cycladic artisans in giving a clear and simple indication of the human figure, with a minimal elaboration of detail.

The Dokathismata variety

The three heads of the Dokathismata variety illustrate well enough its main defining features. They show the straight cheeks of the triangular head (NM9257; NM14856), although in NM2265 the cheeks are slightly curving. The smooth vertical plane at the crown of the head is well illustrated in NM9257. The rounded chin is seen in both NM14856 and NM2265 and in NM3119. The S-shaped profile is to be seen in NM14856. These are features seen in both the name-pieces from tomb 14 at Dokathismata (Figs 2.8, 9.1; Renfrew 2017a, 11, fig. 1.3). The cranial plane is particularly clear in NM9257, a feature very clear in the works of the Dokathismata variety attributed by Getz-Preziosi to the 'Ashmolean Master' (Getz-Preziosi 1987, pl. 43). The cranial plane is similarly clear in the example excavated by Stephanos on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 314–15, figs 21.4, 21.5). The necks in two of the pieces (NM14856 and NM3119) are slender and well defined.

The characteristic flat torso and wide shoulders of the Dokathismata variety are well exemplified in **50003**, with the characteristic flat breasts, also seen in **55001**. A less carefully rendered example is seen in NM4444, where there is essentially no modelling of the arms, which are simply delineated by incisions. On the other hand, in NM2243 the upper arm is separated from the torso, a feature clearly seen in the complete figure from Syros excavated by Stephanos (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 314–15, figs 21.4, 21.5). There is some variety in the treatment of the waists: whereas in the name-pieces there is only a small distance between the lower (right) arm and the top of the pubic triangle, in NM4138 there is no space at all between the lower arm and the pubic triangle, and in NM4190 the space is exaggerated by placing the arms very high on the torso, so that they fold almost immediately below the neck, with no space for an indication of the breasts. A similar tendency is seen in NM4171, where the breasts are actually situated notably high on the torso. It is notable that some pieces, for example **50003** and **55001**, seem neater and more accomplished in their treatment, whereas others (NM4190, NM4171 and NM4444) seem hastier in treatment, with less careful modelling, and emphasis simply on incisions. The very high positioning of the breasts in NM4171 is unusual and is seen in a sculpture now in Lund, acquired before 1896 (Getz-Gentle 2001, pl. 42), which has a very similar incision on the back, where the line indicating the backbone ascends higher than the two incised lines indicating the neck (although it should be noted that the Lund piece is assigned by Getz-Gentle to the Chalandriani variety).

The characteristic sweep of the legs of the Dokathismata variety is very well illustrated by NM4138, and is seen in the more fragmentary legs in the assemblage, for example NM4221. The well-defined 'tip-toe' feet are clearly seen in NM2251 and

NM4223, so in general the Dokathismata variety is well represented in the finds from the Special Deposit North. Although knees are not usually emphasized in the Dokathismata variety, they can often be discerned, and are in fact quite clearly seen in relief in NM7552 and NM6231. The buttocks represented by a ridge at the base of the back are clearly seen in NM7552, but are much less well defined in NM4138, where they are scarcely visible in profile. These features are seen also in examples of the Dokathismata variety found at Nea Styra on Euboea (e.g. Kosma 2019, 172, fig. 21.5, which is there assigned to the Akrotiri sub-variety).

The Akrotiri sub-variety of the Dokathismata variety is well represented by NM4186, with the gentle curve of the lower arms (see Sotirakopoulou 1998, 142, where the exaggerated shoulder breadth and the narrow arms, the lightly incised spine and the angular buttock profile are accompanying features).

The Chalandriani variety

The Chalandriani variety is represented in the Special Deposit North by several clear examples, including two heads (NM4136 and **40036**). **40036** is particularly characteristic, with its triangular form. NM4136 has a somewhat elongated shape, and an exceptionally long nose, and is unusual in having a particularly well defined cranial plane. This may be compared with EAM5201 from tomb 447 at Chalandriani (Fig. 2.9). The squarish torso of the Chalandriani variety is well exemplified by NM4220 and NM6229 (compare EAM3916 from Ios, and EAM5201 from Chalandriani on Syros: Figs 2.10 and 2.9). As is usual, the broad torso continues below the arms without becoming markedly more slender, as seen in NM4220 and NM6229, and the legs are notably short in NM2237. The flat feet are particularly clear in NM4295. The feet, which are not clearly separated in NM2237, NM4220 and NM4295, although not a striking feature of the name-piece from Chalandriani (EAM5201: Fig. 2.9), are well exemplified in some examples of the Chalandriani variety illustrated by Sotirakopoulou (2005, 167 no. 136, 171 no. 141).

The name-piece of the Special Deposit North sub-variety of the Chalandriani variety is NM3117, although unfortunately the legs are not preserved (Volume III, 15). A complete example of this sub-variety was acquired by the Louvre in 1913 (Fig. 2.11). Both pieces have the almost lozenge-shaped torso, with pointed shoulders, the very lightly indicated breasts, the lack of modelling in the arms, and the very wide pubic triangle incised immediately below the arms.

The Keros variety

The Special Deposit North has yielded several fragments which have been assigned to the Keros variety of the folded-arm figure. This is a variety which includes several rather unusual forms, some of which may be late in the development of the folded-arm figure, although that has not been documented stratigraphically for these pieces. NM2376, the top of the left leg of a folded-arm figure, has a very well defined and straight termination of the top of the leg at the pubic triangle. NM4157 has a very different treatment, and the buttocks exceptionally are relatively well modelled. NM14847 (87.298) has a close parallel from the 'Keros hoard' with the very rounded outline of the feet and the markedly incised toes (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 170 no. 139).

Scale and monumentality in the Special Deposit North

Introduction – scale in Early Cycladic sculpture

Large sculptures from the Early Cycladic period have been known since the nineteenth century. Two complete large figures are now in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (Table 4.1, 1: Wolters 1891, 47 and n. 1; Zervos 1957, pls 297 and 299; acquired 1885) and in the Ashmolean Museum (Table 4.1, 5: Hogarth 1927, pl. viii a; Sherratt 2000, 155–6: III.7.25, pls 183–6; Zervos 1957, pl. 162; acquired 1898). In addition, three large heads are known, one in the Louvre (Table 4.1, 2: Michon 1929, 252 n. 6, MNB 509, 255, fig. 5; Marangou 1990a, 167 nos 33–35; Zervos 1957, pls 159–61; acquired 1873), one in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (Table 4.1, 4: Wolters 1891, 46–7; first mentioned in *Praktika tis en Athinais Archaeologikis Etaireias* 43, 1888, 62–3, under the heading 'Ἀρχαῖα ἀγορασθέντα'; Zervos 1957, pls 177–8), and one in Copenhagen (Table 4.1, 3: Renfrew 1969, pl. 8a; Riis *et al.* 1989, 22–3, no. 10; acquired 1896). Although none of these has a secure provenance, their appearance before 1914 suggests they may be genuine (Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 356–7).

The two largest sculptures to come from authorized excavations are the sculpture from tomb 10 at Spedos now in the National Museum in Athens (Table 4.1, 6: Fig. 2.2; Stéphanos 1905, 221, top; Zervos 1957, pl. 113; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 114, pl. 46α) and the sculpture found by Zapheiropoulou east of the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros, published here in

Table 4.1. *Cycladic sculptures with heights above 580 mm, from authorized excavations or found before 1914, published before study of the material from the two special deposits at Kavos on Keros.*

Number	Museum number	Variety	Provenance	Preserved	Height (estimated for fragments)
1	EAM3978	Spedos	'Amorgos'	Complete	1530 mm
2	Louvre Ma2709	Kapsala or Spedos	'Keros'	Head and neck	1398 mm
3	EAM3909	Kapsala or precanonical	'Amorgos'	Head and neck	1026 mm
4	Copenhagen 4697	Spedos	'Amorgos'	Head and neck	1002 mm
5	AE176	Dokathismata	'Amorgos'	Complete	759 mm
6	EAM6195	Spedos	Spedos	Complete	587 mm
7	NM4181	Spedos	Keros	Complete	583 mm

Chapter 3 (Table 4.1, 7; see also Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381, fig. 334α; 1968b, 97, fig. 1; 1980, 534, pl. 240; 2007a, figs 3.23, 3.24; 2017, 336–44).

No other sculptures from authorized excavations are close in height to numbers 6 and 7 in Table 4.1. Two sculptures in the Naxos Museum, both confiscated in 1964, are notably large: NM4677 is 593 mm in height (Zapheiropoulou 1980, 534, pl. 244), and NM4676 is 588 mm in height (Zapheiropoulou 1980, 534, pl. 245). As discussed in Chapter 3, both seem likely to be genuine, but the circumstances of their recovery make this a hypothesis. Sculptures larger than 600 mm are unknown from properly documented excavations. They do occur unprovenanced in collections worldwide, for example the large sculpture recently returned from Karlsruhe to Greece (EAM20934: Hattler 2011, 263, no. 45), 880 mm in height, and several pieces in the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art around 700 mm in height (e.g. GM280, 755 mm: Doumas 2000, 158, no. 226; GM281, 634 mm: Doumas 1968, 135; GM598, 720 mm: Doumas 2000, 161, no. 229; GM257, 713 mm: Doumas 2000, 159, no. 227); another is the equally unprovenanced large figure in the Goulandris Museum (GM724: Doumas 2000, 154, no. 222), 1400 mm in height. However, none of these has a documented provenance assuring its authenticity and so they are not considered further here.

Overall we may say, therefore, that notably few Cycladic sculptures of documented origin exceed 1000 mm in height, while some are found around 700 mm in height and rather more between 500 mm and 600 mm. The data from the systematic excavations in the special deposits on Keros represent an unparalleled opportunity to investigate scale in Cycladic sculpture using only material from authorized excavations.

Note on the calculation of estimated heights for numbers 2, 3 and 4 in Table 4.1

The procedure for calculating the original complete height of a fragment from a Cycladic folded-arm sculpture was set out in Chapter 3. For the exceptionally large sculptures referred to in Table 4.1, it is appropriate to refer specifically to the comparandum pieces selected. As discussed earlier, no complete sculpture found in an authorized and published excavation exceeds 587 mm in height, and only one complete sculpture larger than this was documented before 1914. This sculpture, EAM3978, was used to calculate the estimated original height for number 2 in Table 4.1, the Louvre head Ma2709. The height of the head from chin to crown was used to make the comparison. In the case of number 3 in Table 4.1, the large head in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (EAM3909), the comparandum used for the height estimation was NM5463, a smaller piece from Aplomata on Naxos. Again the height of the head from chin to crown was used. For number 4 in Table 4.1, the Copenhagen head 4697, the comparandum used to calculate the estimated original height was NM6904 from Aplomata (although this piece is itself rather small). Again the height of the head from chin to crown was used to make the comparison. These height estimates supersede the ones given in Volume III, 20–21.

Monumentality in the Special Deposit North

Using the procedure described in Chapter 3, estimated original heights have been calculated for most of the pieces in the Special Deposit North (Table 4.2). Some 238 of the 263 folded-arm figurine fragments have such estimated heights (and two others, NM4181 and **45001**, are complete), the others being too fragmentary to estimate. No fewer than 37 fragments, 15.6 per cent of the assemblage with height estimate, equal or exceed 580 mm. Of these, 34 are of Spedos variety, while three are of uncertain variety (Spedos or Kapsala variety). The two largest (joining) Dokathismata pieces are estimated at 567 mm, while two of the four Keros variety pieces are also large (465 mm and 390 mm). Only Chalandriani variety pieces are consistently small, the largest estimated height being 255 mm.

Table 4.2. *Estimated heights for fragments of folded-arm type in the Special Deposit North.*

Number	Maximum dimension (mm)	Vertical dimension (mm)	Height estimate (mm)
Kapsala variety			
NM6232	88	88	356
NM4264	55	50	348
NM15090	44	42	218
NM2263	30	29	216
Spedos variety			
NM9252 (**50002**)	105	94	1237
NM9246 (**50002**)	92	75	1237
NM2377	115	107	1102
NM4242	114	106	985
NM2384	190	180	926
NM8986	120	110	882
NM4452	57	40	867
NM4268	83	75	857
NM4244	121	119	832
NM4137	124	116	807
NM4206	189	141	794
NM2383	195	190	780
NM4293	93	91	770
NM4241	103	100	769
NM4278	72	63	755
NM4207	196	188	740
NM4289	90.5	60	737
NM4250	115	108	721
NM4267	75	70	674
NM4285	55	43	654
NM4243	86	86	650
NM4286	53	40	637
NM4176	82	40	633
NM4269	110	80	609
NM4270	107	87	607
NM4183	153	153	603
NM9251	89	73	603
NM4248	98	97	597
NM9250	100	81	595
NM2386	167	157	584
NM4181	583	582	583
NM4249	103	93	581
NM9247	66	59	581
NM9245	52	43	580
NM4202	81	62	577
NM4251	73	68	576
NM4151	120	58	574
NM2372 (**50001**)	117	96	569
NM4273 (**50001**)	80	76	569
NM4279	43	29	555
NM4158.2	97	95	553
NM4246	164	164	550
NM2379	102	102	548
NM4208	123	103	545
NM6220	47	32	543
NM2382	105	82	539
NM4291	60	42	534
NM4453	56	44	534
NM4254	52	45	533
NM3118	85	63	530
NM2374	136.5	136.5	529
NM4274	77	75	527
NM4298	126	126	523
NM4222	140	133	520
NM2375	127	90	519
NM4224	150	146	516
NM4193	120	113	508
NM9241	84	84	505
NM4225	122	109	502
NM4245	106	104	499
NM2238	57.5	48	492
NM4303	89	83	492
NM4182	109	107	491
NM4204	85.5	53	489
NM2252	69	69	489
NM2257	42	37	489
NM4256	117	115	486
NM4282	69	57	484
NM4226	105	103.5	483
NM4240	92	92	483
NM6221	79	77	483
NM4209	157	149	482
NM9260	35	28	482
NM4247	106	102	480
NM2256	66	62	473
NM2255	31	29	466
NM4294	72	69	465
NM4139 (**45003**)	131	129	465
NM4239	101	101	459
NM9244	84	84	459

Table 4.2. *(continued)*

Number	Maximum dimension (mm)	Vertical dimension (mm)	Height estimate (mm)
NM4184	133	132	456
NM2380	87	84	455
NM4192	111	101	454
NM4233	93	93	454
NM6168	52	52	453
NM9240	95	93	453
NM4237	62	62	451
NM2373	125	103	450
NM15091	27	23	448
NM4281	40	30	448
NM4272 (**55002**)	109	99	443
NM4162	72	62	442
NM4231	67	65	435
NM4304	51	48	431
NM14854	30	25	431
NM4287	45	28	431
NM4252	80	78	421
NM4292	119	117	419
NM4284	40	24	419
NM9239	64	60	416
NM4260	62	61	413
NM4290	104	102	413
NM7550	105	98	413
NM2245	97	94	412
NM4448	77.5	56	404
NM4232	61	47	401
NM4187	168	156	400
NM4152	85	69	400
NM4134	90	77	399
NM4235	81	78	397
NM4153	89	68	397
NM9243	45	42	396
NM2239	68	55	393
NM4140	95	94	388
NM2254	35	33	385
NM4185	209	207	383
NM9259	35	32	379
NM4156	97	72.5	378
NM4230	87	68	376
NM2260	55	28	374
NM2253	70	70	368
NM4454	57	57	366
NM4155 (**45002**)	83	75	365
NM14852	37	3	363
NM2241	69	45	359
NM7551	113	102	357
NM4302	69	61	355
NM4229	84	81	354
NM8987	101	101	354
NM4177	47	42	350
NM4255	68	67	349
NM2250	93	93	348
NM4306	52	51	345
NM4236	79	75	341
NM4451	68	54	339
NM2247	45	45	329
NM4445	82	77	326
NM2249	75	75	326
NM4280	35	30	326
NM4271	103.5	91	325
NM4297	61	61	321
NM4228	75	72	314
NM4201	50	46	310
NM14857	49	36	310
NM4234	55	49	308
NM4262	56	56	306
NM2244	62	40	302
NM4227	84	79	302
NM4305	61	61	301
NM2378	83	78	300
NM4169	71	61	298
NM4257	71	70	297
NM4150 (**45004**)	94	84	292
NM4238	62.5	57	285
NM4191	98	95	283
NM2228	129	127	280
NM15089	42	38	280
NM2240	68	62	274
NM14840	34	33	272
NM2234	68	65	267
NM4258	65	63	267
NM6225	42	41	265
NM4109	67	62	250
NM4266	33	29	248

Table 4.2. *(continued)*

Number	Maximum dimension (mm)	Vertical dimension (mm)	Height estimate (mm)
NM9242	54	52	237
NM14862	43	43	231
NM4141	75	75	230
NM2387.2	43	40	228
NM4188	130	130	228
NM5296	115	115	221
NM7549	63	62	220
NM4110	89	86	219
NM9254	48	34	214
NM14834	16	14	204
NM4265	50	50	192
NM4135	51	42	182
NM2262	59	56	180
NM2387.1	77	76	170
NM4175 (with NM4296)	103	100	164
NM4154	65	63	157
NM14839	38	37	131
NM4200	59	43	–
NM4189	148	148	–
NM4203	125	122	–
NM14846	49	42	–
NM2242	69	29	–
NM9253	36	25	–
NM9368	36	36	–
NM14849	39	38	–
NM14848	41	40	–
NM14860	26	23	–
NM6218	59	56	–
Dokathismata variety			
NM2385.1 (**50003**)	185	173	567
NM2385.2 (**50003**)	129	124	567
NM6231	107	101	470
NM4195	75	640	450
NM9257	64	41.5	418
NM4283	43	40	414
NM4158.1	84	79	410
NM4223	91	91	398
NM2243	73	53	388
NM4447	62	58	371
NM4186	196	180	359
NM4197 (**55001**)	69	68	342
NM4221	66	65	340
NM4444	96	70	339
NM4138	109	106	331
NM3119	35	33	325
NM4198	65	61	325
NM15088	59	48	323
NM7998	45	35	310
NM4205	61	57	300
NM9262	55	55	299
NM7552	116	110	279
NM14838	26	24	270
NM2261	30	25	263
NM2265	39	34	250
NM6230	40	34	230
NM14864	64	33	222
NM14858	56	52	201
NM4171	72	67	199
NM14850	48	47	196
NM4194	73	71	194
NM2251	50	49	184
NM14856	40	40	161
NM4190	119	117	152
NM4199	46	37	150
NM14841	51	51	145
NM4455	52	51.5	140
NM14867	49	44	–
Chalandriani variety			
NM3117	84	73	255
NM4295	56	39	215
NM4136	58	52	213
NM6229	69	64	154
NM14855 (**40036**)	35	33	152
NM2237	51	44	98
NM4220	56	54	70
NM6181	44	36	–
Keros variety			
NM4157	119	105	465
NM2376	81	76	390
NM14847	49	46	199
NM2381	85	80	–

Table 4.2. *(continued)*

Number	Maximum dimension (mm)	Vertical dimension (mm)	Height estimate (mm)
Uncertain variety			
NM4301	106	99	1278
NM4160	158	148	1245
NM4319	100	37	790
NM9248	50	46	400
NM4259	66	58	398
NM4196	92.5	81	320
NM4263	59	54	286
Unfinished			
NM4163 (**45001**)	59	57	163
Fragmentary and indeterminate			
NM14861	34	30	–
NM14853	29	–	–
NM14833	38	–	–
NM14845	11	–	–
NM14837	20	–	–
NM14851	30	27	–
NM14835	24	24	–
NM14836	28	23	–
NM14859	21	–	–

Among the large pieces, four exceed 1000 mm (NM9252 and NM9246 join, and thus derive from the same sculpture), thus demonstrating conclusively that almost life-size pieces were well known in Cycladic sculpture. None of our pieces matches the 1530 mm of the National Archaeological Museum figure, although we have erred on the side of caution in choosing which estimated height to use, and in several pieces alternative estimated heights between 1300 mm and 1400 mm have been noted, and one piece, NM4160, has a range of possible estimated heights between 1179 mm and 2233 mm.

Sixteen pieces have estimated heights between 700 mm and 1000 mm. These serve to confirm that large sculptures, larger than any known complete from excavated contexts, were in common use and were being consistently produced during the time when sculptures of Spedos variety were being used. All of these large sculptures also demonstrate that they had no special fate: they were broken and deposited at Kavos just as much smaller sculptures were, not being treated any differently. The act of breakage of a very large sculpture would, however, have been a much greater undertaking than the act of breaking a small sculpture.

The mean estimated height for sculptures of Spedos variety is 459 mm, and it is clear from the frequencies of estimated heights (Fig. 4.1) that heights between 300 mm and 600 mm are very common. The mean estimated height for the Dokathismata variety is 305 mm, with a wide distribution between 150 mm and 450 mm. The mean estimated height for the few Chalandriani pieces is 165 mm, and 351 mm for the Keros variety.

The largest fragment of Dokathismata variety, NM2385 (two joining pieces, NM2385.1 and NM2385.2), is estimated to have an original height of 567 mm. This is very large for a sculpture of the Dokathismata variety, comparable only to number 5 in Table 4.1 above (which is even larger, at 759 mm). No Dokathismata variety sculpture from an authorized excavation comes close to these heights (the largest being EAM6174, 460 mm, probably from Chalandriani: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 314–15, figs 21.4, 21.5). The second and third largest original height estimates for Dokathismata pieces, 470 mm for NM6231 and 450 mm for NM4195, are both very close to the Syros piece just mentioned.

It may be wondered whether larger figures might be underrepresented in the Special Deposit North due to the selective removal of material by the looters. Comparison with the Special Deposit South (below) does not suggest that to be the case. While preferential selection by body part seems likely to have affected the remaining assemblage (Chapter 8), it does not seem likely that fragments deriving from larger pieces would have been preferentially selected. Hence the range of original sizes presented here may probably be taken as approximately representative of the original sample.

The Special Deposit North compared with the Special Deposit South

It is intriguing to note that there are quite obvious differences between estimated height distributions of the two special deposits. Those for the Special Deposit South are shown in Volume III, figs 2.1, 2.6, 2.8, 2.10 and 2.16, and these may be compared with the distributions shown in Figure 4.1. The number of folded-arm figurines from the Special Deposit South is almost double the number recovered from the Special Deposit North, so for comparative purposes the percentage frequency of the size ranges is shown in Table 4.3, and visually in Figure 4.2.

The difference between the two special deposits is marked in all varieties (see Table 4.4). The mean estimated height for all folded-arm figurines from the Special Deposit South is 338 mm (excluding those for which height estimation was not possible); the equivalent figure for the Special Deposit North is 428 mm,

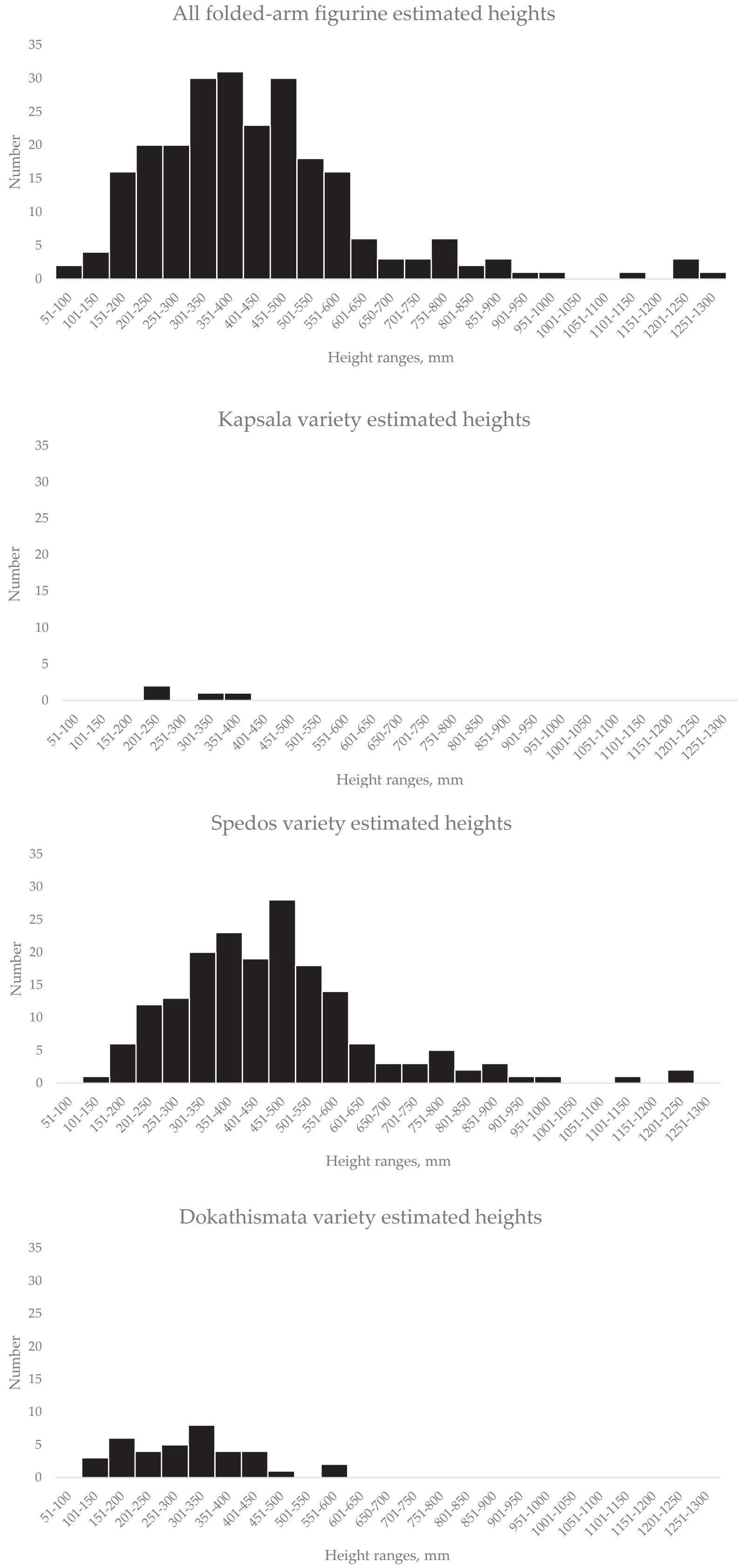


Figure 4.1. *Frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurines by variety.*

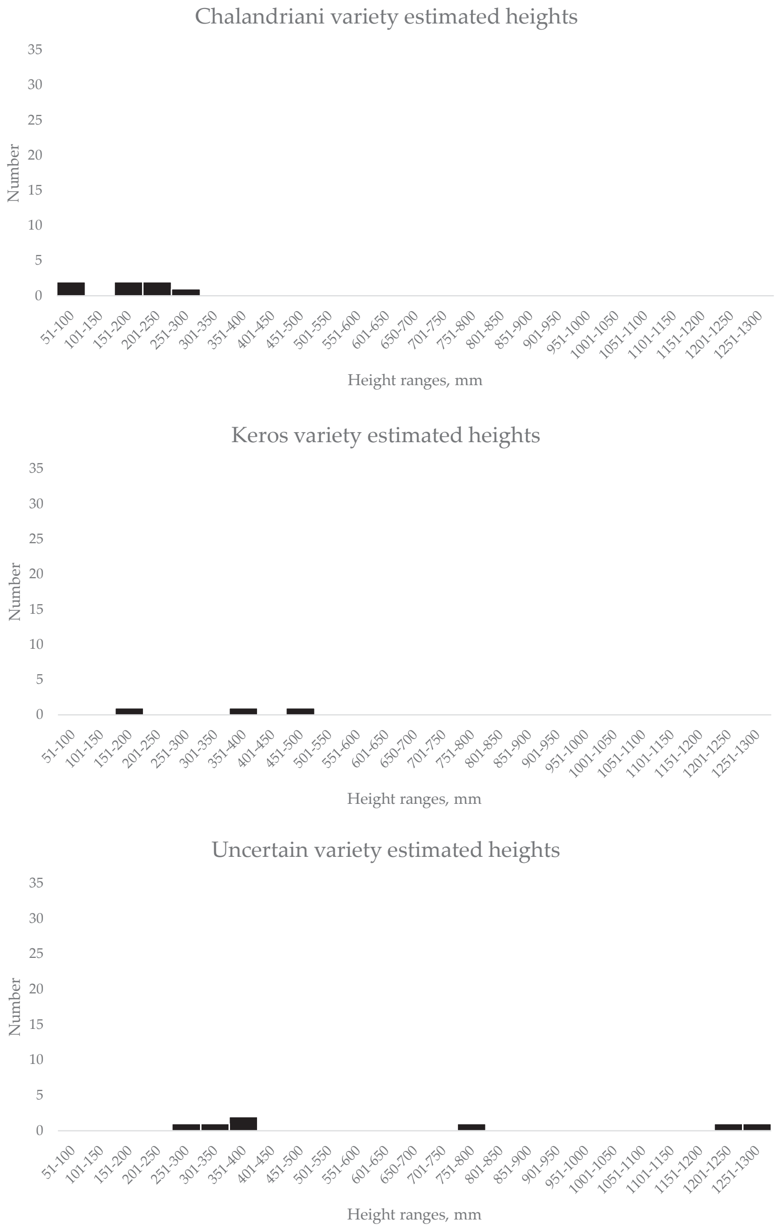


Figure 4.1. *(continued)*

Table 4.3. *Percentage frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurine fragments from the two special deposits. (240 having height estimates are from the Special Deposit North and 459 from the Special Deposit South).*

Estimated height range (mm)	All folded-arm figures		Spedos variety		Dokathismata variety		Chalandriani variety		Keros variety	
	SDN	SDS	SDN	SDS	SDN	SDS	SDN	SDS	SDN	SDS
51–100	0.8	0.7	0	0	0	1.2	28.6	0	0	15.4
101–150	1.7	5	0.6	1.6	8.1	6.1	0	31	0	23.1
151–200	6.7	12	3.3	6.6	16.2	19.5	28.6	34.5	33.3	30.8
201–250	8.3	14.8	6.6	10.9	10.8	31.7	28.6	10.3	0	7.7
251–300	8.3	14.6	7.2	12.5	13.5	23.2	14.3	17.2	0	7.7
301–350	12.5	11.8	11.0	13.1	21.6	7.3	0	6.9	0	7.7
351–400	12.9	13.5	12.7	17.2	10.8	4.9	0	0	33.3	7.7
401–450	9.6	8.7	10.5	12.5	10.8	0	0	0	0	0
451–500	12.5	7	15.5	9.4	2.7	2.4	0	0	33.3	0
501–550	7.5	4.6	9.9	5.6	0	3.7	0	0	0	0
551–600	6.7	3.1	7.7	4.4	5.4	0	0	0	0	0
601–650	2.5	1.5	3.3	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
650–700	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
701–750	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
751–800	2.5	0	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
801–850	0.8	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
851–900	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
901–950	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
951–1000	0.4	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1001–1050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1051–1100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1101–1150	0.4	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1151–1200	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1201–1250	1.3	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1251–1300	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

an increase of about 28 per cent. Not surprisingly, the figures for the Spedos variety, the dominant variety, are similar: mean estimated height 383 mm in the Special Deposit South, against 459 mm in the Special Deposit North. For the Dokathismata variety, the mean estimated height in the Special Deposit South is 253 mm, against 305 mm in the Special Deposit North. The figures for the Chalandriani variety are 196 mm in the Special Deposit South, against 165 mm in the Special Deposit North. The Chalandriani variety is the only variety with a greater mean estimated height in the Special Deposit South; however, there are very few specimens in the Special Deposit North assemblage. Finally, the mean estimated height of the Keros variety in the Special Deposit South is 192 mm, while in the Special Deposit North it is 351 mm, albeit with only three specimens to compute the average.

It seems clear, therefore, that the two deposits do in fact differ in the size range of fragments destined for deposition there. Spedos, Dokathismata and Keros variety figures are larger in the Special Deposit North, while the range of sizes in the Chalandriani variety in the Special Deposit South perhaps reflects the slightly later date range of activity in that deposit. One explanation may simply be that larger sculptures came earlier in the series, and so the greater preponderance of larger sculpture fragments in the Special Deposit North reflects its earlier date range. However, it is clear that another explanation would involve a qualitative difference between the two special deposits, whereby pieces from larger sculptures were more likely to be selected for deposition in the Special Deposit North, while pieces from smaller sculptures were more likely to be deposited in the Special Deposit South.

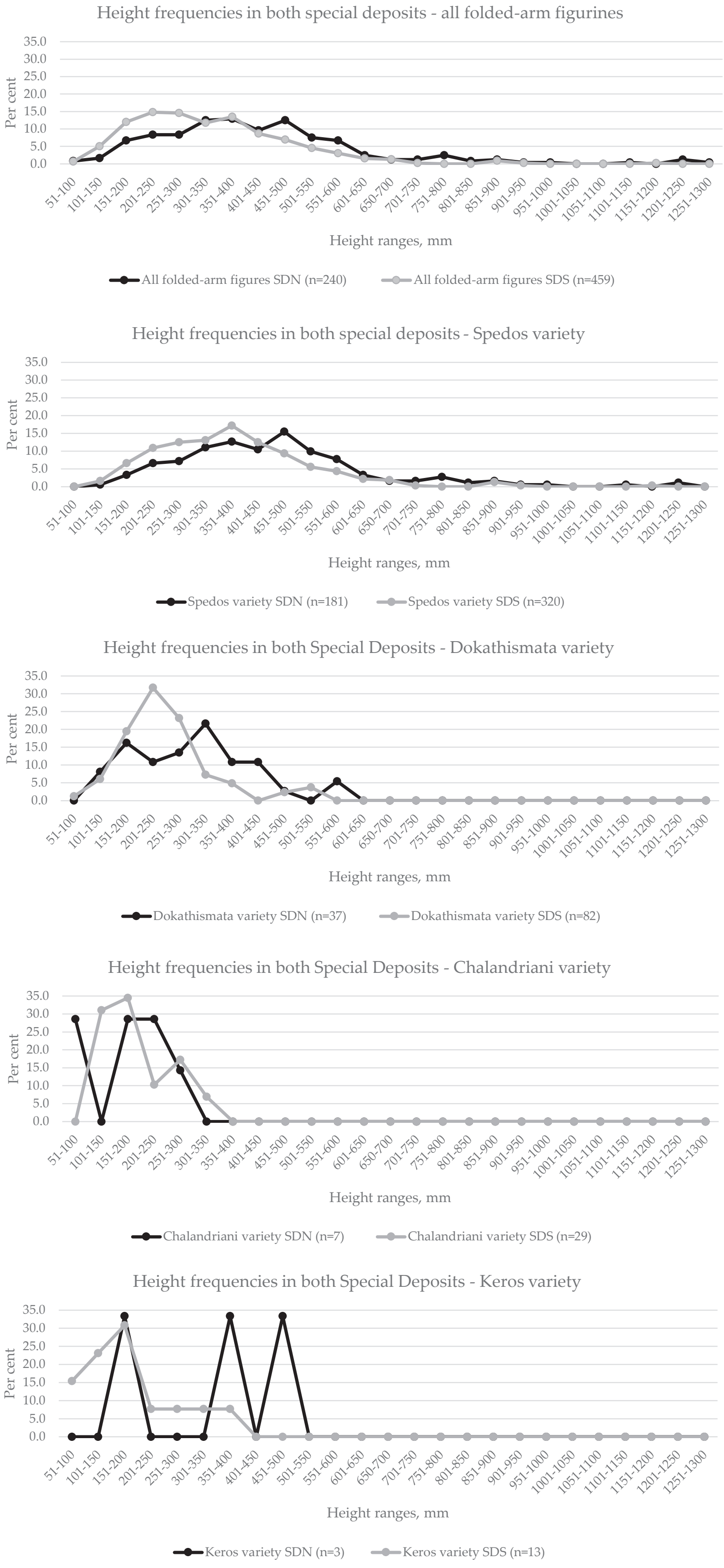


Figure 4.2. *Comparison of percentage frequencies of estimated heights for folded-arm figurines in the two special deposits.*

Table 4.4. *Numbers of folded-arm figurines from both special deposits by variety, with means and standard deviations of estimated heights. Only fragments with estimated heights are included. For the Special Deposit South, the two fragments listed as 'Kapsala or Spedos variety' are here included with the Spedos variety.*

	Special Deposit North	**Special Deposit South**
All folded-arm figurines (number)	240	459
Mean estimated height (mm)	428	338
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm)	202	148
Figurines of Kapsala variety (number)	4	0
Mean estimated height (mm) for Kapsala variety	285	0
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for Kapsala variety	68	0
Figurines of Spedos variety (number)	181	320
Mean estimated height (mm) for Spedos variety	459	383
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for Spedos variety	187	147
Figurines of Dokathismata variety (number)	37	82
Mean estimated height (mm) for Dokathismata variety	305	253
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for Dokathismata variety	110	90
Figurines of Chalandriani variety (number)	7	29
Mean estimated height (mm) for Chalandriani variety	165	195
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for Chalandriani variety	62	60
Figurines of Keros variety (number)	3	13
Mean estimated height (mm) for Keros variety	351	192
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for Keros variety	112	89
Figurines of uncertain variety (number)	7	0
Mean estimated height (mm) for uncertain variety	674	0
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for uncertain variety	402	0
Figurines of unfinished variety (number)	1	4
Mean estimated height (mm) for unfinished variety	163	262
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for unfinished variety	0	106
Figurines of fragmentary and indeterminate variety (number)	0	11
Mean estimated height (mm) for fragmentary and indeterminate variety	0	251
Standard deviation in estimated height (mm) for fragmentary and indeterminate variety	0	61

Chapter 5

Figures of Special Type from the Special Deposit North

Introduction

Special type figures comprise male action figures, both standing and seated, passive seated figures, and compositions or groups of two or more standing figures in either a horizontal or a vertical arrangement (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 60–63, with relevant bibliography). Unfortunately only one-third of them—including the Special Deposit North examples discussed here and the ones from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 38–9, figs 2.20, 2.21, 238–9, figs 3.145, 3.146)—were recovered in systematic excavations; the rest are either of reputed or of unknown provenance. Male action figures include: a) hunters or warriors, usually bearing a baldric, and sometimes a belt, dagger and penis sheath, which stand on tiptoe with legs joined to the toes; b) standing or seated musicians, namely pipe players standing legs spread apart on rectangular bases, and harpists seated on four-legged stools or, in one case, on a throne with elaborate back, with legs usually carved separately to the groin and feet flat on the ground; and c) cupbearers seated on four-legged stools, with legs carved separately to the groin and feet flat on the ground; there is also a fragmentary example, possibly of a cupbearer, that has its legs joined and crossed left over right. Passive seated figures consist of folded-arm sculptures generally considered female that sit on four-legged stools or, in one case, on a throne with elaborate back, with legs usually carved separately either to the groin or to the knees and feet flat on the ground; there are also two examples having legs that are joined and, in one case, crossed right over left. Groups of two or more figures arranged horizontally occur in three variations. The first variation consists of groups of two figures standing on tiptoe next to one another and holding one another from the shoulders or back; their lower thighs and calves are separated by a perforated cleft. The second variation is represented by a single example of chlorite schist from Tekes in Crete, consisting of two female folded-arm figures standing next to one another on an elongated base, their legs joined to the toes. Finally, the third variation consists of an unprovenanced three-figure composition in the Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe representing two male figures standing legs spread apart on an elongated base and holding a seated female folded-arm figure. The vertical compositions consist of two female folded-arm figures standing on tiptoe one on top of the other, like acrobats, with legs either joined to the toes or separated at about the middle of their height by a perforated cleft.

The special type figures from the Special Deposit North

The assemblage of marble sculptures collected during official archaeological work at the looted area of Kavos, Keros, now designated Special Deposit North, includes 13 certain fragments of special type figures. Most of them (8) came from the excavations of P. Zapheiropoulou and K. Tsakos in 1967 (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b; 2007a,b); three were found during the excavations of C. Doumas in 1963 (Doumas 1964; 2007), one said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos, was donated to the Museum of Naxos by I. Simigdalas probably in 1967; and one was recovered by D. Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975 (Table 5.1).

Six out of the 13 fragments are single legs of four standing (NM2248, NM2264, NM4253, NM4261, Fig. 3.99) and two seated (NM4307, NM4450, Fig. 3.98) figures; four are bases preserving either one foot (NM4275, Fig. 3.100) or a pair of feet (NM4148, Fig. 3.143; NM4276, NM4277, Fig. 3.100); one is an upper torso preserving the hand of a second figure at the back (NM2235, Fig. 3.101); another is the rear right leg of a stool (NM6223, Fig. 3.142); and the last is a harp fragment (NM6185, Fig. 3.98). Study of the material shows that most of the special figure types outlined above may be represented in this assemblage (Table 5.2), with the exception of the hunters or warriors and the vertical groups.

Table 5.1. *List of the Special Deposit North special type figures and mode of recovery.*

Mode of recovery	Number of special type figures	Inventory numbers
C. Doumas excavations, September 1963	3	NM2235, NM2248, NM2264
Ph. Zapheiropoulou & K. Tsakos excavations, July–August 1967	8	NM4253, NM4261, NM4275, NM4276, NM4277, NM4307, NM4450, NM6185
Donation of I. Simigdalas, probably 1967	1	NM4148
D. Hatzi-Vallianou, 1975	1	NM6223

Table 5.2. *Special figure types from the Special Deposit North at Kavos.*

General classification of fragments	Special figure types identified	Inventory numbers	Number of figures	Total of figures
Standing figures	possible pipe players	NM2248, NM4253, NM2264, NM4261, NM4275	5	9
	groups of two figures standing on a base	NM4148, NM4276, NM4277	3	
	group of two embracing figures	NM2235	1	
Seated figures	harpist	NM6185	1	4
	possibly passive seated figures or cupbearers	NM4307, NM4450, NM6223	3	

Standing figures

Standing figures are represented by nine fragments attributed to three special figure types: single standing figures (possible pipe players), groups of two figures standing on a base, and a group of two embracing figures (Table 5.2).

Single standing figures (possible pipe players)

Four leg fragments (NM2248, NM4253, NM2264, NM4261) and a base fragment preserving the left foot of a standing figure (NM4275) may be attributed to standing figures such as pipe players.

NM2248 (Fig. 3.99) has been identified as a lower left leg, and NM4253 (Fig. 3.99) as an upper left leg. NM2264 (Fig. 3.99) is a small fragment possibly of an upper right leg, while NM4261 (Fig. 3.99) might be either a right or a left leg fragment from the area of the knee. The two former legs are carved in the round all over, while the two latter are convex around most of their circumference and have one flattened side. None of them preserves any traces of the ridge produced by sawing through between the legs of folded-arm figures from the front and rear. NM2248, NM4253 and NM2264 have convex outer contours and slightly concave inner contours when seen from the front or rear. NM4253 and NM2264 also have convex contours at the front and straight contours at the back when seen in profile. NM4261, on the other hand, has straight sides when seen from the front or back, but a slightly convex outline at the front and a concave outline at the back when seen in profile, possibly indicating the slight bend of the legs at the knees. These features strongly recall the rendering of the legs of the known examples of pipe players and syrinx players (a syrinx is an instrument of multiple pipes of gradually increasing length). Specifically: the convex outer contours and slightly concave inner contours of NM2248, NM4253 and NM2264 find parallels in the legs of the pipe player from Keros in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens (EAM3910; Köhler 1884, Taf. 6.1; Zervos 1957, fig. 302; Renfrew 1972, pl. 27.1; 1977, 66, fig. 37; 1991, 163, pl. 108; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 32, no. 22, fig. 15.22; 1987b, pls VIIIB, right & 10.1; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 212–15, pls 130–34; Fitton 1989, 57, fig. 60; Doumas 1994, 80, 305, no. 58; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 41, fig. 46; 2011, 77, fig. 9), of the possible pipe-player fragment from the 'Keros Hoard' formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 306, 499, no. 262; Marangou 2001, 34, fig. 38; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 174, 257, no. 147), and of two syrinx players of unknown provenance, one in the Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, acquired in 1964 (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 302, 496–7, col. pl. VI, no. 256; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 20, figs 15.20, 46; 1987a, 64, fig. 33d; 1987b, col. pl. IIIB; 1994, 39, fig. 26; Rehm 1997, 81–2, K11, Abb. 145-6; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16a), and the other in a private collection (Getz-Preziosi 1981, 32, no. 21, figs 15.21, 47). They can also be paralleled in this respect to a leg fragment of a standing figure of undetermined type from the 'Keros Hoard' (Doumas 2000, 185, no. 309; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 175, 257, no. 149). The convex outline at the front and the straight outline at the back of NM4253 and NM2264 recall the profile views of the upper legs of the pipe player from Keros, the possible pipe-player fragment from the

'Keros Hoard' and the syrinx player in Karlsruhe, while the slightly convex outline at the front and the concave outline at the back of NM4261 recall the profile view of the knees of the syrinx player in Karlsruhe.

NM4275 (Fig. 3.100) is the left part of an elongated base, trapezoidal in plan and convex on top in cross-section, preserving the left foot of a figure standing on it with legs spread apart and toes flush with the front edge of the base, but at a small distance both from the left and the rear edge of it (11 mm and 18 mm respectively). Taking into account that the preserved part of the base is 56 mm long, that the preserved left foot stands 27 mm from the break to the platform and that no traces of the missing right foot can be discerned, we may infer that the base would originally have been at least 86 mm long and that the minimum distance between the two feet would have been about 30 mm. The only possible comparanda for this piece are the previously mentioned Keros pipe player EAM3910 and the syrinx player in Karlsruhe. These two figures have both similarities to and differences from the Special Deposit North fragment in question, as well as between one another. Like NM4275, both of them stand on bases that are convex on top in cross-section with feet lying at a very small distance from the sides of the platform and at a somewhat greater distance from its back edge. The feet of the Karlsruhe syrinx player are also divided from the lower legs by horizontal incisions, like the foot of NM4275, whereas the feet of the Keros pipe player are divided from the lower legs by modelling. On the other hand, unlike NM4275, the base of the Keros pipe player is square and the toes of the figure, though still lying at the front of the platform, are not flush with its front edge, while the base of the Karlsruhe syrinx player is rectangular and the toes of the figure lie at a greater distance from the front than from the back edge of the platform. Moreover, the rendering of the feet and toes of both musicians is more realistic than that of the foot of NM4275, whose front part is taken up almost entirely by the toes.

In terms of size, the estimated original heights of the five possible pipe players from the Special Deposit North range from the minimum of 202 mm for NM4275 to the maximum of 513 mm for NM2248. According to the minimum estimates, NM4275 may have been of about the same size as the Keros pipe player (H. 207 mm), NM2264, NM2248 and NM4261 a little larger than that, and NM4253 a little larger than the Karlsruhe syrinx player (H. 340 mm). According to the maximum estimates, NM4261 and NM4275 may have been a little smaller in size than the Karlsruhe syrinx player, and NM2248 and NM4253 considerably larger than that.

Groups of two figures standing on a base

This type is represented by three base fragments each preserving a pair of feet (NM4148, NM4276, NM4277). The three fragments have both similarities to and differences from one another in every respect.

NM4148 (Fig. 3.143) is the right part of an elliptical base preserving the right foot and traces of the left foot of a figure standing on it with legs spread apart. The base is quite thick (H. 24 mm) and convex on top in cross-section. The preserved right foot lies at the front of the platform, the little toe being flush with its curved edge and the others at an increasingly greater distance from it, and at about the same distance from its side and back edges (17 mm). The distance between the feet at the soles is 20 mm, that is, smaller than that between the feet of the pipe player NM4275 discussed above. The preserved part of the base and the distance of the right foot from the curved right edge of the platform and from the remains of the left foot indicate that the stand was of an elongated form and supported a group of two standing figures.

NM4276 (Fig. 3.100) is the left part of an elongated rectangular base preserving the feet of one of the two figures that stood on it with legs spread apart. The base is of the same thickness as that of NM4148 (H. 24 mm) and slightly convex on top in cross-section. The feet lie at the very front of the base, the toes being flush with the front edge of it, but, unlike NM4148, very close to its left edge (distance 1 mm) and at a greater distance from its back edge (5 mm). Moreover, they are closer to one another than in NM4148, the distance between them being 12 mm. Here again, as in the case of the pipe player NM4275, the front part of the feet is taken up almost entirely by the incised toes, thus making the rendering of the feet less realistic than that of the foot of NM4148.

NM4277 (Fig. 3.100) preserves the rear left part of another elongated base with most part of the feet of one of the two figures that stood on it. However, this base has a straight back and a convex left side, and, unlike the bases of the two groups previously discussed, is relatively flat on top in cross-section and thinner than those (H. 11 mm). The feet lie at the very front of the platform, the small toe of the left foot projecting very slightly over the little preserved front edge of it, and, like the foot of NM4148, at about the same distance from its back and left edges (3 mm). Moreover, they are close to one another, unlike the feet of the two previously discussed groups, the distance between them being only 3 mm. In addition, their rendering is more realistic than that of the feet of NM4276 and similar to that of the foot of NM4148.

The only possible comparanda for these three pieces are the single three-figure composition in

Karlsruhe, acquired in 1977 (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 304–5, 497–8, col. pl. I, no. 258; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 32, no. 25, fig. 48; 1987a, 64, fig. 33e; 1987b, pl. 1c; 1994, 43, fig. 32; Doumas 1994, 96, 309, no. 82; Rehm 1997, 80, K9, Abb. 143; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16b), and the single group of two figures from Tekes, Crete, acquired in 1932 (Marinatos 1933, 301, Abb. 12; Renfrew 1969, 14, pl. 9b; Sakellarakis 1977, 152, fig. 145; Doumas 1994, 105, 311, no. 98; Sotirakopoulou & Gavalas 2017, 143–4, fig. 7). The Karlsruhe piece has both similarities to and differences from the Special Deposit North fragments in question. Specifically, the two male figures stand with legs spread apart, like those of NM4148 and NM4276, at the front, though not at the edge, of an elongated platform that is convex on top in cross-section, like those of NM4148 and NM4276, and has straight front and back edges and convex sides, possibly like that of NM4277, but their feet are schematized, lacking any indication of the toes. The Tekes group is a less successful comparandum, as it differs from the Special Deposit North examples in various aspects. Apart from being of different material (i.e. chlorite schist) and miniature size (H. 47 mm), and apparently of Cretan manufacture, it consists of two figures having legs that are joined to the toes, while the upper surface of the base on which they stand has an indented outline lengthwise, with two low prismatic projections between them. The only features that the Tekes group has in common with the Special Deposit North examples are its elongated rectangular base, which is similar in plan to that of NM4276, and the fact that the toes of the figures are flush with the front edge of it, like those of NM4276.

In terms of size, the estimated original heights of the Special Deposit North groups range from the minimum of 99 mm for NM4277 to the maximum of 352 mm for NM4148. Thus, according to both minimum and maximum estimates, NM4276 may have been of about the same size as the trio in Karlsruhe (H. 190 mm), while NM4277 would have been smaller and NM4148 larger than that.

We cannot tell whether the groups represented by the three Special Deposit North fragments in question consisted of two of three figures or what their stance was. What seems to be certain is that NM4277, preserving a pair of feet that are neither joined nor apart but close to one another, belonged to a group of a type that is unknown so far.

Group of two embracing figures

NM2235 (Fig. 3.101) is the upper torso of the left-hand member of a group of two figures standing one next to the other and embracing one another from the back. The fragment preserves the lower part of the neck, the left breast and most of the folded left arm, as well as the left wrist and hand of the missing right-hand figure placed diagonally across its back with the five incised and unnaturally long fingers touching the base of its neck. A close parallel of the Special Deposit North fragment in question as regards the placing of the arm of the missing second figure at its back is the almost complete right-hand female sculpture in the Museum of Cycladic Art (Getz-Preziosi 1982, 23, figs 56, 57; Renfrew 1991, 100, pl. 62; Doumas 1994, 97, 309, pls 84, 85; 2000, 48, 192–3, no. 324; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 152-3, no. 40). This has the right forearm of the missing left-hand figure placed diagonally across its back with the fingers touching its right shoulder. However, the incised fingers represented in this case are four instead of five. Another fairly close parallel of NM2235 as regards the placing of the arm of the missing second figure at its back is a left-hand female figure in Karlsruhe, acquired in 1982, which is preserved from neck to knees; this has the left forearm of the missing right-hand figure extending across its back at the level of the right shoulder and just below its neck (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 65, fig. 33g; 1987b, 22, fig. 12b; 1994, 42, figs 30, 31; Rehm 1997, 81, K10, Abb. 144; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16e). Two other examples of the type, namely a right-hand upper torso from Aplomata grave XXVII on Naxos (Lambrinoudakis 1976, 298, pl. 195δ-ε; Marangou 1990b, 104-5, no. 98; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 209, fig. 15.29), and another right-hand upper torso reputedly from Amorgos (Bent 1884, 51, fig. 9; Renfrew 1969, 14, pl. 9d; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 306, 498, no. 259; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 22, fig. 12c; Fitton 1989, 62, figs 59–60; Getz-Gentle 2001, 73, fig. 34), differ from NM2235 in that the right forearms of the missing left-hand figures are placed horizontally across the middle of their backs. Similar is the case of a left-hand upper torso of unknown provenance, which preserves only the unnaturally large left hand with five incised fingers of the missing right-hand figure placed horizontally across the right half of its back, just below the right shoulder (Getz-Gentle 2001, 33, pl. 26d). Finally, a recently discovered example on Ano Kouphonisi (NM14514; Legaki *et al.* 2019, 274–5, 276–7, fig. 29.9) shows a similar placement of the arm at the back at shoulder level, below the neck; however, in this case the other arm of the surviving torso is not placed in the characteristic folded-arm position, and its location, and the action represented by it, cannot be reconstructed from the very fragmentary piece preserved.

Stylistically, NM2235 is closer to the complete right-hand sculpture in the Museum of Cycladic Art, characterized by flat surfaces and the use of incisions to render anatomical details, than to the example in Karlsruhe or those from Aplomata and Amorgos, where plastic rendering prevails. Finally, as far as size is concerned, NM2235, with an estimated original height ranging from 211 mm to 261 mm, would have been of about the same size as NM14514 from Kouphonisi (est. H. 210 mm) and also the figure in the Museum of Cycladic Art (H. 230 mm), and perhaps the figure of unknown provenance whose upper torso is illustrated by Getz-Gentle (2001, 33, pl. 26d; pres. H. 55 mm), whereas the others seem to have been larger.

Seated figures

Seated figures are represented by four fragments (Table 5.2). One of them (NM6185) can be attributed to a harpist, while the three others (NM4307, NM4450, NM6223) could have belonged to passive seated figures or cupbearers.

Harpist

This type is represented by the harp fragment NM6185 (Fig. 3.98). The curvature of the fragment and its almost circular cross-section indicate that it most probably comes from the top apex of the frame of the harp. Comparison with the harpist from Keros in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens (Köhler 1884, Taf. 6.2; Zervos 1957, figs 333–4; Renfrew 1977, 69, fig. 39; 1991, 163, pl. 107; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 205–11, nos. 124–9; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 16, fig. 14.16; 1987a, 62, fig. 33a; 1987b, pls VIIIB, left & 10.2; Fitton 1989, 57, fig. 49; Doumas 1994, 81, 305–6, no. 59; Broodbank 2000, 254, fig. 82; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16d; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 41, fig. 47; 2011, 77, fig. 10), two harpists reputedly from Amorgos, said to have been acquired before 1968 (Getz-Preziosi 1977, 89, fig. 77; 1981, 31, nos. 11–12, figs 14.11–12 & 21–28; 1987a, 262–5, nos. 89–90; 1987b, pls VIIIA & 7–8; 1994, 37, fig. 23), and a harpist of unknown provenance in a private collection (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 266–7, no. 91) confirm this attribution. The estimated original height of the complete sculpture ranges from 179 mm to 219 mm. Thus, the Special Deposit North harpist may have been of about the same size as the Keros harpist (H. 225 mm) or the two 'Amorgos' examples mentioned above (H. 174 mm and 201 mm respectively).

Other seated figures

These include two left lower legs with the feet of figures (NM4307, NM4450), and the rear right leg of a stool (NM6223).

The left lower leg NM4307 (Fig. 3.98) has convex outlines at the outer side and at the back, but a vertically cut inner side indicating the use of the saw for cutting through between both legs and feet of the figure. In contrast, the left lower leg NM4450 (Fig. 3.98) is carved in the round all over and preserves no traces of sawing through between the legs and feet. The feet are in both cases almost at right angles to the legs and flat on the ground, with no indications of the toes, but the front of the foot of NM4450 seems unnaturally short in comparison with that of NM4307. As for the rear right leg of a stool NM6223 (Fig. 3.142), this also preserves a very small part of the horizontal upper surface and convex underside of the seat as well as of the back of the seated figure. The leg is trapezoidal in plan at all sides and trapezoidal in cross-section immediately below the seat, but square at the base.

The convex outer contours and vertically cut inner side of NM4307 find parallels in the lower legs of three harpists, one reputedly from Amorgos, said to have been acquired before 1968 (Getz-Preziosi 1977, 89, fig. 77, left; 1981, 31, no. 12, figs 14.12, 25–28; 1987a, 264–5, no. 90; 1987b, pls VIIIA, left & 7–8.1; 1994, 37, fig. 23, left), another of unknown provenance in a private collection (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 266–7, no. 91), and the third in the Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe (B864; Zervos 1957, fig. 317; Renfrew 1972, pl. 27.2; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 301, 496, col. pl. IV, no. 255; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 14, figs 14.14, 36–39; 1987b, pl. 9.1; Rehm 1997, 84–5, K13, Abb. IX, left). On the other hand, the well-modelled lower leg NM4450 can only be compared with the lower legs of another harpist in Karlsruhe (B863; Zervos 1957, fig. 316; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 300, 496, col. pl. IV, no. 254; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 13, figs 14.13, 32–35; 1987b, pl. 9.2; Rehm 1997, 82–4, K12, Abb. IX, right), which are also carved in the round. The two Karlsruhe harpists were until quite recently believed to have been found in a grave on Thera, but then were shown by Marangou (2007, 14) to have been found in a grave on Irakleia and sold on Thera. However, unlike NM4307 and NM4450, all the known examples of harpists that preserve the feet have the toes indicated. Although almost all of these sculptures are relatively recent acquisitions of doubtful authenticity, confirmation that the toes were indeed indicated on harpists is provided by the latter Karlsruhe example (B863), which preserves the right foot, as both this and the former Karlsruhe harpist (B864) were acquired in 1838 or 1840 (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 496, nos. 254, 255), and, therefore, are of undoubted authenticity. Thus, in spite of the fact that their rendering compares best with sculptures of harpists, neither of the Special Deposit North lower legs in question can be attributed to this type of seated figure with any degree of certainty. Consequently, NM4307 and NM4450 should be attributed to another type of seated figure, having no indications of the toes and lower legs that do not adjoin the seat, such as a passive seated figure from Aplomata grave XIII (Kontoleon 1971, 178–9, pl. 211β.1; Marangou 1990b, 46–7, no. 14; Doumas 1994, 79, 305, nos. 56–7; 2002, 34, fig. 31; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 201–2, figs 15.19, 15.20) or the cupbearer in the Museum of Cycladic Art (Renfrew 1977, 68, fig. 38; 1991, pl. 1; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 18, figs 14.18, 45; 1987a, 63, fig. 33c; 1987b, pl. IIB; 1994, 40, fig. 27; Fitton 1989, 88, fig. 91; Doumas 1994, 99, 310, no. 88; 2000, 188–9, no. 320; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16c; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 148–9, no. 38; 2011, 77, fig. 11), although neither the convex outer contours of NM4307 nor the modelling of NM4450 find good parallels in them. The Goulandris cupbearer has in addition feet with a short front part, as NM4450, as also does a passive seated figure from Aplomata grave XXIV (Kontoleon 1972, 151, pl. 137; Marangou 1990b, 154, no. 159; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 205, fig. 15.25).

The rear right leg of a stool NM6223 is similar in shape to the legs of the stools of all the known examples of seated figures (harpists, passive seated figures, cupbearers), both those mentioned and those not mentioned above (for the latter, see Sotirakopoulou 2005, 61–2). However, the convex underside of the seat of the stool can only find parallels in another passive seated figure from Aplomata grave XIII (Kontoleon 1971, 178–9, pl. 211β.3; Marangou 1990b, 154–5, no. 160; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 200, fig. 15.18), and in the passive seated figure from Tekes in Crete (Marinatos 1933, 301, Abb. 10–11; Zervos 1957, fig. 113; Renfrew 1969, 14, pl. 9a; Sakellarakis 1977, 152, fig. 146; Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 63, fig. 33b; Doumas 1994, 100, 310, no. 89; Getz-Gentle 2001, 37, fig. 19; Sotirakopoulou & Gavalas 2017, 141–2, fig. 6).

In terms of size, the estimated original heights of the complete seated figures from the Special Deposit North range from 93 mm to 113 mm for NM4307, and from 109 mm to 133 mm for NM6223, while that of NM4450 ranges from the minimum of 116 mm to the maximum of 209 mm. On the other hand, the height of both their comparanda from Aplomata grave XIII is 164 mm, and that of the Goulandris cupbearer 152 mm. On the basis of these estimates, then, only NM4450 may have been of about the same size as its Cycladic comparanda, while the two others would have been smaller. However, the single enthroned passive seated figure from Aplomata grave XIII (Kontoleon 1971, 178–9, pls 211β.2, 214–15; Getz-Preziosi 1977, 79, fig. 61; Marangou 1990b, 48–51, no. 15; Doumas 1994, 82–3, 306, nos. 60–62; 2002, 35, figs 32–3; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 42, fig. 48; 2011, 77, fig. 12; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 203, fig. 15.21, col. pls 8–9 & 10, bottom) is also smaller in size (H. 140 mm). As for the Tekes passive seated figure, which is only 81 mm high, there are several features differentiating it from its Cycladic counterparts and suggesting that this was a Cretan imitation of Cycladic prototypes. Apart from its small size, these include the plastic rendering of the head's anatomical features, the indication of the female sex by an incised pubic triangle, the joined legs, and the mixing of elements from different types and varieties of the Cycladic figures (Sotirakopoulou & Gavalas 2017, 141–2).

Discussion

The 13 certain examples of special type figures recovered from authorized archaeological investigations at the Special Deposit North at Kavos, despite their fragmentary nature, represent the largest and most diverse accumulation of such sculptures found anywhere in the Cyclades and the Aegean. With the addition of the three 'Keros Hoard' fragments of standing figures formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 174–5, nos. 147–9), one probably of a pipe player, another possibly from a group, and the third of an undetermined type, which apparently belonged to this assemblage, the number of special type figures from the Special Deposit North amounts to a total of 16, that is, almost as many as those coming from official archaeological work at all the other Cycladic and Aegean sites (Table 5.3; for references, see Sotirakopoulou 2005, 60–63; see also Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs 15.18–15.21, 15.25 & 15.29, col. pls 8–9 & 10, bottom, for a recent publication of the finds from Aplomata, and Sapouna-Sakellaraki 2019, 159–60, figs 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 & 19.15, for a recent publication of finds from Manika), including the ones recently published from Potamia on Ano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou 2017a, 175, figs 14.9, 14.10 & col. pl. 10, top), from the Papaoikonomou plot on Ano Kouphonisi (Legaki *et al.* 2019, 274–5, fig. 29.9) and from the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 38–9, figs 2.20, 2.21; 238-9, figs 3.145, 3.146).

Almost all the special figure types known so far, namely standing pipe players, seated harpists, passive seated figures or cupbearers, and groups of two figures either standing on a base or embracing one another, are present in this assemblage (Table 5.2), with the exception of the hunters or warriors and the vertical groups. It has also to be noted that the fragments of pipe players and groups of two figures standing on a base from the Special Deposit North, if correctly identified, are the first examples of special figures of these types to have been found in the course of official archaeological investigations. Almost all the other examples have come from the antiquities market

Table 5.3. *Special type figures from official archaeological investigations at Aegean sites other than the Special Deposit North at Kavos in descending order of frequency.*

Site	Special figure types	Number of figures	Total of figures
Aplomata, Naxos	passive seated figures	6	8
	possible cupbearer	1	
	group of two figures embracing one another	1	
Kavos, Keros, Special Deposit South	possible pipe player	1	3
	possible seated figure	1	
	group of two figures embracing one another	1	
Manika, Euboea	passive seated figure	1	2
	possible cupbearer	1	
Aphendika, Naxos, grave 40	harpist	1	1
Potamia, Ano Kouphonisi	passive seated figure	1	1
Papaoikonomou plot, Ano Kouphonisi	group of two figures embracing one another	1	1
Mandres tou Roussou, Amorgos	harpist	1	1
Grand total			**17**

(Sotirakopoulou 2005, 60–61, 62–3), with the exception of the pipe player in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens, which is reported to have been found on Keros (Köhler 1884, 156, Taf. 6.1).

The fragmentary special type figures from the Special Deposit North introduce new elements to the repertoire of the Early Cycladic marble sculptures, so far unknown from other examples of these types. These are the elongated trapezoidal shape of the base of the pipe player NM4275 (Fig. 3.100), the elliptical shape of the base of the group NM4148 (Fig. 3.143), and the type of group represented by the base fragment NM4277 (Fig. 3.100), as the pair of feet it preserves are neither joined nor apart, but close to one another.

Another point worthy of mention refers to the estimated original height of these special type figures when complete: while some of them may have been of about the same size as their extant comparanda—regrettably mostly coming from unauthorized digging—others may have been considerably larger than those. Thus, the possible pipe-player fragments NM2248 (Fig. 3.99) and NM4253 (Fig. 3.99) may have been 79–173 mm larger in size than the largest known figure of a standing musician in Karlsruhe (H. 340 mm; see Thimme *et al*. 1977, 302, 496–7, col. pl. VI, no. 256; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 31, no. 20, figs 15.20, 46; 1987a, 64, fig. 33d; 1987b, col. pl. IIIB; 1994, 39, fig. 26; Rehm 1997, 81–2, K11, Abb. 145–6; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16a) and more than twice as large as the Keros pipe player in Athens (H. 207 mm; Köhler 1884, Taf. 6.1; Zervos 1957, fig. 302; Renfrew 1972, pl. 27.1; 1977, 66, fig. 37; 1991, 163, pl. 108; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 32, no. 22, fig. 15.22; 1987b, pls VIIIB, right & 10.1; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 212–15, pls 130–34; Fitton 1989, 57, fig. 60; Doumas 1994, 80, 305, no. 58; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 41, fig. 46; 2011, 77, fig. 9), while the fragment of a group standing on a base NM4148 (Fig. 3.143) may have been 66–162 mm larger in size than the three-figure composition in Karlsruhe (H. 190 mm; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 304–5, 497–8, col. pl. I, no. 258; Getz-Preziosi 1981, 32, no. 25, fig. 48; 1987a, 64, fig. 33e; 1987b, pl. 1c; 1994, 43, fig. 32; Doumas 1994, 96, 309, no. 82; Rehm 1997, 80, K9, Abb. 143; Getz-Gentle 2001, 34, fig. 16b). This may not be unrelated to the occurrence in the Special Deposit North of fragmentary sculptures of the folded-arm type which must originally have been larger in size than those recovered from controlled excavations in Early Cycladic cemeteries and settlements (Sotirakopoulou *et al*. 2017, 347–57, figs 23.1–23.9; this volume, Chapter 4).

Similarly large sculptures of the folded-arm type have also been found in the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 20, 23–5; Renfrew & Boyd 2017a, 381–90, figs 26.2–26.11), discovered some 110 m to the south of the Special Deposit North. This, together with the many other similarities between the two special deposits, indicates that the two deposits were of the same nature and more or less had the same function (Volume III, 441). Even so, and despite the fact that the Special Deposit South had not been disturbed by looting, the special type figures recovered from it are only three as opposed to the 13 (or 16) from the looted Special Deposit North, include a more restricted range of types, namely a possible pipe player, a possible seated figure, and the right-hand member of a group of two figures embracing one another, and appear to have been smaller in size than the respective special type figures from the Special Deposit North (Volume III, 38–9, figs 2.20, 2.21; 238–9, figs 3.145, 3.146). If this is not accidental, when taken into account with the other differences noted between the Special Deposit North and the Special Deposit South, it might be a further indication of some differentiation in ritual practice between the two Special Deposits (Volume III, 441–2; see further this volume, Chapter 8).

Chapter 6

The Place of the Schematic Sculptures

Introduction

The marble sculptures collected during official archaeological work at the Special Deposit North at Kavos include a significant number of schematic figurines, amounting to a total of 30. Most of them (18) were found during the excavations of P. Zapheiropoulou and K. Tsakos in 1967 (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b; 2007a,b); seven came from the excavations of C. Doumas in 1963 (Doumas 1964; 2007); three—including one found approximately 50 m to the north of the Special Deposit North (NM14863, Keros 87.625)—are from the excavations and survey of C. Renfrew, C. Doumas & L. Marangou in 1987 (Renfrew *et al.* 2007); one said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos, was donated to the Museum of Naxos by I. Simigdalas probably in 1967; and one was recovered by D. Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975 (Table 6.1).

These figurines are of various forms and in only three cases complete (NM2230, Fig. 3.103; NM2233, Fig. 3.113; NM6222, Fig. 3.145). The rest are mostly missing the head, sometimes with part of the neck and upper body, and to a lesser degree the base.

Forms and parallels

In terms of body shape, the Special Deposit North schematic figurines can be classified into five forms (Table 6.2; Fig. 6.1). Two (NM15086 and NM15087) are doubtful pieces and not classified as to form.

Form 1

Form 1 is represented by 11 examples (Table 6.2), including the complete figurine NM2230. These have pronouncedly sloping shoulders and an elongated, more or less trapezoidal body tapering towards the base.

Only two of them preserve the head (NM2229, NM2230), which is in both cases trapezoidal, tapering towards the neck, and not clearly distinguished from it on the front and back. However, the head of NM2229 is very broad in relation to the body, as is also the short neck, and although the upper half of the face, up to the position of the nose, is rendered as a slanting surface, the rest of the figurine from that point downwards is of the same thickness. On the other hand, the head of NM2230 is not only much smaller than that of NM2229, but also tilts backwards, and sits on a tall and much more slender neck thinning on the front. As a consequence of these differences, the head of NM2230 is clearly differentiated from the neck in profile, while that of NM2229 is not. Moreover, the head of NM2230 is triangular when seen from above, with a narrow ridge at the front indicating the nose, whereas the head of NM2229 has a polished flat surface at about the position of the nose.

The figurines of this form are mostly broken above the base (NM2229, NM2236, NM4164, NM4210, NM4211, NM4214), but in the cases that the base is preserved, it is either horizontal (NM2230, NM4215, NM4219) or rounded (NM4174, NM4212). The body is usually angular at the shoulders and tapers markedly down to the base (NM2229, NM2230, NM4164, NM4174, NM4210, NM4211, NM4219), but examples with rounded shoulders (NM2236, NM4212, NM4214, NM4215) or only slightly tapering bodies (NM4212, NM4214) are also present. The long sides of the trapezium are more often straight (NM2229, NM4164, NM4174, NM4212, NM4214, NM4219) than slightly concave (NM2230, NM4210) or slightly convex (NM4215), while there are also two examples with a straight-sided lower body and very slight rounded or oblong projections at the region of the upper arms (NM2236, NM4211). The body is also in most cases elongated: in the five cases that the whole of it is preserved, the ratio of length to width below the shoulders ranges from 1.3 to 1.9.

This form includes both very small and larger figurines, their maximum preserved heights ranging from 45 mm to 127 mm, and their estimated heights ranging from 52 mm to 197 mm. In profile, the figu-

Table 6.1. *List of the Special Deposit North schematic figurines and mode of recovery.*

Mode of recovery	Number of schematic figurines	Inventory numbers
C. Doumas excavations, September 1963	7	NM2229, NM2230, NM2233, NM2236, NM4212, NM15086, NM15087
P. Zapheiropoulou & K. Tsakos excavations, July–August 1967	18	NM4170, NM4172, NM4173, NM4174, NM4210, NM4211, NM4213, NM4214, NM4215, NM4216, NM4217, NM4218, NM4219, NM4288, NM4320, NM4446, NM4449, NM6179
C. Renfrew, C. Doumas & L. Marangou excavations and survey, August–September 1987	3	NM14842 (Keros 87.237), NM14843 (Keros 87.245), NM14863 (Keros 87.625)
Donation of I. Simigdalas, probably 1967	1	NM4164
D. Hatzi-Vallianou, 1975	1	NM6222

Table 6.2. *Forms of the Special Deposit North schematic figurines according to body shape.*

Forms of schematic figurines	Number of figurines	Inventory numbers	Figure numbers
Form 1	11	NM2229, NM2230, NM2236, NM4164, NM4174, NM4210, NM4211, NM4212, NM4214, NM4215, NM4219	3.103, 3.104, 3.105, 3.106, 3.112, 3.144
Form 2	9	NM4173, NM4213, NM4217, NM4218, NM4288, NM4320, NM6179, NM6222, NM14842	3.107, 3.108, 3.145
Form 3	5	NM2233, NM4216, NM4449, NM14843, NM14863	3.109, 3.113, 3.146
Form 4	2	NM4172, NM4446	3.110
Form 5	1	NM4170	3.114

rines of this form are not particularly thin, their maximum thickness ranging from 10 mm to 27 mm, except in the case of NM4219, which is only 6–8 mm thick.

Surface treatment shows clear indications of some carelessness in the manufacture of these figurines: while two of them are very well smoothed (NM4174, NM4219), a number of others exhibit irregularities on the body, suggesting that these pieces were never well finished (NM2230, NM4174, NM4210, NM4212, NM4214), and still another, preserving indications of pecking, appears to be an unfinished piece (NM2229). A similar indication of carelessness in the course of manufacture is shown by the asymmetrical rendering of the neck and shoulders of NM4212, which gives the impression that the head would be inclined markedly towards the left.

Parallels

The Special Deposit North sculptures of Form 1 can be paralleled with figurines of the Apeiranthos variety from a number of Aegean Bronze Age sites, although the former are in general larger in size and their bodies below the shoulders are more elongated.

With regard to body shape, the examples with rather angular shoulders and a body markedly tapering towards the base find close parallels in six figurines from the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 244, fig. 3.151, **6824**; 248–9, fig. 3.152, **6605**, 165 & fig. 3.153, **20233**; 252, fig. 3.155, **6873**, **4627**), one of which with a squatter body, in a sculpture from the settlement at Dhaskalio (Volume I, 486, figs 24.2, 24.3, **11795**; Renfrew 2017c, 168–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, no. 11795), as well as in a figurine from grave 16 at Spedos on Naxos (Zervos 1957, fig. 44.1; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 125, pl. 55.α1; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.11; Doumas 1977, 21, fig. 9f), which again has a squatter body than the Special Deposit North examples. Perhaps even closer parallels are seen in two figurines of unknown provenance as regards both size and the elongated body (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, 435, no. 61; Doumas 2000, 215, no. 362). A headless figurine in the Museum of Cycladic Art has a markedly elongated body tapering towards the base but rounded shoulders with slight swellings indicating the arms (Doumas 2000, 216, no. 364), while a fragmentary sculpture from House E at Aghios Kosmas in Attica that seems to have had an elongated body also markedly tapering towards the base has not only rounded but also shorter and less pronouncedly sloping shoulders (Mylonas 1959, 29, fig. 163, drawing 62, no. 7; Kostanti & Christopoulou 2019, 40–41, fig. 4.11, no. 8). Another figurine in the Museum of Cycladic Art having, apart from the

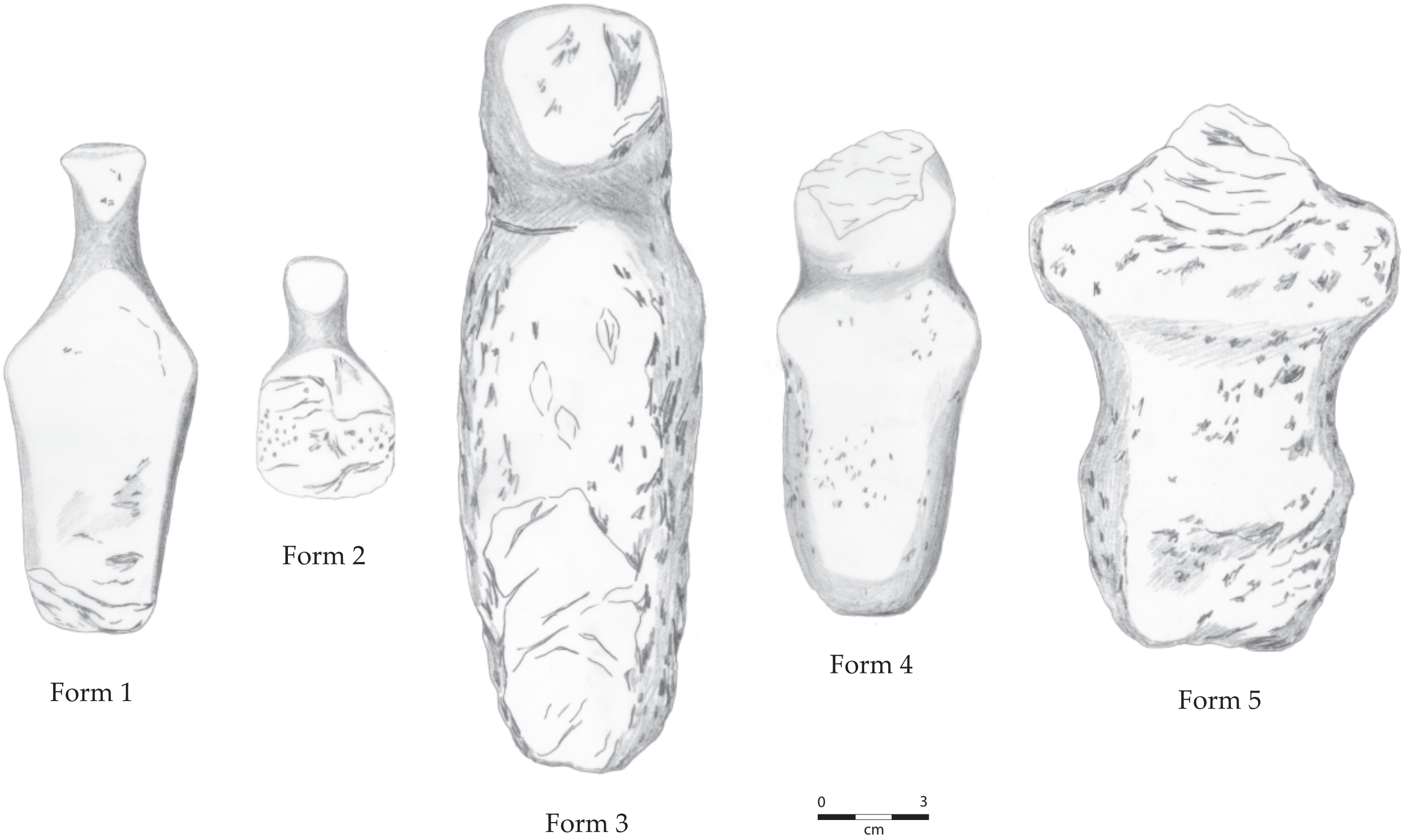


Figure 6.1. *The five forms seen in the schematic sculptures from the Special Deposit North, shown proportionally to scale. Left to right: NM2230, NM6222, NM2233, NM4446 and NM4170.*

markedly elongated body that tapers towards the base, oblong projections indicating the upper arms (Doumas 2000, 196, no. 329) offers a good parallel for the two Special Deposit North figurines, in particular NM4211, with a more or less similar indication of the arms. Arm stumps in the form of slight, oblong projections from the body also occur in a schematic figurine preserving only the upper torso from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 254, fig. 3.157, **998**). The figurines with an elongated body markedly tapering towards the base but rounded shoulders and slightly convex sides find parallels in two other sculptures from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **7152**; 248, fig. 3.152, **20510**), and in another from Dhaskalio (Volume I, 487, figs 24.2, 24.3, **12428**; Renfrew 2017c, 168–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, no. 12428), while those with less markedly tapering bodies can be paralleled to two others from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **40007**; 244, fig. 3.151, **2279**), and to another from Spedos grave 16 (Zervos 1957, fig. 44.3; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 125, pl. 55.α2; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.10; Marangou 1990b, 88, no. 86).

The trapezoidal body that tapers more or less markedly towards the base also occurs in small-sized sculptures of the Apeiranthos variety with squat bodies, such as the ones from grave 415 at Chalandriani on Syros (Tsountas 1899, 114, fig. 30; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.2; Rambach 2000, 130, Taf. 60.2, 166.7; Marthari 2017b, 301, fig. 20.7), the settlement at Skarkos on Ios (Marthari 2017a, 143, fig. 12.15, nos. 3945, 1064), and grave 22 at Aghios Kosmas (Mylonas 1959, 100–101, fig. 163, drawing 62, no. 9; Kostanti & Christopoulou 2019, 39–40, fig. 4.10, no. 7).

Schematic figurines of various types of stone with an elongated trapezoidal body that tapers markedly towards the base, though as a rule with shorter and less pronouncedly sloping shoulders than the Special Deposit North examples of Form 1, have also been found in Early Minoan II to Middle Minoan I burial contexts in Crete. An exceptionally large figure of this form (H. 675 mm) has come from Sabas in north-central Crete (Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1983, 46–7, fig. 1, pl. 23), and others, similar in size to or smaller than the Special Deposit North sculptures, are known from Phourni, Archanes (Sakellarakis & Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1997, 234 fig. 183, 506 fig. 495, 509 fig. 498; Sapouna-Sakellaraki 2017, 187, fig. 42), Porti (Xanthoudides 1924, 67, pls VIII, XXXIXb, no.

173; Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1983, 51, pl. 26γ–δ), Pyrgos (Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1983, 53, pl. 28α.3; Galli 2017, 225, fig. 10), and Trapeza (Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1983, 58, pl. 29δ–ε).

As already pointed out by Sapouna-Sakellaraki (1983, 64), this body shape strongly recalls the triangular outline of the body of the typologically later examples of folded-arm figurines, namely the ones of the Dokathismata, Chalandriani and Koumasa varieties (Renfrew 1969, ill. 4, IV.B–IV.E; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 480, 482; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 58, 59). The angular shoulders appearing in most examples of this form most probably represent a summary rendering of triangular arm stumps, a tradition that extends back to the Late Neolithic and Final Neolithic period of the Cyclades (see Sampson & Mastrogiannopoulou 2017, 31, fig. 4.1, from Ftelia on Mykonos; Televantou 2017, 44, fig. 5.11, from Strofilas on Andros; Sotirakopoulou 2008b, 128–9, fig. 14.18, from Akrotiri on Thera). The actual presence of triangular arm stumps at shoulder level, like in the Early Cycladic I–II Louros type figurines (Renfrew 1969, 8, ill. 2.III; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 55), also has its precursors in the Late Neolithic and Final Neolithic of the Cyclades, as is evidenced by relevant examples from Saliagos (Evans & Renfrew 1968, figs 76.1 & 3, 77.1, 78.1–2, pls XLIII.1, XLIV.1 & 3, XLV.1–2; Renfrew 2017b, 23, 27–8, figs 3.2–3.4, 3.7, 3.9) and Strofilas (Televantou 2017, 45–6, fig. 5.14).

Regarding the two heads preserved, that of NM2230 is similar in outline to the heads of a number of Apeiranthos variety sculptures from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, 244, fig. 3.150, **3106**, **2629**, **4608**, **20151**), of two sculptures of the same variety from the excavations of Clon Stephanos at Chalandriani (Zervos 1957, fig. 45.2; Renfrew 1969, 14.VI.3 & VI.5, pl. 7b; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, 317, figs 21.13, 21.16), and of two Apeiranthos variety figurines from the antiquities market, one of which is said to come from Keros (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, no. 61; Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 260, no. 88), although these do not always have necks as tall as that of the Special Deposit North example. NM2230 can also be paralleled to these and other figurines from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **637**, **7152** & 245, fig. 3.150) and the Stephanos excavations at Chalandriani (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, figs 21.12, 21.13, 21.15, 21.16) as regards the triangular shape of the head when seen from above. This is considered as the most notable feature of the Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety, named after the settlement site at Dhaskalio where several examples have been found (Volume I, 484, 486–7, figs 24.2, 24.3, **5746**, **5751**, **10793**, **11795**, **5814**, **11430**; Renfrew 2017c, 167–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, nos. 5746, 5751, 10793, 11795, 5814, 11430). The prismatic formation at the front of the head is also seen in some Apeiranthos variety figurines from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143–4, fig. 12.15, nos. 3945, 1064, 3979 & fig. 12.16, nos. 3978, 3684, 3357, 3677; 144, fig. 12.17, no. 3860) and in two Apeiranthos variety sculptures of unknown provenance (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, 435, no. 61; Doumas 2000, 215, no. 362). The backward tilt of the head of NM2230 is also not unusual in the Apeiranthos variety figurines. Such examples, made as a rule of marble but occasionally of shell too—this meaning that the backward tilt of the head may in certain cases be owing to the natural bend of the shell from which they were made—have come from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **40007**, **7152**; 245, fig. 3.150; 249–50, fig. 3.154 & fig. 3.155, **7005**), the Stephanos excavations at Chalandriani (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, figs 21.15), Spedos grave 16 (Zervos 1957, fig. 44.2–3; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 124–5, pl. 55.α2 & α3; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.9 and VI.10; Marangou 1990b, 88–9, nos. 86–7), Aplomata grave XIII on Naxos (Kontoleon 1971, 179, pls 212, 213; Marangou 1990b, 105, nos. 100–101; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 203–4, figs 15.22, 15.23), Dhaskalio (Volume I, 486–7, figs 24.2, 24.3, **5751**, **11430** & fig. 24.4, **11815**; Renfrew 2017c, 167, 168–9, fig. 13.2, no. 11815 & figs 13.3, 13.4, nos. 5751, 11430), and Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143, fig. 12.15, no. 3945; 144, fig. 12.16, nos. 3684, 3357, 3677; 155, fig. 12.23, no. 3934; 160, fig. 12.25, no. 1067). There is also an example reputedly from Keros (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 260, no. 88; 1994, 32, fig. 18; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 176, no. 150), and one of unknown provenance (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, 435, no. 61). This feature, which is a common characteristic of the contemporary folded-arm figurines (Renfrew 1969, 9; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 56), also has its origins in the Late and Final Neolithic period of the Cyclades (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 49, 52 & chart on p. 50; see Sampson & Mastrogiannopoulou 2017, 31, fig. 4.1, from Ftelia; Coleman 1977, 8, 68, 94, 105, pls 26, 73, nos. 128, 202, from Kephala on Kea; Televantou 2017, 45–6, fig. 5.14, from Strofilas; Sotirakopoulou 2008b, 128–9, fig. 14.18, from Akrotiri on Thera).

On the other hand, NM2229 has resemblances in terms of both head outline and very broad neck to a schematic figurine from the settlement at Koukounaries on Paros, dated on typological grounds to Early Cycladic I (Katsarou-Tzeveleki & Schilardi 2008, 63, fig. 8.5a; Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 410–12, fig. 28.3), and to an Apeiranthos variety figurine from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 252, fig. 3.155, **20712**). It is also somewhat similar in outline to the head of an Apeiranthos variety figurine from Manika grave 168 on Euboea (Sampson 1988, 32, 70, drawing 87, no. 168.5803; Sampson & Hadji 2019, 165, fig. 20.2), although the Special Deposit North sculpture is convex at the crown and has a considerably wider neck.

With regard, finally, to surface treatment, signs of some carelessness in terms of manufacture in the form either of unfinished pieces or of irregularities on the surface or of the absence of smoothing or polishing also appear in several of the parallels for Form 1 cited above, such as an example from Spedos grave 16 (Zervos 1957, fig. 44.1; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 125, pl. 55.α1), the one from Koukounaries (Katsarou-Tzeveleki & Schilardi 2008, 63, fig. 8.5a; Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 410–12, fig 28.3), some examples from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **40007**; 244, fig. 3.151, **2279**; 248, fig. 3.152, **6605**, **20510**; 249, fig. 3.153, **20233**), Dhaskalio (Volume I, 486, figs 24.2 & 24.3, **5814**; 488, figs 24.2 & 24.3, **11795**; Renfrew 2017c, figs 13.3, 13.4, nos. 11795, 5814), and Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143, fig. 12.15, no. 1064; 147, fig. 12.18, no. 3857; 149, fig. 12.19, no. 3854; 150, fig. 12.20, nos. 3108, 3970; 152, fig. 12.21, no. 3107; 155, fig. 12.23, no. 3934), as well as two examples of unknown provenance (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, 435, no. 61; Doumas 2000, 196, no. 329).

The asymmetrical rendering of the neck and shoulders noticed in NM4212 is also not rare in the Apeiranthos variety sculptures and can be seen in examples from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **7152**; 244, fig. 3.151, **20743**, **2279**, **188**; 252, fig. 3.155, **2450**), the Stephanos excavations at Chalandriani (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 317, figs 21.16), Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143, fig. 12.15, no. 3945; 147, fig. 12.18, no. 3857; 149, fig. 12.19, no. 3854; 150, fig. 12.20, nos. 3108, 3970; 152, fig. 12.21, no. 3107), and the cemetery at Tsikniades on Naxos (Philaniotou 2017b, 264, fig. 18.2, 269, fig. 18.15).

Form 2

Form 2 is represented by nine examples (Table 6.2), including the complete figurine NM6222. These have pronouncedly sloping shoulders, a roughly rectangular body with straight to slightly convex sides and somewhat rounded corners, and a base that may be either slightly rounded (NM4173, NM4213, NM4217, NM4218, NM4288, NM6222) or horizontal (NM4320, NM6179, NM14842). The body is in most cases elongated, the ratio of length to width below the shoulders ranging from 1.2 to 1.4, except in NM6222 and NM14842, where the body is squat and squarish, and the ratio of length to width below the shoulders is 0.7 and 0.6 respectively.

Only NM6222 preserves the head, which is virtually a backward-tilting prolongation of the neck, only imperceptibly wider than it and convex on the front, therefore indistinguishable from the neck but in profile. The other examples of this form are almost always broken at the neck, with the exception of NM4320 and NM6179, which are also missing part of the upper body.

This form includes generally small figurines, their preserved heights ranging between 50 mm and 90 mm, and their estimated heights ranging from 55 mm to a maximum of 140 mm. Like the examples of Form 1, these figurines are not particularly thin, their maximum thickness ranging from 10 mm to 22 mm. Most of them also show similar indications of carelessness in their manufacture, evidenced both by the irregularities on their bodies (e.g. NM4218, NM6179, NM14842), even in the presence of at least some smoothing or polishing (see, for example, NM4213, NM4288 and NM6222), and by the asymmetrical rendering of the neck of NM4218, which gives the impression that the head would be inclined markedly towards the right. The well-smoothed figurine NM4173 is a notable exception to this rule.

Parallels

The examples of Form 2 with an elongated body find their closest parallels as regards body shape in six Apeiranthos variety figurines from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 244, fig. 3.151, **20743**, **2275**, **188** & fig. 3.152, **6014**; 252, fig. 3.155, **2450** & fig. 3.156, **20711**), the first four of which are attributed to the Dhaskalio sub-variety, as well as in three Apeiranthos variety figurines from Dhaskalio (Volume I, 486–7, figs 24.2, 24.3, **5746**, **5751**, **10413**; Renfrew 2017c, 168–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, nos. 5746, 5751, 10413), the first two of which are considered as more convincing members of the Dhaskalio sub-variety than the third. Of these, **2275** from the Special Deposit South and **5751** from Dhaskalio have a closer resemblance to the Special Deposit North figurine NM4217 as regards the general outline of the body and the slightly convex sides, while **20743**, **188**, **6014** and **2450** from the Special Deposit South and **5746** from Dhaskalio can be more closely compared with the Special Deposit North figurine NM4218 as regards the shorter, asymmetrical and less clearly defined shoulders. Another figurine from the 1963 excavations at Dhaskalio (Doumas 1964, pl. 480α, bottom left; 1977, 21, fig. 9e; Volume I, 486, fig. 24.5, DF11; Renfrew 2017c, 167, fig. 13.2, DF11) is similar in body shape, though again more closely comparable with NM4217 as regards the slightly convex sides and with NM4218 as regards the asymmetrical rendering of the neck and shoulders. It has an even more elongated body than the Special Deposit North sculptures of Form 2, as also does still another figurine of the Apeiranthos variety, similar in body shape, said to be from Keros (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 260, no. 88; 1994, 32, fig. 18; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 176, no. 150). A figurine of unknown provenance (Getz-Gentle 1996, pl. 43c) can also be compared to the Special Deposit North figurine NM4218 in terms of the asymmetrical neck and shoulders. Two Apeiranthos variety figurines from Chalandriani, namely EAM5211 from grave 468 (Tsountas 1899, 114, fig. 29; Zervos 1957, fig. 45.1; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.1; Rambach 2000, 138, Taf. 65.7, 166.14; Şahoğlu & Sotirakopoulou 2011, 248, 363–4, no. 45; Marthari 2017b, 301–2, fig. 20.8) and EAM6169.6 from the excavations of Clon Stephanos (Zervos 1957, fig. 45.3; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.4, pl. 7a; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, fig. 21.14), though similar in body shape, do not have as elongated bodies as the Special Deposit North sculptures in question. The figurine from Chalandriani grave 468 has in addition less pronouncedly sloping shoulders. However, both of them have resemblances to the complete figurine NM6222 of Form 2 as regards the rendering of the head and neck, although in none of them does the head tilt backwards as in NM6222, and in the figurine from Chalandriani grave 468 the head is not differentiated from the neck in profile. A head fragment of the Apeiranthos variety from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143–4, fig. 12.16, no. 3978) also has similarities in outline and in profile to the head of NM6222, but the Special Deposit North figurine lacks the prismatic formation at the front of the head seen in the Skarkos piece, while the Skarkos fragment does not tilt backwards. Another Apeiranthos variety figurine from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 144, fig. 12.17, no. 3860) is somewhat similar in body shape but considerably smaller in size and with a narrower body than the Special Deposit North sculptures of Form 2, while two larger figurines of the same variety from the site (Marthari 2017a, 147, fig. 12.18, no. 3857; 149, fig. 12.19, no. 3854) can be more closely paralleled to NM4218 as regards the narrow body, the not clearly defined shoulders and the asymmetrical rendering of the neck and shoulders. Finally, an Apeiranthos variety figurine from Phylakopi on Melos (Cherry & Davis 2007, 420, 423, 427, fig. 10.8, pl. 54.a–b, SF620; Renfrew & Boyd 2017b, 441–2, fig. 30.9), though similar in body shape, is smaller in size than the Special Deposit North sculptures of Form 2 and can again be more closely paralleled to NM4218 as regards the very narrow body and asymmetrical rendering of the shoulders. The other Apeiranthos variety figurines with a backward tilting head and an asymmetrical rendering of the neck and shoulders were cited in the parallels for Form 1 above.

Regarding the two Special Deposit North sculptures of Form 2 with a squat and squarish body (i.e. NM6222 and NM14842), these relate more closely in body shape to the Apeiranthos variety figurine EAM6169.3 from the Stephanos excavations at Chalandriani (Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.6; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, fig. 21.12).

As for the surface treatment, signs of some carelessness in terms of manufacture in the form either of irregularities on the surface or of partial smoothing or polishing appear in most of the parallels for the Form 2 sculptures cited above, such as three figurines from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 244, fig. 3.151, **2275**, **188**; 252, fig. 3.155, **2450**), the four figurines from Dhaskalio (Volume I, 486-7, figs 24.2, 24.3, 24.5, **5746**, **5751**, **10413**, DF11; Renfrew 2017c, 167–9, fig. 13.2, DF11 & figs 13.3, 13.4, **5746**, **5751**, **10413**), the Chalandriani figurines EAM5211 (Tsountas 1899, 114, fig. 29; Zervos 1957, fig. 45.1; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.1; Rambach 2000, 138, Taf. 65.7, 166.14; Şahoğlu & Sotirakopoulou 2011, 248, 363–4, no. 45; Marthari 2017b, 301–2, fig. 20.8) and EAM6169.6 (Zervos 1957, fig. 45.3; Renfrew 1969, 14, VI.4, pl. 7a; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, fig. 21.14), and two of the figurines from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 147, fig. 12.18, no. 3857; 149, fig. 12.19, no. 3854).

Form 3

Form 3 is represented by five examples (Table 6.2), including the complete figurine NM2233. Though slightly differentiated from one another in body shape—as NM4216 has a closer resemblance to NM14843, and NM4449 to NM14863, whereas NM2233 stands alone—these sculptures can be described as having an elongated and generally narrow elliptical body: in the three cases that the whole body is preserved (NM2233, NM4216, NM14843), the ratio of length to width below the shoulders is 1.9.

Only NM2233 preserves the head, which is roughly four-sided, very broad in relation to the narrow body and only slightly wider than the similarly broad neck. Its face is rendered as a slanting surface, giving the impression that the head tilts slightly backwards. Two out of the four other examples of this form are broken at the neck (NM4216, NM14843), while the remaining two also miss part of the upper body (NM4449, NM14863).

The figurine NM4449 is exceptional in having a rough representation of the pubic triangle and vulva at the lower part of the body, indicated by incisions.

With the exception of the complete figurine NM2233, which is 205 mm high, the others range from 67 mm to 89 mm in preserved height and from 79 mm to a maximum of 150 mm in estimated height. They are also generally thicker in profile than those of the previous forms, their thickness ranging between 15 mm and 51 mm.

Here again the figurines of this form, though partly smoothed, have irregularities or breaks in places, indicating a certain carelessness in terms of manufacture. NM2233, in particular, whose body is only roughly worked out, seems to be an unfinished sculpture.

Parallels

The sculptures of Form 3 can scarcely find parallels outside Keros and Dhaskalio. To start with, the complete—though unfinished—figure NM2233 can be considered as generally similar in outline to a much smaller Apeiranthos variety figurine from Dhaskalio (Volume I, 487, figs 24.2, 24.3, **10769**; Renfrew 2017c, 168–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, no. 10769), although the Special Deposit North sculpture is in addition much thicker than the Dhaskalio one and has a clearer indication of the head in profile view. It is also generally similar in outline to an even smaller stone example from Aghios Kosmas in Attica (Mylonas 1959, 88–9, 138, fig. 163, no. 6; Kostanti & Christopoulou 2019, 39, fig. 4.9, no. 6), which, according to the excavator, cannot be considered as a figurine with certainty. The head of NM2233 can perhaps be more closely compared in terms of outline with the head of an also smaller Apeiranthos variety figurine from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 249, fig. 3.154, **25037**), which, however, is more slender in profile view and slightly backward-tilting. The remaining four examples of Form 3 find quite close parallels in terms of body shape in two sculptures from the Special Deposit South attributed to the Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety (Volume III, 249, fig. 3.153, **710**; 252, fig. 3.156, **20748**), although the Special Deposit North figurines have generally narrower bodies.

Regarding the representation of an incised pubic triangle on NM4449, it should be noted that this is the first example of an Apeiranthos variety figurine exhibiting such an anatomical feature. The indication of the pubic triangle, sometimes together with other anatomical details, by means of incisions was so far only known from a number of violin-shaped figurines of Early Cycladic I: Glypha, Paros, grave 24 (Tsountas 1898, 155, pl. 11.20; Rambach 2000, Taf. 6.1, 163.6); Akrotiraki, Siphnos, grave 147 (Tsountas 1899, 75–6, fig. 28; Rambach 2000, Taf. 25.3, 164.7; Papadopoulou 2017, 111, fig. 11.9); Akrotiri, Naxos, grave 20 (Doumas 1977, 93, pl. XXXIIh–i; 2017a, 62, fig. 6.8, no. 1993); a figurine said to be from Ios (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 225, no. 40); and a figurine of unknown provenance (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 225, no. 41 & 227, nos. 45–6; Doumas 2000, 66, no. 12; Getz-Gentle 2001, pl. 7.b, d). This feature is also seen on some Early Cycladic I–II hybrid figurines (Drios, Paros: Renfrew 1969, 26, pl. 7h; Amorgos: Zervos 1957, fig. 49.2–3; Renfrew 1969, 26, pl. 7i–j; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 227, no. 47; unknown provenance: Thimme *et al*. 1977, 226–7, nos. 42, 48 & 241-3, nos. 95, 96, 99; Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 143, no. 15), but is quite unusual on schematic sculptures of other forms or varieties.

Form 4

Form 4 is represented by two examples exhibiting rounded rudimentary arm stumps (Table 6.2). One of them (NM4172) has a parallel-sided lower body and a rounded base, while the other (NM4446) has an elongated lower body tapering towards the base. The latter also preserves most of the head, which is rounded in outline, very broad in relation to the body, and only slightly wider than the similarly broad, and barely distinguishable from it, neck.

The preserved heights of the two figurines are 81 mm and 125.5 mm, while their estimated heights are 90 mm and 135.5 mm respectively. The two sculptures differ in profile, NM4172 being flat and 12 mm thick, and NM4446 thinning at the region of the neck and towards the base and being 36 mm thick.

Although both figurines show clear indications of polishing in places, NM4172 has some irregularities on the surface, while NM4446 has a smoother surface. Both of them are also characterized by asymmetrical necks and shoulders, giving the impression that the head of either sculpture would be inclined towards one side, the left in the case of NM4172 and the right in the case of NM4446.

Parallels

Of the two examples representing this form, the one with the parallel-sided lower body (NM4172) can be closely compared in terms of body shape with a smaller and thinner shell figurine said to come from Kapros grave D (Renfrew 1967, 7, 18, pl. 4, no. 27; Thimme *et al.* 1977, 226, 427–8, 431, no. 44; Sherratt 2000, 35–6, 1.a.4, pls 8.2, 9.2, 11). This figurine was originally placed in the Apeiranthos variety of the Keros–Syros culture (Renfrew 1969, 14.VI.12), but later was dated towards the end of Early Cycladic I or within the range of the Kampos group (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 427–8, 431, 583, no. 44; Sherratt 2000, 35–6, 1.a.4; Renfrew 1984, 48, 54). However, the date and integrity of the Kapros grave D assemblage have been questioned, as also has the very existence of this grave, on account of the inconsistencies observed in its composition and the complex post-excavation life of the objects allegedly found in it (Galanakis 2013, 187–9). NM4172 also has similarities in body shape to a hybrid but squatter figurine reputedly from Naxos (Zervos 1957, fig. 37; Renfrew 1969, 26 n. 101, pl. 10a; Sherratt 2000, 143–4, iii.7.10, pls 133–5, col. pl. 7), again dated to the later part of Early Cycladic I, as well as to a sculpture of unknown provenance attributed to the Apeiranthos variety (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 230, 435, no. 60), which, however, has a narrower and more elongated body and more pronounced arm stumps.

On the other hand, figurine NM4446 with the elongated lower body that tapers towards the base has resemblances in terms of body shape and the broad neck to a little larger figurine from Koukounaries on Paros (Katsarou-Tzeveleki & Schilardi 2008, 63, fig. 8.5a; Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 410-12, fig. 28.3), dated on typological grounds to Early Cycladic I. It can also be compared with two unfinished sculptures of about the same size and thickness, but with more pronounced arm stumps, from the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 230, fig. 3.139, **45001**, **2811**; 233, fig. 3.141, **20604**). It is also somewhat similar to a much larger stone figurine from House I at Aghios Kosmas, Attica (Mylonas 1959, 40–41, fig. 164, no. 8). In terms of the outline of the head and the broad neck, NM4446 can find parallels in two Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Skarkos, Ios (Marthari 2017a, 152, fig. 12.21, no. 3107 & fig. 12.22 no. 3680), which, unlike NM4446, are flat and rather thin in profile.

The schematic body with arm stumps relates the Special Deposit North figurines of Form 4 both to those of the Early Cycladic I shouldered form (Renfrew 1969, 5, ill. 1, I.C; Sotirakopoulou 1998, 114–17, figs 2–3, pls 6c–d, 7a–e; 2005, 52–3) and to those of the Early Cycladic III Phylakopi I or Aghia Irini variety (Renfrew 1969, 24, ill. 1.VII, pl. 7c-g; Sotirakopoulou 1998, 121-3, fig. 6, pls 10d, 11a-d; 2005, 54), which, however, have well-defined arm stumps and usually a more or less trapezoidal lower body widening towards the base. The precursors of the form, albeit with a parallel-sided lower body, can be found in the Late Neolithic and Final Neolithic period of the Cyclades (Saliagos: Evans & Renfrew 1968, 63, fig. 76.3, pl. XLV.2; Renfrew 2017b, 28, fig. 3.9; Ftelia, Mykonos: Sampson & Mastrogiannopoulou 2017, 33, fig. 4.7; Strofilas, Andros: Televantou 2017, 45–6, fig. 5.14).

Form 5

Form 5 is represented by a headless figurine with an almost violin-shaped body (Table 6.2). It has well-defined arm stumps and waist, and a trapezoidal lower body tapering towards the base. The preserved part of the figurine is 133 mm high and plump in profile, its thickness reaching 44 mm at the upper torso across the arm stumps. Its rough surface, preserving signs of pecking, suggests that this is an unfinished piece.

Parallels

In terms of body shape, the single example of Form 5 (NM4170) combines elements of two Early Cycladic I forms, namely the violin form (Renfrew 1969, 5, ill. 1, I.A, pl. 2d; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 52) and the shouldered form (Renfrew 1969, 5, ill. 1, I.C; Sotirakopoulou 1998, 114–17, figs 2–3, pls 6c–d, 7a–e; 2005, 52–3). These, however, are much thinner than NM4170 and generally plank-like in profile. The only parallel that can be cited for that is a figurine from Phylakopi, Melos (Bosanquet & Welch 1904, 194, pl. XXXIX.7; Renfrew & Boyd 2017b, 444, fig. 30.14), considered as a hybrid form probably of the time of the Keros–Syros culture. This, however, is again considerably thinner than the Special Deposit North example.

Discussion

The first conclusion from the preceding analytical comparison of the Special Deposit North schematic figurines with those from other Cycladic and Aegean Bronze Age sites is that the overwhelming majority of them, that is, the 20 pieces classified into Forms 1 and 2, representing 66.67 per cent of the total, are attributed on the basis of their particular morphological features and parallels to the Apeiranthos variety of the schematic type. Of these, only one, namely the complete figurine NM2230 (Fig. 3.103) of Form 1, can be attributed with certainty to the Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety on account of the prismatic shape of its head when seen from above, which is considered as the most notable feature of this sub-variety (Volume I, 484). Therefore, the ascription of the remaining headless pieces of Forms 1 and 2 to the Dhaskalio sub-variety remains uncertain, despite the similarities that they may have in terms of body shape to other certain examples of this sub-variety from the site at Dhaskalio.

It is also of interest to note that the prismatic formation at the front of the head of NM2230 and of two unprovenanced pieces of the same form (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, 435, no. 61; Doumas 2000, 215, no. 362) occurs not only on several Dhaskalio sub-variety sculptures from the name site (Volume I, 486–7, figs 24.2, 24.3, **5746**, **5751**, **10793**, **11795**, **5814**, **11430**; Renfrew 2017c, 167–9, figs 13.3, 13.4, nos. 5746, 5751, 10793, 11795, 5814, 11430) and the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 243, fig. 3.149, **637**, **7152** & **245**, fig. 3.150), but also on four Apeiranthos variety figurines from Chalandriani (Papazoglou-Manioudaki

2017, 313, figs 21.12, 21.13, 21.15, 21.16), and on eight Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a, 143–4, fig. 12.15, nos. 3945, 1064, 3979 & fig. 12.16, nos. 3978, 3684, 3357, 3677; 144, fig. 12.17, no. 3860). However, the aforementioned Chalandriani figurines are not closely comparable with the Dhaskalio sub-variety sculptures from Dhaskalio or the two Special Deposits at Kavos either in terms of head shape—except in two cases (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, figs 21.13, 21.16)—or in terms of body shape, while the respective Skarkos figurines have even fewer resemblances to them. The question arising, then, is whether the Chalandriani and Skarkos figurines having a prismatic formation at the front of the head can be classified into the Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety on the basis of this feature alone. The answer is most probably 'no', since more than one morphological feature particularly characteristic of this sub-variety would be needed for doing so.

Another conclusion worthy of note is that the Special Deposit North figurines of Forms 1 and 2 find their closest parallels in terms of size, body shape and head shape primarily in the Apeiranthos variety or Dhaskalio sub-variety sculptures from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 242–52, figs 3.149–3.156) and Dhaskalio (Volume I; Renfrew 2017c), as well as in five Apeiranthos variety figurines of unknown provenance (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 230, no. 61; Getz-Gentle 1996, pl. 43c; Doumas 2000, 196, no. 329, 215, no. 362, 216, no. 364), and in one said to be from Keros (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 260, no. 88; 1994, 32, fig. 18; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 176, no. 150). That the Special Deposit North sculptures of the Apeiranthos variety would have so many resemblances to the figurines of the same variety from the neighbouring areas of the Special Deposit South at Kavos and the settlement at Dhaskalio is certainly not surprising, but their close similarities to the aforementioned pieces from the antiquities market is indeed striking. It may, therefore, be suggested with reason that the unprovenanced figurines in question might indeed come from the looted Special Deposit North at Kavos, Keros. Moreover, the fact that the sculptures from the official excavations of the 1960s at the Special Deposit North were hitherto unpublished, and that those from the Special Deposit South and Dhaskalio were unearthed and published only recently, supports their authenticity. The Apeiranthos variety figurines from Spedos in southeast Naxos (Zervos 1957, fig. 44.1–3; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 124–5, pl. 55.α1–α3), Chalandriani on Syros (Zervos 1957, fig. 45; Rambach 2000, Taf. 60.2, 65.7, 166.7 & 14; Marthari 2017b, 301–2, figs 20.7, 20.8; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, 317, figs 21.12–21.17), and Phylakopi on Melos (Cherry & Davis 2007, 420, 423, 427, fig. 10.8, pl. 54.a–b, SF620; Renfrew & Boyd 2017b, 441–2, fig. 30.9), though sometimes quite similar in terms of body shape, are less closely comparable with the Special Deposit North sculptures of Forms 1 and 2 in terms of body length, head profile and slope of the shoulders, while those from Skarkos (Marthari 2017a) are only distantly related to them as regards size, body shape or head shape.

A more categoric conclusion is reached when considering the five sculptures of Form 3, which can hardly find parallels outside Keros and Dhaskalio, although even the Special Deposit South and Dhaskalio examples of the Apeiranthos variety or Dhaskalio sub-variety exhibit no striking resemblances to the Special Deposit North figurines in question.

The two examples of Form 4 with their rudimentary arm stumps compare best in terms of body shape with three apparently earlier figurines from elsewhere in the Cyclades, namely one from the much disputed Kapros grave D assemblage (Renfrew 1967, 7, 18, pl. 4, no. 27; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 226, 427–8, 431, 583, no. 44; Sherratt 2000, 35–6, 1.a.4, pls 8.2, 9.2, 11), another from Naxos (Zervos 1957, fig. 37; Renfrew 1969, 26 n. 101, pl. 10a; Sherratt 2000, 143–4, iii.7.10, pls 133–5, col. pl. 7), and the other from Koukounaries (Katsarou-Tzeveleki & Schilardi 2008, 63, fig. 8.5a; Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 410–12, fig. 28.3), dated on typological grounds to the later part of Early Cycladic I. One of them (NM4446, Fig. 3.110) is also comparable in terms of size, thickness and body shape with two unfinished sculptures from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 230–33, fig. 3.139, **45001** & fig. 3.141, **20604**), although these have more pronounced arm stumps.

On the other hand, the single representative of Form 5 can only be paralleled in terms of body shape with a considerably thinner schematic figurine from the nineteenth-century excavations at Phylakopi (Bosanquet & Welch 1904, 194, pl. XXXIX.7; Renfrew & Boyd 2017b, 444, fig. 30.14).

It appears possible, then, that the Apeiranthos variety or Dhaskalio sub-variety sculptures from Dhaskalio and Kavos, including those of Forms 1, 2 and 3 from the Special Deposit North, were not only locally made (Volume I, 484)—although no indications of local production have yet been discovered at either area—but were meant to cover the local needs, as their distribution seems to be restricted within the boundaries of Dhaskalio and the Special Deposits at Kavos. The same may hold true for the schematic figurines that do not belong to the Apeiranthos variety, namely those of the Special Deposit North Forms 4 and 5, despite the fact that these compare best with isolated examples from other Cycladic islands and to a lesser degree or not at all with those from the Special Deposit South or Dhaskalio. The suggestion of local production of schematic figurines found at Dhaskalio, and possibly those found at Kavos too, is further corroborated by the evidence of the two Special Deposits. Specifically, the Special Deposit North has yielded three unfinished schematic sculptures of Forms 1, 3 and 5 respectively (NM2229, Fig. 3.112; NM2233, Fig. 3.113; NM4170, Fig. 3.114), the unique example of an Apeiranthos variety figurine having the representation of an incised pubic triangle (NM4449, Fig. 3.109), and the five figurines of Form 3 which are virtually unparalleled beyond the Special Deposit South and Dhaskalio. At the same time, as noted above, the Special Deposit South has produced two unfinished sculptures possibly of the schematic type which are comparable with those of the Special Deposit North Form 4.

Certain similarities noted between the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from the Special Deposit North and the ones from Spedos, Chalandriani and Phylakopi, as opposed to their distant resemblances to the Apeiranthos variety figurines from Skarkos, indicate closer interactions in this respect of the Kavos sanctuary with Naxos, Syros and Melos than with Ios. All four islands are considered to be the sources of various raw materials or finished objects found at Dhaskalio and Kavos. Naxos has been identified as the place of origin of many of the materials found at Dhaskalio and the Special Deposits at Kavos, such as the building stone (Volume I, chapter 14) and timber (Volume I, 427) from Dhaskalio, and most of the stone tools (Volume I, 592–5; Volume II, 323), stone discs (Volume I, chapter 30; Volume II, 297–9, 302), pots (Volume I, 480–82; Volume II, 246–7), and marble figurines (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis 2017, 477–8, 481) from both Dhaskalio and Kavos. Melos is said to be the source of the Dark Volcanic pottery fabric (Volume I, 480) and some of the ground stone tools from Dhaskalio (Volume I, chapter 29), and of almost all the obsidian from both areas (Volume I, 532; Volume II, 271). Syros, though not identified so far as the source of any of the raw materials or finished objects found at Dhaskalio and Kavos, may well have been related to Keros through pottery types such as the conical-necked jars with stamped-and-incised decoration and painted pyxides, which occur quite frequently in the Special Deposits at Kavos but otherwise are mainly known from the cemetery at Chalandriani (Volume IV, 382, 383; Volume III, 438-41). Ios, finally, is considered as one of the primary candidates for the origin of a considerable amount of the pottery from the Special Deposits at Kavos and Dhaskalio (Broodbank 2007, 180; Hilditch 2007, 247–8, 249–50; Volume I, 480; Volume II, 246–7), and a possible provenance for the marble of a number of figurines from the Special Deposit South (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis 2017, 477–8, 481). However, as has already been pointed out (Volume II, 389–90), the fact that an island may have been the source of the raw materials used for the manufacture of pottery and stone objects found in the Special Deposits at Kavos and at Dhaskalio does not necessarily imply that these artefacts came to Keros from that specific island, as the pots and stone objects produced in one area may well have been exported for use elsewhere. So, the few similarities noted between the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Skarkos to those from Keros and the other Cycladic islands suggest the existence of considerable sculptural regionalism at Skarkos, even more than that indicated by the Dhaskalio and Kavos examples: that is to say, the Skarkos figurines were not only locally made and in many cases of local marble (Marthari 2017a, 134–5, 161–2; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis 2017, 478–9, 481), but seem to have been carved according to a local sculptural tradition and perhaps meant to cover exclusively local needs.

There is a point, though, on which several Apeiranthos variety figurines from most of the aforementioned Cycladic sites converge: this is the carelessness often exhibited in terms of the manufacture of these pieces, which appears in the form either of irregularities on the surface of the body or of partial smoothing or polishing, or of the total absence of smoothing or polishing. Such indications of incomplete finishing are usual on the schematic figurines from the Special Deposits at Kavos and from Dhaskalio, but they also occur on several schematic figurines from Spedos, Chalandriani, Koukounaries and Skarkos, as well as on examples of unknown provenance.

Chapter 7

Painted Decoration

Introduction

Many Cycladic figurines were probably painted, but the paint itself rarely survives. Evidence for this is provided either by the rare residues of actual pigments preserved or, more frequently, by the characteristic traces or 'paint ghosts' left by the use of pigment on the surface of the marble. The 'paint ghosts' appear as a tint, a smoother and lighter area or a slightly raised and usually better preserved area in comparison to the surrounding surface, which the pigment, or more likely the binding medium, protected from corrosion and encrustation from which the rest of the surface has suffered. (On the painted decoration of Cycladic figurines, see Preziosi & Weinberg 1970; Getz-Preziosi 1987a; 1987b, 53–4; 1994; Hendrix 2000; 2003a,b; Hoffman 2002; Birtacha 2003; 2017a; Sotirakopoulou 2005, 66–7, 315–16).

The main pigments used were blue, red, and possibly black, but in rare cases green, ochre and brown have been also recorded. Blue, and possibly black, were used to indicate anatomical details of the head, such as the eyes, eyebrows and hair, to render bands or headdresses across the forehead, and to emphasize the pubic triangle. Red served to highlight incised details, such as the grooves separating the head from the neck, the neck and arms from the torso or the legs from one another and indicating the fingers, toes or spinal column, to depict jewellery or power attributes (diadems, necklaces, bracelets) and various decorative motifs on the face and body, and also, in rare cases, to indicate the ears, nostrils and mouth. Rarely, specific decorative motifs were rendered in green, or blue was used on red to render certain decorative motifs on the face. Red pigment is more frequently preserved than the rare blue, black and green pigments. Blue, red and green pigments were from mineral sources: blue came from azurite (carbonate of copper), red from hematite (iron oxide), cinnabar (sulphide of mercury), red ochre or red lead (minium), and green perhaps from malachite or azurite hydroxide. Black pigment was of organic origin, as it came from charcoal, soot or plants.

The use of colour for the rendering of anatomical details on marble sculptures seems to extend back to the Late Neolithic period of the Cyclades. This is inferred from the 'ghosts' of painted hair and eyes on a seated Late Neolithic figurine from Sangri on Naxos (Hendrix 2003b, 418 & n. 38), from the possibly painted eyes of a steatopygous figurine said to be from Naxos in the Ashmolean Museum (Sherratt 2000, 132, III.7.1, fig. 83, pls 109–11, col. pl. 6), as well as from the painted rendering of anatomical features on marble sculptures of the Late Neolithic from Aegean regions other than the Cyclades (see Birtacha 2003, 269 & nn. 38–40). In the Early Cycladic I period, colour was used very occasionally on schematic figurines of the violin, violin-like, shouldered and pebble forms and more frequently on the naturalistic figures of the Plastiras type for the rendering of details on the head, neck and body. Colour appears less frequently on the figurines of the Louros and so-called 'precanonical' types. By contrast, the use of colour for the rendering of anatomical and decorative details flourished in the Early Cycladic II period and is especially frequent on the folded-arm figures of the Kapsala and Spedos varieties and fairly common on figures of the Dokathismata variety (Birtacha 2003; 2017a,b; Hoffman 2002; Hendrix 2003b). It also appears on a number of examples of the Chalandriani variety and occasionally on schematic figurines of the Apeiranthos variety.

Various interpretations have been advanced in relation to the painting of Cycladic marble figurines, though inevitably all of them are speculative, as the lack of written sources, absence of secure archaeological contexts for most of the painted sculptures, and sparse evidence regarding ritual practices, beliefs and social structure within Early Cycladic society confine the views proposed to the realm of hypothesis. Initially scholars suggested that the painted decoration of marble figurines reflects either the ritual colouring of the deceased and their living relatives during funerary rites (Zervos 1957, 44; Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, 11) or a belief in the afterlife (Getz-Preziosi 1987b, 54; Zapheiropoulou 2017, 343). More recently,

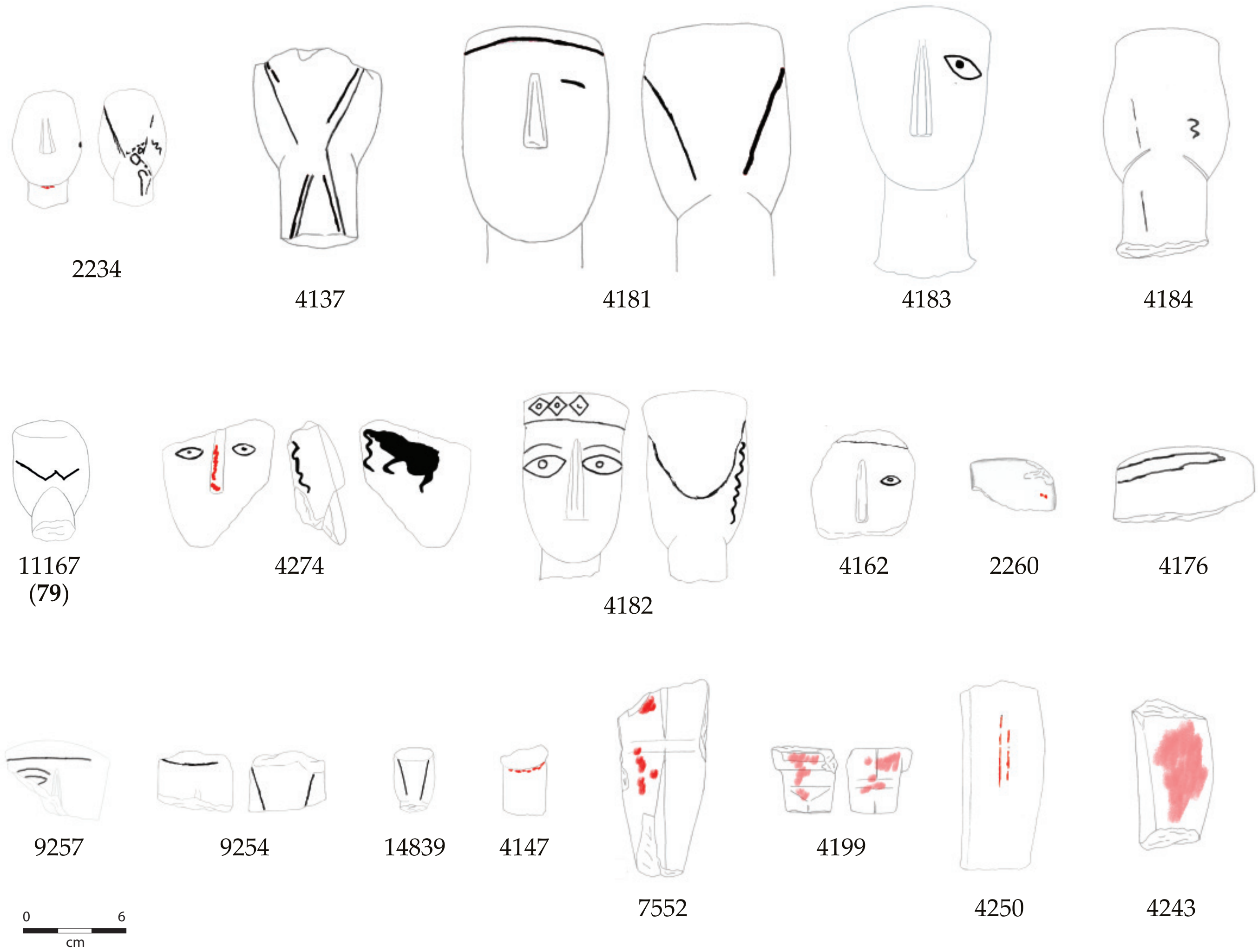


Figure 7.1. *Paint and 'paint ghosts' visible on marble sculptures from Kavos. Note that NM11167 (**79**) was recovered in the Special Deposit South, but is included here as it is part of **45004**.*

however, scholars are inclined to consider this practice as a vehicle for social messages and symbolism. Thus, a number of them regard the painted motifs on Cycladic figurines as representations of body ornamentation that reflected social identity and special social status (Broodbank 2000, 247–9; Sherratt 2000, 134; Carter 2008, 120–21; Birtacha 2017a, 496), while others consider them both as conveyors of messages related to issues of cultural identity and social differentiation or distinction, and as a way to adapt the figurines to different occasions, purposes and environments through changes in the painted decoration (Papadatos 2003, 284–8; 2016; Hendrix 2003a, 143; 2003b, 442–4; Hoffman 2002, 525, 545–6).

The painted sculptures published in this volume

Evidence of colouring was noticed on 19 sculptures (Fig. 7.1; Table 7.1), including the single complete figure NM4181 (Figs 3.5, 3.6). Most of them (9) came from the excavations of P. Zapheiropoulou and K. Tsakos in 1967 (Zapheiropoulou 1968a,b; 2007a,b), two were found during the excavations of C. Doumas in 1963 (Doumas 1964; 2007), and one is from the excavations of C. Renfrew, C. Doumas and L. Marangou in 1987 (Renfrew *et al.* 2007). Three others said to have been found at 'Dhaskalio Keros', here meaning Kavos, were donated to the Museum of Naxos by I. Simigdalas probably in 1967, and one was recovered and handed in by P. Getz-Preziosi in 1984. The assemblage also includes two fragments probably found in 1967, as well as a figure (**45004**, Fig. 3.117) consisting of two joining pieces: NM4150, said to have been found at Kavos, which was donated to the Naxos Museum by I. Simigdalas probably in 1967, and NM11167 (**79**), which came from the 2006–2008 excavations of the Cambridge Keros Project in the Special Deposit South.

Table 7.1. *List of the painted sculptures and mode of recovery.*

Mode of recovery	Number of painted sculptures	Inventory numbers
C. Doumas excavations in the Special Deposit North, September 1963	2	NM2234, NM2260
P. Zapheiropoulou & K. Tsakos excavations in the Special Deposit North, July–August 1967	9	NM4176, NM4181, NM4182, NM4183, NM4184, NM4199, NM4243, NM4250, NM4274
C. Renfrew, C. Doumas & L. Marangou excavations in the Special Deposit North, August–September 1987	1	NM14839 (Keros 87.152)
Donation of I. Simigdalas, probably 1967	3	NM4137, NM4147, NM4162
Not recorded, probably 1967	2	NM9254, NM9257
P. Getz-Preziosi, June 1984	1	NM7552
Donation of I. Simigdalas, probably 1967 (NM4150) and Cambridge Keros Project excavations in the Special Deposit South, 2006–2008 (NM11167)	1	45004, formed of NM11167 (79) and NM4150

Regarding the complete figure NM4181 in particular, it should be noted that, though originally reported as having been recovered with the other material from the Special Deposit North (Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381; 1968b, 97), it was recently discussed as having been found 'beyond the area of the so-called Special Deposit North, … among blocks of rock, beside a feature which seemed to be the opening of a natural cavity, which may have continued to a greater depth' (Zapheiropoulou 2017, 339; see further discussion in Chapter 1).

Six out of the 18 remaining fragmentary sculptures preserve the head or part of it with the neck (NM2234, Fig. 3.7; NM4137, Fig. 3.119; NM4182, Fig. 3.8; NM4183, Fig. 3.9; NM4184, Fig. 3.10; NM14839, Fig. 3.7), six others preserve part of the head only (NM2260, Fig. 3.11; NM4162, Fig. 3.119; NM4176, Fig. 3.7; NM4274, Fig. 3.11; NM9254, Fig. 3.12; NM9257, Fig. 3.75), two are single lower legs (NM4243, Fig. 3.55; NM4250, Fig. 3.58), one figure is preserved to the waist (45004, Fig. 3.117), another from the chest to the knees (NM7552, Fig. 3.131), and another from the folded arms to the upper thighs (NM4199, Fig. 3.74). There is also an undetermined piece preserving what might be taken to be the chin and neck of a figure (NM4147, Fig. 3.147).

All 19 sculptures are of the folded-arm type. Most of them (14) are attributed to the Spedos variety and four to the Dokathismata variety, including one of the Akrotiri sub-variety, while the undetermined piece NM4147 is of an uncertain variety (Table 7.2). In 15 out of the 19 examples the use of paint is attested on the head and in two cases also on the nape of the neck of the figures; in two other cases it is found on lower legs, in one case it is seen on the torso, and in another it occurs above and below the buttocks. Table 7.2 shows that the colouring of all these pieces is evidenced both by traces of actual pigments and by 'paint ghosts' on the marble surface, as well as that the examples preserving either actual pigments or 'paint ghosts' alone are virtually equal in number to those preserving both of them (6, 7 and 6 respectively).

Remains of red pigment

As shown in Table 7.2, actual red pigment is preserved in more than twice as many cases as is the dark (blue or black) paint (ratio 10:4). These include the diadem of dotted lozenges across the forehead of NM4182 (Fig. 3.8), the undetermined motifs on the forehead of NM2260 (Fig. 3.11), the vertical band on the bridge of the nose of NM4274 (Fig. 3.11), the dots on the left cheek of NM2234 (Fig. 3.7), the pair of vertical lines at the front of the left lower leg NM4250 (Fig. 3.58), and the highlighting of the grooves separating the head from the neck of NM2234 and NM4147 (Fig. 3.147)—if the latter is indeed a head and neck fragment. The traces of red paint visible at the back of the right lower leg NM4243 (Fig. 3.55), above and below the buttocks of NM7552 (Fig. 3.131), and on the front and back of the torso NM4199 (Fig. 3.74) indicate spreading of the paint over a relatively extensive area of the surface that may have resulted either from the contact of these pieces with lumps of red colour or from their smearing with red pigment in the context of some ritual. The dark colour of the diadem of NM4182 and of the vertical lines on the lower leg NM4250 suggests that the pigment used for their rendering was cinnabar that darkened and turned to metacinnabar because of oxidization (Fitton 1989, 57; Getz-Gentle 1996, 222–3, n. 190; Carter 2008, 123; Birtacha 2017a, 495).

The known examples of folded-arm figures with similar red painted decoration only rarely come from official excavations and are mainly of the Spedos vari-

Table 7.2. *Paint and 'paint ghosts' preserved on the marble sculptures published in this volume.*

Inventory numbers	Variety and sub-variety	Part of figure preserving paint or 'paint ghosts'	Preserved paint	Preserved paint 'ghosts'	Figure
NM2234	Spedos variety	head and neck	•two tiny specks of reddish pigment at left side of face •remains of red paint in the incision at base of neck	•better preserved and slightly raised trapezoidal area at back of head extending over the right part of nape •traces of sinuous curl dropping from right edge of better preserved trapezoidal area at back of head	3.7
NM2260	Spedos variety	head	•slight traces of red paint at front left, in the approximate area of left eye	–	3.11
NM4137	Spedos variety	head and neck	–	•two whiter and better preserved bands at back of head and neck intersecting in the form of an X	3.119
NM4162	Spedos variety	head	–	•almost horizontal band in slight relief across the forehead but lower than the crown •possible outline of left eye in slight relief	3.119
NM4176	Spedos variety	head	–	•whiter and better preserved horizontal band across the forehead but lower than the crown	3.7
NM4181	Spedos variety	head	•upper eyelid and pupil of left eye in dark (blue or black) paint •thin oblique line in dark (blue or black) paint bordering the better preserved trapezoidal area at back of head from the left	•better preserved horizontal band at top of head on the front consisting of three successive bands with differential level of surface preservation; the middle band is whiter and better preserved •whiter and better preserved vertical band at right side of head •better preserved trapezoidal area at back of head	3.5, 3.6
NM4182	Spedos variety	head	•remains of three dotted lozenges in dark (originally red) paint at right part of well-preserved horizontal band at top of head on the front	•whiter and well-preserved horizontal band in light relief at top of head on the front •right eye with pupil and eyebrows indicated by slight incision or in slight relief •flatter and smoother surface at area of left eye with slight indications of upper eyelid in very low relief •slightly better preserved areas at edge of face •whiter and well-preserved surface of cranial plane •whiter and well-preserved trapezoidal area in light relief at back of head •sinuous curl in light relief dropping from right edge of well-preserved trapezoidal area at back of head	3.8
NM4183	Spedos variety	head	–	•possible outline of left eye with pupil indicated by better preserved surface	3.9
NM4184	Spedos variety	head	•faint traces of sinuous curl in dark (blue or black) paint at right half of head at the back	•whiter and better preserved trapezoidal area at centre of head at the back bordered by narrow groove at the left and extending over the nape	3.10
NM4243	Spedos variety	right lower leg	•wash of red paint at back of calf	–	3.55
NM4250	Spedos variety	left lower leg	•two parallel vertical lines in dark (originally red) paint at front of lower leg	–	3.58

Table 7.2. *(continued)*

Inventory numbers	Variety and sub-variety	Part of figure preserving paint or 'paint ghosts'	Preserved paint	Preserved paint 'ghosts'	Figure
NM9254	Spedos variety	head	–	•well-preserved whiter area at top of head bordered by curved incision below •well-preserved and whiter trapezoidal area at back of head	3.12
NM14839 (Keros 87.152)	Spedos variety	head	–	•better preserved trapezoidal area at back of head	3.7
45004 (NM11167 + NM4150)	Spedos variety	head	–	•horizontal slightly paler band at top of head on the front •triangular area in slight relief at back of head	3.117
NM4274	Dokathismata variety	head	•traces of red pigment on bridge of nose	•part of outline of eyes indicated by whiter and better preserved surface •whiter and better preserved trapezoidal area at •back of head terminating in three similarly indicated sinuous curls •sinuous curl at right side of head indicated by whiter and better preserved surface	3.11
NM7552	Dokathismata variety	above and below buttocks	•traces of red paint above buttocks and also below buttocks on the left side	–	3.131
NM9257	Dokathismata variety	head	•slight indications of dark (blue or black) paint at area of left eye but in a position lower than that of right eye	•horizontal band in light relief at top of head on the front •right eye and eyebrow in very low relief	3.75
NM4199	Dokathismata variety, Akrotiri sub-variety	torso	•wash of red paint on front and back of torso	–	3.74
NM4147	uncertain	?base of head	•traces of red pigment in the groove separating head from neck?	–	3.147

ety. Some of them preserve more than one of the red painted features noticed on the sculptures from the Special Deposit North, but none has a diadem similar to that of NM4182. Specifically: a Kapsala variety figure from Dokathismata tomb 13 on Amorgos has traces of red colour on the right cheek and towards the forehead (Tsountas 1898, 146, 154, 195, pl. 10.3; Rambach 2000, 10, Taf. 2.1, 160.3). A head of the Spedos variety from Aplomata on Naxos has three red dots on the right side and another, red dots on the transition from the head to the neck (Birtacha 2017a, 498, 500, fig. 35.5). A Chalandriani variety figurine in the National Museum at Athens preserves traces of red colour on the bridge of the nose and on the cheeks (Birtacha 2018, 338, fig. 7). A large Spedos variety figure in the British Museum has some sort of diadem around the brow and a pattern of dots on at least the left cheek (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 262–3, 465, no. 154; Fitton 1989, 57–8, figs 51–54). A Spedos variety figure in Boston preserves a punctuated diadem across the forehead, four horizontal rows of dots on either side of the nose, and red paint in the upper and lower neck grooves (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 255, 462, no. 139). Another Spedos variety figure in a private collection has a red painted diadem on the forehead and three horizontal rows of dots on either side of the nose (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 256, 462, no. 141). A large head of the Spedos variety in the J. Paul Getty Museum, suggested as possibly coming from the 'Keros Hoard', has a vertical band on the bridge of the nose, horizontal rows of dots on the cheeks and chin, and traces of red pigment inside the incision that differentiates the head from the neck (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 186, no. 176). A Spedos variety figure in the Honolulu Academy of Arts preserves a vertical band on the bridge of the nose and a double row of dots on the cheeks (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, 8, pl. 2.1; Thimme *et al*. 1977, 273, 471–2, no. 181; Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 109, pl. V & 204, no. 55). A head of a Spedos variety figure reputedly from the 'Keros Hoard' has rows of dots on either side of the nose and traces of red colour in the incision separating the head from the neck (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 212–13, no. 202).

Other examples preserve only one of the red painted features noticed on the sculptures from the Special Deposit North. The vertical band on the bridge of the nose is seen on the large head reportedly from Amorgos in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens (Wolters 1891, 46; Zervos 1957, figs 177–8; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 194–9, pls 112–16; Renfrew 1991, 118, pls 72, 113; Hoffman 2002, 526, fig. 1; Birtacha 2018, 339, fig. 8), on another large head in the National Museum at Copenhagen (Renfrew 1969, pl. 8a; 1991, 118, pl. 71; Thimme *et al*. 1977, col. pl. Va; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, col. pl. VIID; Hoffman 2002, 527, fig. 3), and on a Spedos variety figure in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts at Richmond (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 110–11, col. pl. VI.a–b & 206–7, no. 57). Rows of dots on the cheeks occur on a number of Spedos variety figures allegedly from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 171, 172, 191, 199), on a large figure of the Kapsala variety in a private collection (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, 8, pl. 2.2–3; Getz-Preziosi 1977, 73, fig. 40; 1987a, 105, col. pl. I & 156–7, no. 24; 1987b, 55, fig. 29, col. pl. VIB; 1994, 14, col. pl. VIa & 48–9, figs 41–2), on two Spedos variety figures in another private collection (the first, Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 250–51, no. 83; the second, Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 169, no. 33; 1987b, col. pls VIB, VIIC; 1994, 15, col. pl. VI.c–d & 76, fig. 78), and on a Spedos variety figure in Munich (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 275, 474, no. 190). Traces of red pigment in the groove separating the head from the neck are preserved on a Spedos variety figure in the British Museum (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 258, 463, no. 147; Fitton 1989, 56, figs 47-48), said to be almost certainly one of the two female folded-arm sculptures found together with the famous pipe player and harpist in a grave on Keros, on a Spedos variety figure in the Archaeological Museum of Naxos (Zapheiropoulou 1980, 533, no. 6, pl. 238; Hendrix 2003b, 407, fig. 1), on another figure of the Spedos variety in Columbia (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 272, 471, no. 177), and on a Spedos variety figure reputedly from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 210–11, no. 200). Vertical stripes occur very rarely on the legs of figures. Interestingly, apart from NM4250 from the Special Deposit North, another example with a red vertical band on the front of the left lower leg is a fragmentary figure of the Spedos variety formerly in the Erlenmeyer collection reputedly coming from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 131, no. 70).

Examples of sculptures preserving traces of metacinnabar are also known. These include a Spedos variety figure from Phiondas on Naxos, which has black stains in places on both sides (Legaki 2017, 248, fig. 16.11), a Chalandriani variety figurine from the excavations of Clon Stephanos on Syros, which has a solid dark circle between the breasts (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, no. 7, fig. 21.11), and the large figure of the Spedos variety in the British Museum mentioned above, which has traces of red and black colour on the face: analysis has shown the red to be cinnabar and the black metacinnabar (Fitton 1989, 57, figs 51–54).

Remains of blue or black pigment

Actual blue or black pigment has survived on the complete figure NM4181, on the head and neck fragment NM4184, and on the head fragment NM9257

(Table 7.2). In the first case (NM4181, Figs 3.5, 3.6), the pigment is visible in the upper eyelid and possibly the pupil of the left eye, and along the left edge of the better preserved trapezoidal area indicating the mass of hair at the back of the head. In the second case (NM4184, Fig. 3.10), it is seen in a sinuous curl dropping from the right edge of the better preserved trapezoidal area of the hair at the back of the head. In the third case (NM9257, Fig. 3.75), it occurs in the region of the left eye, but in a position lower than that of the right eye, which is preserved in low relief. This indicates that the eyes were painted on at least two occasions on this piece.

Here again, the known specimens of folded-arm figures preserving remains of the pigment used for the rendering of anatomical details of the head only rarely come from authorized excavations and are mostly of the Spedos variety. Traces of blue or black paint are still visible in the eyes, eyebrows and hair of the large head reportedly from Amorgos in the National Museum at Athens (Wolters 1891, 46; Zervos 1957, figs 177-8; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 194–9, pls 112–16; Renfrew 1991, 118, pls 72, 113; Hoffman 2002, 526, fig. 1; Birtacha 2018, 339, fig. 8). A head and neck fragment of the Spedos variety reputedly from the 'Keros Hoard' preserves traces of dark colour in the regions of the eyes and hair (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 178, no. 159), while some other sculptures attributed to this assemblage have the traces of colour either in the eye region (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 4, 153) or in the region of the hair alone (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 6, 151, 176, 177, 199, 243). The large Kapsala variety figure in a private collection mentioned above (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, 8, pl. 2.2–3; Getz-Preziosi 1977, 73, fig. 40; 1987a, 105, col. pl. I & 156–7, no. 24; 1987b, 55, fig. 29, col. pl. VIB; 1994, 14, col. pl. VIa & 48–9, figs 41–2) preserves very faint vestiges of the blue painted eyes with their pupils and eyebrows. Faint vestiges of the paint used for the rendering of the eyes are also preserved on two figurines, one of the Spedos variety and the other of the Dokathismata variety, from the excavations of Clon Stephanos at Chalandriani on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, nos. 1 & 3, figs 21.4, 21.7), and on a Spedos variety figure in the Honolulu Academy of Arts (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 109, col. pl. V & 204, no. 55).

'Paint ghosts'

'Paint ghosts' are preserved on 13 sculptures from the Special Deposit North. Table 7.2 shows that these appear either as a better preserved and usually whiter area of the marble surface or as a usually smoother and lighter area in very low relief. The 'ghosts' are in all cases found on the heads and occasionally on the necks of the figures, and indicate the use of paint for the rendering of the anatomical details of the head and possibly details of head ornamentation.

The known examples of figures preserving similar 'ghosts' of the originally painted eyes, eyebrows and hair constitute a long list. Most of them are of the Spedos variety and many are of uncertain or unknown provenance, but specimens from authorized excavations also exist. A number of examples are cited below.

The facial features

In five cases the 'ghosts' indicate the outlines of one or both eyes, sometimes with their pupils and eyebrows (NM4162, Fig. 3.119; NM4182, Fig. 3.8; NM4183, Fig. 3.9; NM4274, Fig. 3.11; NM9257, Fig. 3.75). With regard to the last piece (NM9257) in particular, it should be noted that it is the right eye and eyebrow that are preserved in very low relief; the left eye, as noted above, is indicated by slight traces of dark paint in a position lower than that of the right eye, a fact indicating that the eyes were painted at least twice on this piece.

The originally painted eyes, sometimes with their pupils and eyebrows, are preserved in low relief on a number of Spedos variety sculptures, including one from Phyrroghes tomb 28 on Naxos (Zervos 1957, fig. 110; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 138–9, pl. 72α; Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 2, pl. 5.4–5; Marangou 1990b, 152, no. 157; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pls 31–3, no. 2; Hendrix 2003b, 417, fig. 5; Birtacha 2018, 337, fig. 6), one from Aplomata on Naxos (Birtacha 2017a, 500, fig. 35.5), two from Ano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, 277–8, 293, nos. 3 & 4, figs 19.5 & 19.7), five allegedly from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 169, 170, 190, 207, 212), two in the Museum of Cycladic Art (GM252: Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 5, pl. 4.3; Renfrew 1991, 121, pl. 77; Doumas 2000, 145, no. 210; Hendrix 2006, 125, fig. 12; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 124–5, no. 27; 2011, 79, fig. 13.a–b; GM701: Renfrew 1991, 121, pl. 76; Doumas 2000, 146, no. 211; Hendrix 2003b, 425, fig. 12), one in the Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge (MA) (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 3, pl. 4.2), and a large one formerly in the Badisches Landesmuseum at Karlsruhe and now in the National Museum at Athens (Thimme *et al*. 1977, 259, 464, no. 151; Getz-Preziosi 1994, 65, figs 58–9; Rehm 1997, 74–7, K2, Abb. VII). Indication of the originally painted eyes and eyebrows by smoother and whiter areas is seen on a figure of the Spedos variety from Aplomata grave XIII (Birtacha 2017a, 498, fig. 35.4). Possible 'ghosts' of painted eyes have also been suggested for 13 heads of the Spedos and Dokathismata varieties from the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 22, fig. 2.2, **6476**, **1929**; 24, fig. 2.4; 25, fig. 2.5; Volume III, 53, fig. 3.7, **3103**, **6476**;

53, 56, fig. 3.8, **7154**, **6322**; 59, fig. 3.11, **1562**; 62, fig. 3.12, **2035**, **1929** & fig. 3.13, **1970**; 184, fig. 3.108, **351**; 187, 188, fig. 3.109, **972**, **814**, **1927** & fig. 3.110, **6833**). 'Paint ghosts' of more than one pair of eyes have been distinguished on about 15 sculptures so far. These include two Spedos variety figures from Ano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, 277, 279, 293, nos. 3 & 5, figs 19.5, 19.9), five heads of the Spedos and Dokathismata varieties from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 22, fig. 2.2, **1929**; 24, fig. 2.4, **3103**, **1929**, **351**, **814**; Volume III, 53, fig. 3.7, **3103**; 59, fig. 3.11, **1562**; 184, fig. 3.108, **351**; 188, fig. 3.109, **1927** & fig. 3.110, **6833**), a Spedos variety figure from the Galanis confiscation in the Naxos Museum (Zapheiropoulou 1980, 534, no. 11, pl. 243; Hendrix 2003b, 425, fig. 8), and seven others from unauthorized digging listed by Hendrix (2003b, 425–6 & n. 63, fig. 12), among which three are in the Museum of Cycladic Art (Doumas 2000, nos. 187, 210, 211) and two are allegedly from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 190, 202).

The hair

In eight cases the 'paint ghosts' denote the hair, appearing as a trapezoidal, or rarely triangular, area at the back of the head (NM14839, Fig. 3.7; NM4274, Fig. 3.11), occasionally extending over the nape of the neck (NM2234, Fig. 3.7; NM4184, Fig. 3.10) and sometimes merging with the area of the cranial plane and a horizontal band at the top of the head on the front (NM4181, Figs 3.5, 3.6; NM4182, Fig. 3.8; NM9254, Fig. 3.12; NM11167, Fig. 3.118). In three cases the 'ghosts' depict sinuous curls dropping from the trapezoidal mass of the hair at the back (NM2234, Fig. 3.7; NM4182, Fig. 3.8; NM4274, Fig. 3.11), and in one of them (NM4274) also a sinuous curl at the right side of the head. The vertical band of smoother and whiter surface at the right side of the head of NM4181 (Figs 3.5, 3.6) and the slightly better preserved areas at the edge of the face of NM4182 (Fig. 3.8) may represent straight locks of hair dropping from the main mass of it at the top and back of the head. The horizontal band in low relief at the top of the head NM9257 (Fig. 3.75) may indicate the hair or a headscarf, while the horizontal bands across the foreheads but lower than the crowns of NM4162 (Fig. 3.119) and NM4176 (Fig. 3.7), and the middle band of whiter and better preserved surface at the top of the head of NM4181 (Figs 3.5, 3.6) probably indicate headdresses. Finally, the two smoother and whiter intersecting bands at the back of the head and neck of NM4137 (Fig. 3.119) may depict details of hairstyle or head ornamentation (Birtacha 2017a, 497, fig. 35.3).

The trapezoidal area at the back of the head indicating the originally painted hair is preserved as a smoother, lighter in colour and slightly raised surface on the monumental sculpture of the Spedos variety in the Museum of Cycladic Art (Renfrew 1991, pls 78, 103; Doumas 2000, 154–5, no. 222; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 120–21, no. 25; 2011, 76, fig. 7), and as a paler area on a Spedos variety figure from Phiondas on Naxos (Legaki 2017, 221, 248, no. 1, fig. 16.4). The painted hair depicted as a solid area comprising a horizontal band across the forehead, the cranial plane and a trapezoidal or triangular area at the back of the head is preserved as a smoother, whiter and slightly raised surface on the large Spedos variety sculpture formerly in Karlsruhe and now in Athens (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 259, 464, no. 151; Getz-Preziosi 1994, 65, figs 58–9; Rehm 1997, 74–7, K2, Abb. VII), and as a smoother and whiter area on a Spedos variety figure from Aplomata (Birtacha 2017a, 498, 500, fig. 35.5) and on a Spedos variety figure in the Ashmolean Museum (Sherratt 2000, 153–4, III.7.23, fig. 90, pls 174–6). The similarly rendered hair, complemented by sinuous curls running down the sides of the head and sometimes the neck, and down the back of the neck and sometimes the body, appears as smoother, paler and slightly raised areas on the Spedos variety sculpture from Phyrroghes tomb 28 (Zervos 1957, fig. 110; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 138–9, pl. 72α; Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 2, pl. 5.4–5; Marangou 1990b, 152, no. 157; Getz-Preziosi 1987b, pls 31–3, no. 2; Hendrix 2003b, 417, fig. 5; Birtacha 2018, 337, fig. 6). They are seen on two Spedos variety sculptures in the Museum of Cycladic Art (GM252: Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 5, pl. 4.3; Doumas 2000, 145, no. 210; Hendrix 2006, 125, fig. 11; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 124–5, no. 27; 2011, 79, fig. 13.a–b; GM304: Renfrew 1991, 19, pl. 3; Doumas 2000, 160, no. 228; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2007, 126–7, no. 28) and on a Spedos variety figure in a private collection (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 256–7, no. 86; 1987b, 105–6, figs 42b & 43a, pl. 35.26). They may be observed as smoother and whiter areas on the Spedos variety figure from Aplomata grave XIII (Birtacha 2017a, 498, fig. 35.4), on the Spedos variety figure from Spedos tomb 13 (Zervos 1957, fig. 114; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 122–3, pl. 54α; Birtacha 2018, 340, fig. 9), and on a Spedos variety figure in a private collection (Getz-Preziosi 1987a, 252–3, no. 84; 1987b, 106, fig. 43c). Wavy hair curls falling at the sides and back of the neck are also visible in low relief on two Spedos variety sculptures from Ano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, 282, 293, nos. 7 & 8, figs 19.11–19.14). The horizontal band across the forehead representing hair or a headdress is preserved in very low relief on another Spedos variety sculpture from Ano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, 277, 293, no. 3, fig. 19.5), and as a smoother and whiter area of the marble surface on the large head from

Amorgos in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens (Wolters 1891, 46; Zervos 1957, figs 177–8; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 194–9, pls 112–16; Renfrew 1991, 118, pls 72, 113; Hoffman 2002, 526, fig. 1). It is seen also on two figures of the Spedos variety from Naxos (Karvounolakkoi tomb 6: Papathanasopoulos 1962, 112, pl. 43γ; Spedos tomb 10: Zervos 1957, fig. 115; Papathanasopoulos 1962, 115, pl. 46β; 1981, 190–92, pl. 109; Marangou 1990b, 150–51, no. 156), and on two Spedos variety figures of unknown provenance (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 3, pls 4.1, 4.2). The assemblage of marble sculptures reputedly from the 'Keros Hoard' includes several figures mainly of the Spedos variety with 'ghosts' of the originally painted hair rendered and preserved in the various modes mentioned above (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 274–5 & table 17), among which two preserving 'ghosts' of straight locks of hair hanging down the sides of the head and the back of the neck (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 169, 209). On the other hand, the assemblage of sculptures from the Special Deposit South at Kavos includes 13 figurine heads, also mainly of the Spedos variety, with 'paint ghosts' of the hair indicated by paler and generally better preserved areas of the marble surface. In these cases, the hair is depicted either as a more or less trapezoidal area at the back of the head occasionally descending down the neck (Volume III, 22, fig. 2.2, **6476**, **1929**; 50, 53, fig. 3.5, **6222**, fig. 3.6, **25114** & fig. 3.7, **3103**, **6476**, **6264**; 56, fig. 3.8, **25029**; 62, fig. 3.12, **1929**; 187, fig. 3.109, **972**) or as a solid area extending from the forehead to the back of the head and sometimes the neck (Volume III, 22, 23, figs 2.2 & 2.3, **40027**; 50, fig. 3.5, **966**; 53, 56, fig. 3.8, **7154**; 57, fig. 3.10, **40027**) or as a horizontal band across the forehead (Volume III, 56, fig. 3.8, **6322**). The only painted decoration from the Special Deposit North not finding parallels in any of the examples known so far is that of the two intersecting bands at the back of the head and neck of NM4137 (Birtacha 2017a, 498).

Faint 'ghosts' of the originally painted eyes, eyebrows and hair have also been distinguished on the Cycladic and Cycladic-type folded-arm figurines from Crete (Birtacha 2017b, 526 & n. 44–6, figs 2–3). On these, however, the 'paint ghosts' are rare and almost invisible, and the rendering of the hair is less elaborate than that of their Cycladic equivalents.

Hendrix (2003a, pl. XXXIc–d; 2003b, 412, 427, fig. 4) has recorded 'ghosts' of several other painted patterns on the complete figure NM4181, namely almond-shaped motifs with or without central dots, interpreted as non-anatomical eye shapes, on the face, throat and belly, and zigzag lines on the left thigh, which we were not able to discern (for examples with similar painted patterns see Hendrix 2003b, 422–6 & figs 1, 8–11).

Incisions

The use of incisions in correlation with painted features or areas is also attested (Table 7.2). The incised outlines of the right eye and eyebrow of NM4182 (Fig. 3.8) apparently served as guidelines for the placing, size and shape of these features during the application of pigment (Sherratt 2000, 131), while the incisions bordering the whiter area at the top of the head NM9254 (Fig. 3.12) and the better preserved trapezoidal area at the back of the head of NM4184 (Fig. 3.10) were most probably intended to mark out areas of pigment application (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, 7 & n. 16).

Incised outlines of the eyes apparently intended to receive pigment have been noted on four figurines of the Spedos and Dokathismata varieties in the Ashmolean Museum (Sherratt 2000, 151–2, III.7.20, fig. 88, pls 165–7; 154–5, III.7.24, pls 177-82; 156–7, III.7.26, fig. 92, pls 187–90; 157, III.7.27, fig. 93, pls 191-33, col. pl. 11), on a Spedos variety figure from Phiondas on Naxos (Legaki 2017, 227, 248, no. 3, figs 16.8–16.10) and on two heads of the Spedos variety from the Special Deposit South at Kavos (Volume III, 50, fig. 3.5, **966** & fig. 3.6, **6275**). The horizontal incision across the forehead indicating the outline of the painted hair is seen on one of the Ashmolean pieces mentioned above (Sherratt 2000, 154–5, III.7.24, pls 177–82), on a Spedos variety figure allegedly from the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 207, no. 199), on a Spedos variety figure in the Fogg Art Museum (Preziosi & Weinberg 1970, fig. 3, pl. 4.2), and on four heads of the Spedos and possibly the Dokathismata varieties from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 50, fig. 3.5, **966**; 53, 56, fig. 3.8, **7154**; 57, fig. 3.10, **40027**; 188, fig. 3.110, **6833**). One of the latter (**40027**) also has the edge of the hair at the back marked by a sinusoidal incision.

Discussion

The list of Cycladic sculptures with painted decoration, until quite lately comprising for the most part examples of reputed or unknown provenance and unknown context, has been enriched significantly in recent years by publications of painted schematic and folded-arm figures from secure archaeological contexts in the Cyclades (see Papadopoulou 2017, 113, 114, figs 11.12, 11.15; Marthari 2017a, 139–40; Philaniotou 2017a, 177, figs 14.14–14.17; Gavalas 2017, 293; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2017, 313, nos. 1, 3 & 7, figs 21.4, 21.7, 21.11; Volume III, chapter 3) and of painted Cycladic and Cycladic-type figurines from authorized excavations in Crete (Birtacha 2017b). The 19 sculptures with traces of painted decoration mostly coming from official archaeological investigations at the Special Deposit North at Kavos constitute important new additions to this list. If the nine 'Keros Hoard' figurine fragments with painted decoration formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection (Sotirakopoulou 2005, nos. 4, 6, 11, 12, 59, 70, 76, 83, 136 & tables 16–20, 74, 76), which apparently come from unauthorized digging at the spot, are also taken into account, the painted figures from the Special Deposit North amount to 28. That is a considerable but not really surprising number considering the large accumulation of such sculptures in this area. Similar is the case of the Special Deposit South, which has yielded a total of at least 20 folded-arm figures with traces of painted decoration (Volume III, chapter 3).

The evidence from the Special Deposit North, as outlined in Table 7.2 and discussed in detail above, allows several observations and suggestions to be made. The various aspects of it are in accordance with the earlier observations on the painting of Cycladic marble figures summarized in the introduction to this chapter and further confirmed by the range of parallels cited in the preceding analytical discussion. It is interesting, for example, to note that evidence of colouring was noticed on sculptures of the folded-arm type, but not in a single case on schematic figurines; that the overwhelming majority of the painted figures, i.e. 14 out of the 19 examples, are of the Spedos variety as opposed to four of the Dokathismata variety; that actual red pigment is preserved in more than twice as many cases as the blue or black pigment is (ratio 10:4); and that several parallels can be cited for most of the painted patterns discerned and for the modes of their preservation. Moreover, the fact that on 15 out of the 19 figures preserving evidence of painted decoration the traces of actual pigments or 'paint ghosts' are located on the head confirms earlier statements that painting is focused on the upper part of the figure, particularly on the head (Birtacha 2017a, 496). The same observations apply to the nine painted 'Keros Hoard' fragments formerly in the Erlenmeyer Collection.

The only motifs finding no parallels in the painted figures known so far are the diadem of dotted lozenges apparently depicted in cinnabar that has turned to metacinnabar across the forehead of NM4182 (Fig. 3.8), and the two bands intersecting in the form of an X at the back of the head and neck of NM4137 (Fig. 3.119), which have been suggested as possibly depicting details of hairstyle or head ornamentation (Birtacha 2017a, 497). The diadem of NM4182 has been compared by Hendrix with the silver diadem from Dokathismata on Amorgos (Tsountas 1898, 155, 186–7, pl. 8.1; Zervos 1957, fig. 127; Papathanasopoulos 1981, 140–41, pl. 68; Hendrix 2003b, 421, 430, figs 6–7), which, however, is quite different, as it consists of a solid sheet of metal crowned by a zigzag band that forms a row of triangular openings. At the same time, the motif of dotted lozenges is commonly used both on figurines and pottery of the Early Cycladic II period. Red painted dotted lozenges appear at the upper part of the neck of a figurine from Akrotiraki on Siphnos (Papadopoulou 2017, 114, fig. 11.15) and have been discerned at various parts of the body of other folded-arm figures, where they have been interpreted as 'nonanatomical' eyes (Hendrix 2003b, 425–6, figs 1, 10). They also occur frequently on the painted dark-on-light wares of Early Cycladic II type, including sauceboats, jugs, lentoid and spool-shaped pyxides, and footed cups, from the tombs at Chalandriani on Syros (Rambach 2000, Taf. 28.9, 29.1, 31.7, 38.3, 56.1, 67.2, 109.8 & 9, 116.1–3, 117.3, 121.1, 127.5), from Ayia Irini period II on Kea (Wilson 1999, pls 20.II–677, 68.II-677–II-679 & II-683–II-688), from Phylakopi phase A2 on Melos (Renfrew & Evans 2007, 143, fig. 5.4.6, pl. 17b.362, 357, 360, 161, 361, 160), and from the Special Deposit North (Sotirakopoulou 2004, 1311, 1316, pl. 8a) and the Special Deposit South (Volume V) at Kavos on Keros. It is of relevance, then, to quote here the recently suggested view (Goula 2016) that 'motif repetition (on different sorts of mortuary material culture) points towards a conscious use of specific motifs in order to reproduce meaningful concepts commonly understood by people in the same or intensely interacting social context'. Thus, affinities between pottery, figurine and bone tube iconography may indicate cultural, spatial or social relations possibly expressed through motif reproduction.

Another point worthy of comment refers to the spreading of red paint at the back of the right lower leg of NM4243 (Fig. 3.55), above and below the buttocks of NM7552 (Fig. 3.131), and on the front and back of the torso of NM4199 (Fig. 3.74). It was suggested above that this may have resulted either from the contact of these fragments with lumps of red pigment or from their smearing with red colour in the context of some ritual. With regard to the former suggestion, the contact of the figurines with red pigment may have taken place either in graves or in settlements or in the area of the Special Deposit North itself. The occurrence in graves of lumps of pigment or of open vessels, such as bowls, palettes and frying pans, containing colourants, whether in association with marble figurines or not, is well attested during the Early Cycladic I and Early Cycladic II period. Representative examples of graves containing both figurines and colouring materials together with other offerings are Leivadhi tomb 129 on Dhespotikon (Tsountas 1898, 163; Rambach 2000, 52–3; 2017, 72–3), Aplomata grave XXIII on Naxos (Kontoleon 1972, 150–54; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis

2017, 190, table 15.4, fig. 15.6; Birtacha 2017a, 495) and Dokathismata tomb 14 on Amorgos (Tsountas 1898, 154; Rambach 2000, 10–12). In relation to this, it should also be noted that body decoration sets, including lumps of pigments, pigment containers of marble, clay, shell and bone, pigment grinders, and tools for processing, preparing and applying pigments, are not only found in material-rich graves denoting wealthy or powerful members of Cycladic communities who might be capable of acquiring and using such rare and valuable commodities as cinnabar and azurite, as has been claimed (Broodbank 2000, 249; Papadatos 2016, 12; Birtacha 2017a, 496). Parts of this equipment sometimes occur in very modestly furnished graves, such as Pyrgos tomb 98 on Paros (Tsountas 1898, 159; Rambach 2000, 33, Taf. 12.19–21), Akrotiri tomb 23 on Naxos (Doumas 1977, 95, pl. XXXIII.i, m) or Chalandriani tomb 271 on Syros (Tsountas 1899, 110–11; Rambach 2000, 96, Taf. 38.3–4), while there also two tombs, namely Chalandriani tomb 300 (Rambach 2000, 101, Taf. 41.6) and Chalandriani tomb 358 (Rambach 2000, 116, Taf. 50.8–9), whose only offerings were one bone tube containing blue pigment and two fragmentary bone tubes filled with soil respectively. Such modestly furnished graves may well have belonged to crafters possessing the knowledge, skill and expertise required for the processing, preparation and application of pigments, that is, individuals playing a particular social role by means of their specialization. The occurrence of pigments in association with marble figures in Early Cycladic settlements is so far confined to the evidence from Skarkos on Ios, where three Apeiranthos variety figurines bearing indications of red paint were found in a room together with lumps of red pigment and other materials indicating production of marble vessels and figurines at the spot (Marthari 2017a, 133–4). Finally, the possible presence of colourants in the Special Deposit North is corroborated by the occurrence in it of bowls that either have colour all over their interiors or have areas of colour in places (Devetzi 1992, 97, 121; Getz-Gentle 1996, 103–4). In the former case, the bowls may have been either deliberately painted or filled with paint when deposited, while in the latter case they seem to have been used as palettes or mortars for pulverizing and mixing pigments.

Regarding the suggestion that the three figurine fragments from the Special Deposit North may have been smeared with red colour in the context of some ritual, it should be noted that such a use of colour has so far been attested only in graves during the Early Cycladic period. Specifically, in graves XV and XXIII at Aplomata, the excavator reports that 'blue colour had impregnated the earth, the bones and certain vessels, some of which were probably pigment containers', as well as that 'red pigment was also present, in smaller quantities, usually on the surface of certain vessels' (Kontoleon 1972, 150, 153; also Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 189–91; Philaniotou 2017c, 210). Traces of a powdery yellow substance were observed at the front end of the floor slab of tomb 8 in the Plastiras cemetery on Paros (Doumas 1977, 98) and yellow ochre was found spread on the slab floor of tomb 8 in the cemetery of Aghioi Anargyroi on Naxos (Doumas 1977, 109). Even so, the similar use of colour in a ritual context in settlements too during this period can also be hypothesized on the basis of recent evidence from Akrotiri on Thera. There, red ochre was used to smear or, in certain cases, to paint the pairs of horns that had been ritually deposited in a large pile in the House of the Benches, just to the south of Xeste 3 (Trantalidou 2008, 66–7; Devetzi 2009–10, 72). Although the find dates from the last phase of the settlement's occupation, namely from Late Cycladic I, the discovery in the same room as the pile of horns of several clay chests, two of which contained each a smaller clay chest—in one instance painted red inside—with a marble figurine of the precanonical type (Doumas 2017d, 267–8, drawing 1, fig. 7; Petrakos 2018, 337–40), is not only a further indication of the use of Early Cycladic sculptures in the settlement during Late Cycladic I for cult purposes (Sotirakopoulou 1998, 158, 161–2, 164–5), but also suggests that rituals involving the sprinkling or smearing of symbolic objects with paint may extend back to the Early Cycladic period of the site. This suggestion is supported by the fact that both Akrotiri and Skarkos have produced evidence indicating processing of pigments in settlements as early as the third millennium BC (Devetzi 2009–10, 56, 61, 64, 66, figs 36, 45; Marthari 1997, 374–5, fig. 13; Birtacha 2017a, 494, 495). There is no indication of similar rituals taking place in the Special Deposit North, nor have they been attested in the Special Deposit South at Kavos.

The two different episodes of painting the eyes noticed on the head NM9257 (Fig. 3.75), and the use of incisions for rendering the outline of the right eye and eyebrow of NM4182 (Fig. 3.8) and for indicating the edge of the hair across the forehead of NM9254 (Fig. 3.12) and at the back of the head of NM4184 (Fig. 3.10) are also worthy of comment. It was recently proposed that features, such as the eyes, eyebrows and hairstyle, and the abstract motifs on the face and body of figurines that are not related to anatomical parts and are difficult to interpret, such as dots, eyes and zigzags, were rendered in paint because they could be subject to change in order to transmit new meanings and messages, whereas anatomical parts which could not or were not supposed to change, such as the nose, hands, fingers, feet, toes, breasts and genitalia, were rendered in a permanent and fixed way, i.e. by incision or relief (Papadatos 2016, 13). The fact that the three aforementioned sculptures from the Special Deposit North and several other examples, some of which were cited above, have the outlines of their painted eyes, eyebrows and hair rendered by incisions calls into question this and the related theories suggesting occasional changes in the painted decoration of Cycladic figurines (Papadatos 2003, 284–8; Hendrix 2003a, 143; 2003b, 442–4; Hoffman 2002, 525, 545–6) and corroborates the view attributing the different episodes of painting observed on a number of them to the renewal of the painted features that had faded or even disappeared through use-wear (Birtacha 2017a, 493). The two episodes of painting the eyes noticed on the head NM9257 (Fig. 3.75) may be explained in this way.

Chapter 8

Selection and Fragmentation in Ritual

Introduction

As has long been observed, the key characteristic of the sculptural material from the Special Deposit North is fragmentation. Only four items published here are complete: the large Spedos variety sculpture recovered by Zapheiropoulou to the east of the Special Deposit North (NM4181); a complete schematic figurine (NM2230) and an unfinished schematic figurine (NM2233), both found in the Special Deposit North, and a schematic figurine (NM6222) whose findspot cannot be confirmed. NM2230 and NM2233 were recovered in 1963 within the bounds of the Special Deposit North as more strictly defined, confirming that occasionally complete items were deposited there, though it is significant that neither is of the folded-arm type. (Note that the unfinished figurine **45001**, consisting of one fragment NM4163, handed in by Ilias Simigdalas in 1967, and a second fragment **2811**, recovered from the Special Deposit South, is complete when the two fragments are brought together). For comparison, four complete or almost complete figurines were found in the Special Deposit South: three schematic sculptures (**40007**, **637** and **7152**) and one crude example of Keros variety (**40002**).

The remaining 302 pieces published here are in fragmentary condition. As has long been established, the breakage took place in antiquity (Renfrew 2007c), before deposition in the Special Deposit North. It was further established during the study of the more complete Special Deposit South assemblage that joins between fragments are very rare, and in any case only serve to make up a larger fragment, i.e. joins do not produce complete figurines (the case of **45001**, mentioned above, is an exception, partly or conceivably wholly found in the Special Deposit South). Only in two cases in the Special Deposit South did joining pieces make up an almost complete figurine (**40002** and **40007**).

The natures of the rituals of fragmentation and deposition have been fully discussed in relation to the Special Deposit South (Renfrew 2015; Volume III). A similarly comprehensive discussion in relation to the present dataset is severely constrained by three factors relating to the circumstances of recovery. First, the selective removal of material deemed saleable by looters before authorized excavation compromises the representativeness of the remaining material eventually recovered. Second, the destructive activities of the looters may well have led to movement of material from its original deposition location to other points on the surface of the site (for example, by discard downhill of spoil containing items missed or deemed uninteresting). Finally, while precise findspots were recorded in 1987, and it is known that the excavations of 1963 were confined to the bounds of the Special Deposit North proper, material recovered in 1967 may come either from the Special Deposit North proper or from beyond its boundaries, with no note of findspot recorded in almost every case.

These factors limit the number of analyses of the data that could produce robust insights. This chapter sets out to discuss the observations that are possible within these limitations. Discussion of the original heights of sculptures from which the deposited fragments derived may be found in Chapter 4. It should be noted that while in some of the tables of this chapter the material presented in Parts One and Two of the catalogue in Chapter 3 is tabulated separately, much of the discussion treats these two groups together, as their compositions are generally closely comparable. Where this is not the case, it is separately noted.

Composition of the Special Deposit North assemblage

Three principal types of figurine are represented in the assemblage (with seven uncertain pieces and one classified as 'other'). The folded-arm type is overwhelmingly dominant, its 263 specimens representing 83.8 per cent of the assemblage. Thirty schematic figurines make up 9.6 per cent of the assemblage, and 13 special-type figurines make up 4.1 per cent of the assemblage

Table 8.1. *Figurine fragments by type.*

Type	This volume (SDN and uncertain)				Special Deposit South	
	Part One	Part Two	Total	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Folded-arm figurine	219	44	263	83.8	498	90.7
Schematic	27	3	30	9.6	40	7.3
Special	11	2	13	4.1	3	0.6
Other	1	0	1	0.3	8	1.5
Uncertain	5	2	7	2.2	0	0
Totals	***263***	***51***	***314***		***549***	

Table 8.2. *Varieties of the folded-arm figurine in the two special deposits at Kavos. Note: the seven fragments listed as of uncertain variety in Chapter 3 have been divided here between 'Spedos or Kapsala' (four specimens) and 'Uncertain' (three specimens) to facilitate comparison with the Special Deposit South.*

Variety	This volume (SDN and uncertain)				Special Deposit South	
	Part One	Part Two	Total	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Kapsala	2	2	4	1.5	0	0
Spedos or Kapsala	3	1	4	1.5	2	0.4
Spedos	164	28	192	73.0	333	66.9
Dokathismata	29	9	38	14.5	87	17.5
Chalandriani	6	2	8	3.0	34	6.8
Keros	3	1	4	1.5	18	3.6
Uncertain	3	0	3	1.1	0	0
Unfinished	0	1	1	0.4	6	1.2
Fragmentary and indeterminate	9	0	9	3.4	18	3.6

(Table 8.1). There are no differences in these proportions between the material presented in Part A of Chapter 3 and the material presented in Part B.

For comparison, in the Special Deposit South, the folded-arm type is slightly more predominant (90.7 per cent in the Special Deposit South *versus* 83.8 per cent in the region of the Special Deposit North). The schematic type is slightly more frequent in the Special Deposit North than in the Special Deposit South (9.6 per cent *versus* 7.3 per cent). However, the lower proportion of the folded-arm type in the Special Deposit North may simply be a function of their greater likelihood of being removed by looters than the schematic type, and so not much can be read into this.

It is interesting that special or action type figurines are notably more frequent in the region of the Special Deposit North (4.1 per cent *versus* only 0.6 per cent in the Special Deposit South). In the Special Deposit South the special type is represented only by a fragment of a male figurine (**4605**), a fragment of a double figurine (**6307**) and a head potentially from a seated figurine (**2194**). In the region of the Special Deposit North the 13 pieces include fragments of possible standing musicians, bases for groups of standing figures, a fragment from a group of two embracing figures and fragments of seated figures, including one of a harpist (Chapter 5). Given that these are very fragmentary and that any more complete or easily recognizable pieces of this type would have been preferentially removed by looters, it is unlikely that the surviving fragments overrepresent the original prevalence of the special type in the Special Deposit North. Hence this category does seem much better represented in the Special Deposit North than in the Special Deposit South, and this does seem to be a real difference between the two deposits, not just a skewed picture created by the looting. To this second robust difference between the deposits may be added the first, already discussed in Chapter 4—that the original heights of the folded-arm sculptures in the Special Deposit North are greater than those in the Special Deposit South. The same applies to the special type figures from the Special Deposit North: their estimated original heights are greater than those of the special type figures from the Special Deposit South, and in three instances they may have been greater than the heights of the largest of their comparanda (see Chapter 5).

Turning to the folded-arm type, all of the varieties are represented in the Special Deposit North, save the Koumasa variety (Table 8.2). The Kapsala variety is poorly represented, with only 4 pieces assigned to that variety, with four additional uncertain pieces which may be of Spedos or Kapsala variety. The Spedos vari-

Table 8.3. *Varieties of the schematic figurine in the two special deposits at Kavos.*

Variety	This volume (SDN and uncertain)				Special Deposit South	
	Part One	Part Two	Total	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Apeiranthos (no sub-variety)	21	3	24	80	9	22
Apeiranthos (Dhaskalio sub-variety)	1	0	1	3.3	27	65.9
Uncertain	5	0	5	16.7	5	12.2

Table 8.4. *Numbers of breaks on figurine fragments found in the two special deposits at Kavos.*

This volume (SDN and uncertain)			Special Deposit South		
Number of breaks	Frequency	Percentage	Number of breaks	Frequency	Percentage
0	4	1.3	0	1	0.2
1	75	23.9	1	89	16.2
2	145	46.2	2	255	46.4
3	71	22.6	3	162	29.5
4	18	5.7	4	38	6.9
5	1	0.3	5	5	0.9

ety is by far the best represented, with almost three-quarters of the assemblage assigned to that variety. The Dokathismata variety accounts for 14.5 per cent of the folded-arm figurines, and the other varieties are present only in very small numbers. The Spedos variety is slightly less well represented in the material of Part B of the catalogue, with the Dokathismata and Chalandriani varieties better represented.

Comparison with the material from the Special Deposit South is also interesting. Comparison of proportions between the two special deposits should not be much affected by the looting, as there is no reason to believe looters would favour one variety of folded-arm figurine above another. The Special Deposit South assemblage contains proportionally slightly fewer Spedos variety figurines than the Special Deposit North, while Dokathismata, Chalandriani and Keros variety sculptures are all better represented. The Kapsala variety is effectively absent from the Special Deposit South. This lends some credence to the hypothesis that activity in the Special Deposit South began a little later than in the Special Deposit North, but continued a little longer, if one accepts the evolutionary typology of the folded-arm figurine (Renfrew 1969; 2017a, fig. 1.1), which of course remains itself a hypothesis.

The schematic type in the Special Deposit North is dominated by the Apeiranthos variety, which accounts for 80 per cent of the schematic total (Table 8.3). Three uncertain pieces account for the rest. A very interesting aspect of the Apeiranthos group is the division between those Apeiranthos figurines of the Dhaskalio sub-variety and those without sub-variety. Only one of the figurines of Apeiranthos variety, which preserves the head (NM2230), can be assigned with certainty to the Dhaskalio sub-variety. This contrasts rather strongly with the assemblage from the Special Deposit South, where three-quarters of the Apeiranthos variety figurines are of Dhaskalio sub-variety.

The Dhaskalio sub-variety was defined by Renfrew following the excavations on Dhaskalio from 2007–2008 (Volume I, chapter 24). Nine figurines of Dhaskalio sub-variety were published, of which eight came from contexts of Dhaskalio Phase C. Renfrew remarked: ‘It seems appropriate therefore to regard the Dhaskalio sub-variety as predominantly of Phase C, although it may begin during Phase B’ (Volume I, 484). Recent study of the figurines found on Dhaskalio during the 2016–2018 excavations, to be published in Volume X of the present series, indicates that of 22 figurines found in contexts of Dhaskalio Phase A or B, only one was of Dhaskalio sub-variety. It therefore seems reasonable to affirm the form is most strongly associated with Dhaskalio Phase C. This may serve as a further indication that late activity on Kavos was focused more on the Special Deposit South than the Special Deposit North.

The nature of the fragmentation

The preserved fragments give several clues to the nature of the fragmentation process itself. Most obvious is the number of breaks, which gives some clue to the actions involved in the breakage rituals (were the sculptures broken in a controlled way or smashed?) The data are tabulated in Table 8.4. While the frequency of fragments showing two breaks is

Table 8.5. *Frequencies of percentage of original figurine preserved in the two special deposits. Note that fragments whose original estimated height could not be calculated are excluded.*

This volume (SDN and uncertain)			Special Deposit South		
Percentage of original figurine represented by fragment preserved	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage of original figurine represented by fragment preserved	Frequency	Percentage
0–10	41	14.9	0–10	102	20.5
11–20	112	40.7	11–20	240	48.3
21–30	71	25.8	21–30	99	19.9
31–40	15	5.5	31–40	26	5.2
41–50	6	2.2	41–50	5	1.0
51–60	5	1.8	51–60	3	0.6
61–70	3	1.1	61–70	5	1.0
71–80	6	2.2	71–80	5	1.0
81–90	10	3.6	81–90	9	1.8
91–100	6	2.2	91–100	3	0.6

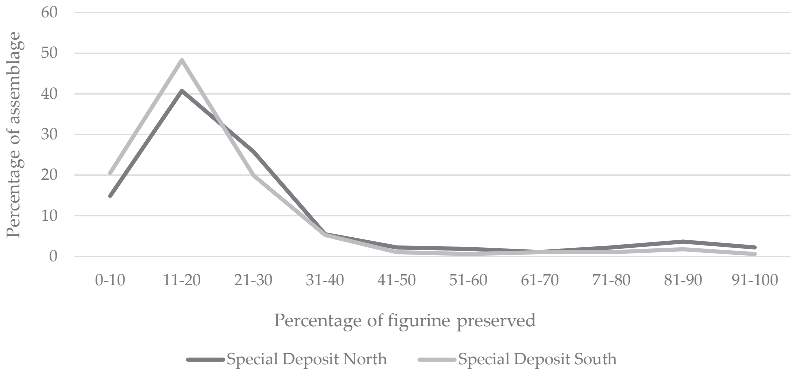


Figure 8.1. *Comparing the percentage preserved of figurine fragments between the two special deposits, using data from Table 8.5. Note that fragments whose original estimated height could not be calculated are excluded.*

close to 50 per cent in both assemblages, the remaining pieces in the Special Deposit North are more likely to have just one break, whereas in the Special Deposit South more than two breaks is more common. This is an indicator, albeit weak, that pieces in the Special Deposit North are less fragmented than those in the Special Deposit South.

Another insight into the fragmentation process is given by comparing the amount of the original figurine preserved by each fragment with the size of the original figurine, giving further insight into the numbers of fragments into which each figurine might be broken.

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.1 show that fragments in the Special Deposit North tend to preserve slightly more of the original complete figurine than those in the Special Deposit South. Overall, the mean percentage of original figurine preserved is 25.2 per cent in the Special Deposit North, whereas it is 19.8 per cent in the Special Deposit South. Table 8.6 breaks the comparison down by type and variety, using the mean percentage compared in each case. The smaller percentage preserved (and hence greater degree of fragmentation) in the Special Deposit South (as compared to the Special Deposit North) is consistent for all types and varieties save the Keros variety. What is striking is the extent to which much more of the original figure is preserved for schematic figurines in comparison to folded-arm figurines. This suggests that no attempt is made with schematic figurines to produce a breakage pattern similar to the folded-arm figurines: schematic figures often simply break at the neck, or if they break at the body, only one break is noted. Folded-arm figurines break in several places. This strongly suggests that the act of breakage is not one of repeated actions until a certain degree of fragmentation is reached, but rather a single moment of percussion which tends to result in two to three fragments with schematic sculptures and in four to six fragments with folded-arm figurines (of any size).

Table 8.6. *Mean percentages of original figurine preserved by fragments in each special deposit.*

Type	This volume (SDN and uncertain)	Special Deposit South
All folded-arm figurine type	20.3	16.7
Kapsala (or Spedos or Kapsala) variety	18	9.0
Spedos variety	18.8	15.2
Dokathismata variety	23.1	18.11
Chalandriani variety	39.1	21.0
Keros variety	21.7	30.4
Schematic type	79.6	59.0

This may allow us to speculate that in many cases the act of breakage is consistent with a drop from a height, or a single blow, rather than repeated actions. Nonetheless, the differences between the two Special Deposits highlight variability in the acts of breakage, perhaps especially through time.

Another matter of interest is the role that body part might have played in selection for deposition. It has been shown for the Special Deposit South that there is no preference as to body part among the recovered fragments (Volume II, 363–6). A comparable analysis for the Special Deposit North is compromised by the likelihood of selection for body parts among the looters prior to archaeological work at the site. The data are nonetheless presented here for completeness. In Table 8.7, we see clearly that fragments representing upper body parts are much rarer than those representing lower body parts in the Special Deposit North. There almost 44 per cent of fragments include a representation of the lower leg, and 33 per cent of the feet, approximately double the proportion in the Special Deposit South assemblage. While it would be possible to hypothesize that there might be preferential selection for lower body parts in the Special Deposit North, it seems far more likely that in fact the Special Deposit North assemblage was originally composed of similar frequencies of each body part, and that the heads and torsos have been preferentially removed for sale on the illicit market.

One other curious aspect of the Special Deposit North assemblage is the lack of heads of schematic figurines. Of the 30 pieces (three complete and 27 fragmentary) from schematic figurines, only four heads are preserved intact, with one partial head (and two dubious examples). Three of the intact heads are preserved on the three intact schematic figurines, so among the 27 fragmentary examples, heads are securely represented only twice (7 per cent). This is again in contrast to the Special Deposit South, where 12 heads are represented among the 37 schematic

Table 8.7. *Occurrences of body part per folded-arm figurine fragment in the two special deposits. Note that percentages do not add up to 100 as each fragment may have more than one body part visible (such as a head with neck).*

Body part	This volume (SDN and uncertain)			Special Deposit South		
	Present or partial	Absent	Percentage of fragments with each anatomical part	Present or partial	Absent	Percentage of fragments with each anatomical part
Head	24	239	9.1	85	418	16.9
Neck	44	219	16.7	129	374	25.7
Torso	57	206	21.7	131	372	26.0
Waist	34	229	12.9	103	400	20.5
Pelvis	42	221	16.0	77	426	15.3
Upper leg	59	204	22.4	128	375	25.5
Knees	64	199	24.3	50	453	9.9
Lower leg	115	148	43.7	122	381	24.3
Leg part uncertain	15	248	5.7	22	481	4.4
Feet	86	177	32.7	82	421	16.3

Table 8.8. *Degree of weathering on fragments from Kavos.*

Weathering	This volume (SDN and uncertain)				Special Deposit South	
	Part One	Part Two	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
WD1	69	13	82	26.4	7	1.3
WD2	108	16	124	39.9	35	6.4
WD3	52	10	62	19.9	91	16.7
WD4	27	11	38	12.2	158	29.0
WD5	4	1	5	1.6	253	46.5

Table 8.9. *Comparison of degree of weathering between the two special deposits (only those fragments listed in Part One of Chapter 3 are listed in this table).*

Weathering	Spedos SDN	Spedos SDS	Dokathismata SDN	Dokathismata SDS	Chalandriani SDN	Chalandriani SDS	Keros SDN	Keros SDS	Schematic SDN	Schematic SDS
WD1	49	2	3	4	3	0	1	0	6	0
WD2	62	8	12	13	2	6	2	3	11	2
WD3	31	34	10	21	0	9	0	4	5	11
WD4	17	87	3	22	1	12	0	5	3	18
WD5	3	197	1	26	0	7	0	5	0	7

figurines, leaving aside three complete or almost complete examples (32.4 per cent). Were the looters also preferentially removing schematic heads from the Special Deposit North?

Weathering of fragments

A weathering degree has been recorded for almost all fragments from Kavos, and these are tabulated in Table 8.8. The degrees of weathering, WD1 to WD5, are fully explained in Volume II, 336–8. The difference between the two deposits is striking. The fragments from the Special Deposit South are strongly weighted toward the most-weathered end of the spectrum—almost half are classed as WD5, and more than one quarter as WD4: more than 90 per cent in the range WD3–WD5.

The case with the fragments published in this volume is almost a mirror image of the Special Deposit South fragments. Of those certain to come from the Special Deposit North (Part One in Table 8.8), more than one quarter are classed as WD1, with 40 per cent as WD2, and nearly 90 per cent in the range WD1–WD3. This conclusion was anticipated in Volume II, 351, where Maniatis & Tambakopoulos call the Special Deposit North environment more protective for the marble of the figurines, perhaps due to more calcareous soils or greater burial depth. At the time of writing, the degree of weathering of the Special Deposit North figurines had not systematically been studied, and their observation was qualitative. However, it is clearly confirmed by the data now to hand. (It should be noted that the determination of weathering degree on each fragment from the Special Deposit South was carried out by Tambakopoulos and Maniatis using strong light and magnification, whereas the determination for the Special Deposit North was carried out by the authors of this volume in natural light. Although these differing approaches may have resulted in some errors in the Special Deposit North dataset, we do not think the comparability of the data is seriously affected in any way. It is unlikely that a restudy of the Special Deposit South material in natural light would produce significantly different results).

It is also interesting to compare the fragments listed in Parts One and Two of Chapter 3. Those listed in Part One are strongly weighted toward the well-preserved end of the spectrum, but those from Part Two are much more evenly spread between different degrees of weathering. The greater number of more weathered pieces in this group must reflect the discovery of some of them as surface objects (and hence unprotected by soil), although others were probably dug up by looters.

Maniatis and Tambakopoulos noted significant differences between the weathering in different types and varieties, and so it is interesting to compare the data presented in this volume (Table 8.9). In the Special Deposit South, the Spedos variety is strongly weighted toward the most-weathered end of the spectrum, while other types and varieties are generally less weathered and more evenly distributed between categories. Maniatis and Tambakopoulos concluded this was due to exposure before burial (Volume II, 351), most likely taking place on the Aeolianite shelf that forms the main physical feature of the Special Deposit South. The evidence that the Spedos variety figurines are more weathered than the other varieties has been taken as some confirmation that they are older than the other varieties (and thus longer exposed: Volume II, 351, 386).

Comparison with the Special Deposit North data in Table 8.9 shows that all types and varieties are better preserved in the Special Deposit North, WD2 being the most common degree of weathering in almost every category. If the theory that Special Deposit South fragments were exposed on the aeolianite for some time before burial is correct, then these data suggest that no such similar practice existed in the Special Deposit North, where fragments were perhaps buried almost as soon as they were brought to the sanctuary, the soil protecting all varieties equally from weathering. This may be a significant difference in practice between the two Special Deposits.

Further thoughts on the rituals of fragmentation and deposition

The breakage of the figurines (and marble vessels) was subject to a special study in 2007 (Renfrew 2007c), wherein it was recognized for the first time that most of the breakage occurred in the Early Bronze Age, mainly through the observation that in most cases the level of weathering or patination was the same on the surface of the fragment and at the break. While this conclusion was open to challenge (e.g. Voutsaki 2007) the subsequent excavation of the unlooted Special Deposit South not only reinforced the conclusion that all the breakages were ancient, but also showed, through a systematic search for joins, that there were very few joins between fragments within the assemblage. Moreover, thorough recovery procedures during the excavation showed that there were no tiny marble fragments in the deposit, as might be expected had the breakage taken place on the spot. This indicated the remarkable circumstance that the breakage took place elsewhere, away from the site of deposition, and that in the great majority of cases only one fragment from the original figurine was deposited, the others being retained, perhaps to be shared among those taking place in rituals, or perhaps to be deposited elsewhere (Volume II, 386–8). Renfrew summarized these conclusions in 2015:

> [The excavations on Keros] must be interpreted as documenting deliberate breakage … on a large scale, taking place at a range of different locations over a period of several centuries, with a subsequent series of organised depositions at the location subsequently excavated at Kavos. It will be argued that these activities, of a successive and systematic nature, give evidence of ritual practices which were carried out in the context of cultic procedures in which the populations of a number of Cycladic islands took part. (Renfrew 2015, 81)

The sequence of ritual action inferred from the two special deposits on Keros is remarkable in its complexity, connectedness and longevity. In terms of complexity, multiple stages are represented: an initial act of breakage, a division of the fragments, transport to Keros and a ritual of deposition at one of the special deposits. The study of the pottery has shown that it originates on multiple source islands (Volume II, chapter 6; Volume III, chapters 6, 7; Broodbank 2007; Hilditch 2007), and since the pottery was treated in the same way as the figurines and the stone vessel fragments, this implies that breakage occurred in rituals elsewhere, presumably in multiple locations, and the transport of selected fragments to Keros was an organized act that brought together representatives of communities throughout the Cyclades. This apparent co-ordination, and the very acts of congregation, speak to the connectedness of these Cycladic communities, which Renfrew has elsewhere called 'the Confederacy of Keros' (Renfrew 2013), implying both a strong degree of connectedness between communities and a central role enacted at Keros by the gatherings at Kavos and by the activities being undertaken on the then promontory of Dhaskalio. Finally, the evidence is clear that these activities lasted for a very long period of time, with deposition at Kavos over five centuries. The evidence in this chapter indicates that these practices underwent some changes through time but their essential nature remained the same.

The study of the Special Deposit North material has highlighted some details in regard to selection of sculptures for breakage, the fragmentation process, and the nature of deposition. These are all of interest in themselves, and of greater interest when set in comparison to similar observations from the Special Deposit South. While the two deposits, and hence the actions which created them, are broadly similar, the differences reinforce the impression that the actions carried out in selecting material, breaking it and bringing for deposition differ between the two. Much of this may simply be chronological: the Special Deposit North probably began to be used some time before the Special Deposit South, and went out of use before the Special Deposit South did. There is more to it than that, however. It does seem that the ritual in the Special Deposit South was initially, and for some time, to place the fragments on the aeolianite shelf where they would remain exposed and visible for some time. In the Special Deposit North, on the other hand, the evidence, limited in nature as it is, is that burial occurred as part of the deposition. Taking into account the evidence, such as it is, for a limited number of graves in the vicinity of the Special Deposit North, it seems possible therefore to posit different understandings of ritual action in the two areas: actions dominated by deposition underground in the Special Deposit North, the material thereafter hidden from view, and by deposition on the surface in the Special Deposit South, remaining open to view and thus forming a focal point which is conspicuously not created by architecture.

It is harder to know what to make of the differences in the selection of sculptural fragments between the two deposits. It is clear that larger original sculptures were more usually (but not always) deposited in the Special Deposit North, and that in general larger pieces, and fragments representing more of the original sculpture, were deposited in the Special Deposit North. Since the breakage took place elsewhere, and earlier in the chain of ritual action defined above, this may mean that, at least some of the time, the place of deposition was foreseen as part of the rituals of selection and breakage; alternatively, it may mean that these factors were taken into account at the sanctuary when deciding where to deposit individual items. The motivations behind such decisions are completely hidden from us, but do not seem to have been driven by the 'displayed' *versus* 'hidden' end states at the two deposits.

It will probably be the case, once the stone vessel fragments from the Special Deposit North have been studied, that the differences between the two deposits will be more pronounced. It may be that such a study will offer further nuances in understanding the differences in practice represented at the two deposits.

Chapter 9

The Special Deposit North and the Sanctuary at Kavos

The Special Deposit North

It will be recalled that it was the significant looting which first drew the attention of professional archaeologists, notably Christos Doumas and Photeini Zapheiropoulou, to the area termed 'Kavos' or 'Kavos Dhaskaliou' on the west coast of the small island of Keros. The successive developments by professional archaeologists have been reviewed in Chapter 1 above. The precise history of the looting process will perhaps always remain somewhat obscure (Papamichelakis & Renfrew 2010).

The detailed review of the evidence in Chapter 1 from the authorized interventions in the 1960s, from the subsequent archaeological work in the 1980s and from 2006 to 2008, and from what may be gleaned (though never authoritatively) from looters' tales, as well as from the material known as the 'Keros Hoard' (Sotirakopoulou 2005; 2008c; Getz-Gentle 2008; Renfrew 2008), produces a surprisingly informative picture of the area of the Special Deposit North, even before taking into account the analyses presented in this volume. The balance of probability now suggests that a small cemetery of limited extent and with few graves was located to the east (upslope) of the Special Deposit North proper, and that some of the intact sculptures claimed to have a provenance on Keros may have been looted from those tombs. The Special Deposit North itself was similar in nature to the exhaustively documented Special Deposit South, with only detailed differences documented in Chapters 4, 5 and 8 of this volume, and discussed further below. The large fragments of perhaps mendable marble vessels in the collection of material from that spot may perhaps have derived from the putative nearby graves rather than from the Special Deposit North *per se*. We may therefore surmise that at times Kavos hosted great processions of persons, coming to deposit material in either (or both) of the special deposits (Volume II, chapter 13; Renfrew 2013), observed by those gathered around (and perhaps also from the summit of Dhaskalio). More rarely, Kavos was host to funeral processions, in earlier times heading to the slope to the east of the Special Deposit North, and in later times to the rock-shelters south of the Special Deposit South.

Distinguishing between the sculptures of the Special Deposit North and Special Deposit South

The systematic review here of the material recognized as coming from the Special Deposit North (Part One in Chapter 3) and from Kavos more generally (Part Two in Chapter 3) allows further systematic comparison with materials deriving from the controlled excavations in successive seasons undertaken in the Special Deposit South (Volume II; Volume III; Volume V). In general, the Special Deposit South (as it was termed when the extent of the two special deposits became better understood) is rather more easy to interpret, since it seems not to have been disturbed through the work of illicit excavators from the mid twentieth century onwards. However, with the studies published in the present volume, and the preceding publications dealing with the Special Deposit South, several issues have been significantly clarified. In the background to all these questions is the matter of the relationship between Dhaskalio, now a small islet, and the two special deposits themselves. As we have concluded, it seems to be the case that during the Early Bronze Age Dhaskalio and Kavos were united by a causeway of land which could readily be traversed on foot (Volume I, chapter 4). It does seem likely that there were some graves located close to the Special Deposit North (Chapter 1). The matter is clearer for the Special Deposit South. There, again there were no burials within the Special Deposit South itself, but immediately to the south there is a small scarpment within which a number of rock-shelters had been naturally formed. These, as described in chapters 17 & 18 of Volume II, contained a number of deliberate burials. As is further reviewed below, there are differences between the two special deposits. The discussions in Chapters

4, 5 & 8 of the present volume add further nuance to this emerging picture of differences between the two deposits, even if overall the practices represented and the materials found are broadly similar.

In the Special Deposit North, the ceramics, and sometimes the sculptures, although generally fragmentary, were in general in rather good condition. The fragmentary sculptures and ceramics in the Special Deposit South generally show many more signs of weathering. This distinction may be attributed to the circumstance that some of the deposits in the Special Deposit North were significantly deeper than those conserved in the Special Deposit South, while some of the materials in the Special Deposit South were exposed on the aeolianite bench located there for some considerable time before burial. There is a clear qualitative difference in the process of deposition and burial in the Special Deposit North and deposition and exposure in the Special Deposit South.

In Chapters 5 and 8 we saw that there are rather more fragments of special type figurines in the Special Deposit North than the Special Deposit South (proportionally, almost ten times as many), along with proportionally more of the Spedos variety (and the Kapsala variety, if in very small numbers), while the Special Deposit South has proportionally more Dokathismata, Chalandriani and Keros variety figurines. The Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety of the Schematic type is also much more prevalent in the Special Deposit South than in the Special Deposit North. All of this, along with the ceramic evidence (Sotirakopoulou 2004; Volume III, chapter 6), lends some credence to the hypothesis that the Special Deposit South begins after the Special Deposit North, and that after a time when both deposits are in use, the Special Deposit North goes out of use before the Special Deposit South.

In Chapter 8 we also saw that pieces in the Special Deposit South are generally more fragmented than those in the Special Deposit North, and pieces in the Special Deposit South generally represent less of the original sculpture than pieces in the Special Deposit North. If the hypothesis regarding the comparative chronology of the two deposits is accepted, then it would seem that there is a tendency to greater fragmentation through time, producing more and smaller pieces from any given sculpture.

Perhaps the most striking difference of all between the two deposits was set out in Chapter 4. The mean estimated original height for the sculptures from which the folded-arm figurine fragments in the Special Deposit North derive was fully 28 per cent higher than the equivalent figure in the Special Deposit South, a difference that cannot be explained by chance. The Special Deposit North, like the Special Deposit South, has yielded a good number of fragments of large, and even monumental figures, and the issue of monumentality is discussed further below. But the significant difference in the mean original sizes for the sculptures represented by the fragments in the two deposits strongly suggests that fragments from larger sculptures were more likely to be deposited in the Special Deposit North. The same is also true of the fragments of special type figurines in the two deposits. This may be related to the chronological question (i.e. larger sculptures are more likely to be early in the folded-arm sequence), but there may be a different kind of distinction between the two special deposits: at least early on in their periods of use, the Special Deposit North may have been the more likely destination of the two for ‘choicer’ material.

The detailed discussion of the differences between the two special deposits, while of great interest, should not cloud the fact that the two special deposits are much more similar than they are different: both attracted persons bringing broken marble sculptures, broken stone vessels and broken ceramics (dominated by sauceboats and conical necked jars) of virtually the same types for deposition at the endpoint of journeys that began on different islands where the original rituals of breakage took place. Both, moreover, maintained this basic pattern of use over several centuries. In this light, the differences between the deposits may seem trivial. Nonetheless, the differences are well enough marked to demonstrate that the two deposits had their own identities within the overall understanding of the Kavos sanctuary, and these identities developed through time. At some point during each of the repeated chains of ritual action ending with deposition at Kavos, the decision had to be taken as to where deposition was to take place: and the characters of the two special deposits had some influence on those decisions.

Types and varieties

The terminology currently in use for the types and varieties of Early Cycladic sculpture was first set out by Renfrew (1969). That classification and terminology has continued in use, and proved, since that time, to be a convenient framework for the discussion of the material. The more detailed discussion in this volume of the finds from the Special Deposit North serves to confirm that position. The catalogue published here of material from the Special Deposit North and Kavos generally comprises 306 items. This figure may be compared with the 549 items from the Special Deposit South previously published (Volume III). It will be recalled that not a single fragment of a folded-arm figure has been documented from the islet of Dhaskalio, although figurines of schematic type were found there in significant quantity. The most notable and indeed canonical type is of course the folded-arm figure itself, as abundantly documented in the catalogue published here in Chapter 3, of finds from the Special Deposit North, and in chapter 3 of Volume III for the Special Deposit South. Again, the Kapsala variety is almost absent from both special deposits. This circumstance has led us tentatively to conclude (Volume III, 8–9, fig. 1.2) that the Kapsala variety developed at an earlier date than the other varieties of the folded-arm figure (although this interpretation has been questioned: Gill & Chippindale 1993). While the evidence for this conclusion is not definitive, it is further supported by the occurrence of a Kapsala variety figure in association with two marble *kandiles*, among other marble vessels, in Spedos grave 12 on Naxos (Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 52α–γ), and by the occurrence of another Kapsala variety figure in association with Plastiras type and precanonical figures in the 'structure' of the Cenotaph Square at Akrotiri on Thera, albeit in a later context (Sotirakopoulou 1998, 159–61, pls 29–30). Further evidence is provided by the association of two Kapsala variety figures with one in the form conventionally termed 'precanonical' in grave 13 at Aplomata on Naxos (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 187 table 15.2, figs. 15.10–15.12; for the dating of the 'precanonical' form, cf. Philaniotou 2017b, 267–8).

The Spedos variety is numerically the most abundantly represented in both special deposits. It was Jürgen Thimme (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 459) who first set out to divide the large number of sculptures of the Spedos variety into an earlier, a middle and a later group. He regarded the earlier group as directly following the Kapsala variety. In his view, somewhat later the figures become more elongated and straighter in profile, and he saw most of the musician figures, group compositions and seated figures as related to the early Spedos variety. However, there is little or no clear stratigraphic evidence to support the division of folded-arm figurines of the Spedos variety into earlier, middle and later groups, although Thimme finds it possible to produce a plausible enough arrangement on purely typological grounds. Sotirakopoulou also uses an earlier and later terminology for the Spedos variety, similarly on typological grounds and without referring to stratigraphic or contextual considerations (Sotirakopoulou 2005, 57). The existence of an early Spedos variety can now be argued with reason: in Aplomata grave 13, the precanonical and the two Kapsala variety figures mentioned above (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs 15.10–15.12) were found in association with five figures which on typological grounds can be classified into the early Spedos variety (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs 15.13–15.17). Even though the 'grave' itself may have been amalgamated from more than one original grave (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, 184), no typologically later material was present. It goes without saying that there is no stratigraphic evidence from the Special Deposit North to bring to bear on this question, and the Special Deposit South, although excavated stratigraphically, proved to record a sequence of repeated depositions, such that a stratigraphic sequence from earlier to later was not preserved. The data from Kavos cannot therefore offer any insight into chronological distinctions within the Spedos variety.

The Dokathismata variety is also well represented in the material from the Special Deposit North and the wider Kavos region. Again, the finds from the Special Deposit North represent a good number of pieces whose authenticity can scarcely be doubted, and that in itself is a useful contribution to knowledge. At the same time, the absence of any detailed stratigraphy for the finds from the Special Deposit North implies that the notion that the Dokathismata variety is later than the Spedos variety still rests more on typological than on stratigraphic grounds.

Study of the material from the Special Deposit North has amplified evidence for the position of the Akrotiri sub-variety. The position of the Akrotiri sub-variety remains an interesting one. This is particularly so since in some cases sculptures of the Akrotiri sub-variety have seemed typologically close to examples of the Spedos variety, whereas others have seemed close to examples of the Dokathismata variety. This might seem to run counter to the simple assumption that sculptures of a specific sub-variety should find their place within the broader ambit of a single overarching variety. In a general sense it seems perfectly reasonable to regard sculptures of the Akrotiri sub-variety as representing a transition in chronological terms from the Spedos variety to the Dokathismata variety. However, the matter is perhaps not so simply resolved when we address again the still unresolved question of precisely where these sculptures were produced. Despite considerable field research, no workshop for the production of folded-arm sculptures has yet been recognized in the Cycladic islands, although it has seemed logical to search for such workshops in the islands where appropriate marble is most abundantly found, and so particularly on Naxos. In the absence of such finds, it is appropriate to look again at the findspots for examples of each variety and sub-variety. In the case of the Akrotiri sub-variety, this leads one first to the island of Thera (Santorini), where the name-piece of the sub-variety was discovered

Table 9.1. *Cycladic sculptures with heights above 580mm, from authorised excavations or found before 1914, including all material from Kavos published in this volume and in Volumes II & III. Joining fragments have been treated as a single entry in this table.*

Number	Museum number	Variety	Provenance	Preserved	Height (mm, estimated for fragments)
1	EAM3978	Spedos	'Amorgos'	Complete	1530
2	Louvre Ma2709	Kapsala or Spedos	'Keros'	Head and neck	1398
3	NM4301	Spedos or Kapsala	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	1278
4	NM4160	Spedos or Kapsala	Keros, Kavos	Leg	1245
5	NM9252+NM9246 (**50002**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	1237
6	NM2377	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	1102
7	EAM3909	Kapsala or precanonical	'Amorgos'	Head and neck	1026
8	Copenhagen 4697	Spedos	'Amorgos'	Head and neck	1002
9	NM11438+NM11439 (**40003**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Waist and pelvis	1000
10	NM4242	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	985
11	NM11394 (**872**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	950
12	NM2384	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	926
13	NM11158 (**2764**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Head	900
14	NM11233 (**25061**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	900
15	NM8986	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	882
16	NM11376 (**2816**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	860
17	NM4452	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Foot	867
18	NM4268	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	857
19	NM4244	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	832
20	NM4137	Spedos	Keros, Kavos	Head	807
21	NM4206	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Torso to upper legs	794
22	NM4319	Spedos or Kapsala	Keros, Special Deposit North	Head	790
23	NM2383	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Legs and feet	780
24	NM4293	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	770
25	NM4241	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	769
26	AE176	Dokathismata	'Amorgos'	Complete	759
27	NM4278	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Foot	755
28	NM11240 (**6291**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	750
29	NM4207	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Torso	740
30	NM4289	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Foot	737
31	NM4250	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	721
32	NM11434 (**625**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Waist and pelvis	700
33	NM11431 (**1439**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Waist and pelvis	700
34	NM11196 (**20149**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Neck	700

(Sotirakopoulou 1998). It should be recalled that the Akrotiri sub-variety was first recognized and defined by Getz-Preziosi (1984, 15; see Sotirakopoulou *et al.* 2017, 357–61), who spoke of the 'Schuster Master' or 'Schuster Sculptor', and defined the characteristic features of the style of this form, which combines 'the graceful curves of the Spedos variety with the severe angles and often exaggerated shoulder breadth of the Dokathismata variety style'. So far the only finds of the Akrotiri sub-variety with an archaeologically secure provenance come from Akrotiri (Marinatos 1972, 23, pl. 38b; Sotirakopoulou 1998, 140–42, pl. 25) and from

Table 9.1. *(continued)*

Number	Museum number	Variety	Provenance	Preserved	Height (mm, estimated for fragments)
35	NM11443+NM11444 (**40017**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Waist	678
36	NM4267	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	674
37	NM11425 (**961**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Torso	670
38	NM4285	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Foot	654
39	NM4243	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	650
40	NM11231 (**71**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	640
41	NM11218 (**737**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	640
42	NM11250 (**1592**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Torso	640
43	NM4286	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Foot	637
44	NM4176	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Head	633
45	NM11473 (**20507**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	626
46	NM11225 (**2645**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	620
47	NM11353 (**6231**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	620
48	NM11143 (**1994**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Head	610
49	NM4269	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	609
50	NM4270	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	607
51	NM4183	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Head and neck	603
52	NM9251	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Neck and shoulders	603
53	NM1129 (**1477**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg and foot	600
54	NM11435 (**2020**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Waist and pelvis	600
55	NM11385 (**2272**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	600
56	NM11190 (**6429**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Neck	600
57	NM4248	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg and foot	597
58	NM9250	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Head and neck	595
59	NM11234 (**20120**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	595
60	NM11217 (**739**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Foot	590
61	EAM6195	Spedos	Spedos	Complete	587
62	NM2386	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Legs and feet	584
63	NM4181	Spedos	Keros, Kavos	Complete	583
64	NM4249	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	581
65	NM9247	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	581
66	NM9245	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit North	Leg	580
67	NM11338 (**827**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Leg	580
68	NM11163 (**966**)	Spedos	Keros, Special Deposit South	Head	580

the Special Deposit North at Kavos, published in this volume: NM4175+NM4296, NM4187 and NM4200, of the Spedos variety, and NM4186, NM4194 and NM4199 of the Dokathismata variety.

The Chalandriani variety is not well represented in the finds documented as coming from the Special Deposit North. One simple explanation for this, which we have preferred, is that deposition of finds in the Special Deposit North diminished significantly at a period when the Special Deposit South remained in use for the deposition of materials which continued to be brought there from other islands. The same is even more true of the Keros variety, which has only three examples in the Special Deposit North, and one from the wider Kavos area. It is worth mentioning, however, that there are a few indications of very sporadic activities into the time of what is usually termed the Phylakopi I culture (i.e. Phase C in Dhaskalio terms). This is evidenced for instance by the find of ceramics (Sotirakopoulou 2004; Volume III, chapter 6), notably a duck vase, assignable to the Phylakopi I period, during the visit by Renfrew in 1963 (Renfrew 2007a, 20, figs. 3.7, 3.13).

Monumentality

One of the most striking features of this consideration of the finds from the Special Deposit North is the insights it gives into the theme of monumentality in Early Cycladic Sculpture. In Chapter 4 we have listed (Table 4.1) those sculptures with heights above 580 mm hitherto published which we feel can be used for the purposes of further study. They are so assessed on the basis of coming from authorized excavations or being found before 1914. Table 9.1 indicates the new position now that the material from the Special Deposit North can be taken systematically into account. It therefore includes the hitherto acceptable material (see Table 4.1) and adds the material now published in this volume, together with the relevant material from the Special Deposit South (see Volume III).

It is clear from this table that many fragments of sculptures of substantial original height, that is to say well in excess of 500 mm, were deposited in the two Special Deposits at Kavos. All of these were clearly of considerable weight when complete, and may be regarded as monumental, although this term is not intended to imply that the sculptures were larger than life-size (although the very largest of them would indeed have been close to the height of an adult Cycladic islander of the time).

This result has a substantial impact on our understanding of the many Early Cycladic sculptures in museums and private collections which do not have a secure provenance, and whose authenticity therefore cannot be securely verified. This last point remains the case, but that very large sculptures resulting from illicit excavations should have found their way into museums and private collections does now look more plausible in the light of this documentation of examples whose authenticity cannot reasonably be doubted.

This certainly amplifies our understanding of the possible use-lives of these sculptures, since their weight would at any time make them difficult to transport by land. Whether or not they were displayed in specific locations in the houses and villages from which they were ultimately brought to Kavos on Keros remains a matter for discussion. The evidence discussed earlier (Chapter 7) for episodes of successive repainting of the original painted decoration of such sculptures implies that they were so displayed and in time repainted. While open to discussion, it does indeed seem likely that many of these sculptures, including the large ones, greater than 500 mm in height, did have extended use-lives. These often ultimately included their deliberate breakage and subsequent transportation to one or other of the two special deposits.

As noted earlier, the location or locations where these large sculptures were produced has not yet been documented archaeologically. Yet it is clear that the production of these larger sculptures must have involved considerably more work, and perhaps rather greater skill, than was required in the production of smaller folded-arm figures of height less than 500 mm. It has been well documented by experiment (Papadatos & Venieris 2017a) that the production of a smaller folded-arm figure by a competent craftsperson might not require more than 18–30 hours. But for these much larger sculptures the task must have been greater and in some ways more complex, perhaps involving more than one craft worker. We do not yet have accounts by experimental archaeologists working today at the production of large sculptures of the scale represented in Table 9.1, but it seems likely that in some cases the investment of time needed in such production would have been very considerable. So too would have been the episodes of transportation involved from quarry to workshop (wherever that workshop was located), from workshop to place of use, from there to location of breakage, and finally from location of breakage to Kavos on Keros.

Special type figures and other rare forms

No discussion of the sculptures from the Special Deposit North would be complete without some consideration of the full range of sculptural forms and types which are documented as coming from the two Special Deposits, or in some cases more generally as simply ‘from Kavos’. These include a range of forms, and the folded-arm type certainly forms the largest numerical category. However, the sculptures which have been described by us as ‘action figures’, a subset of the special type (Chapter 5), including in particular the harpists and pipe players, are of particular interest. Among these is certainly the unprovenanced ‘triple group’ now in the Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe (Thimme *et al.* 1977, 497, no. 258; Hattler 2011, 293–4, no. 90; acquired 1977) and a fragment of

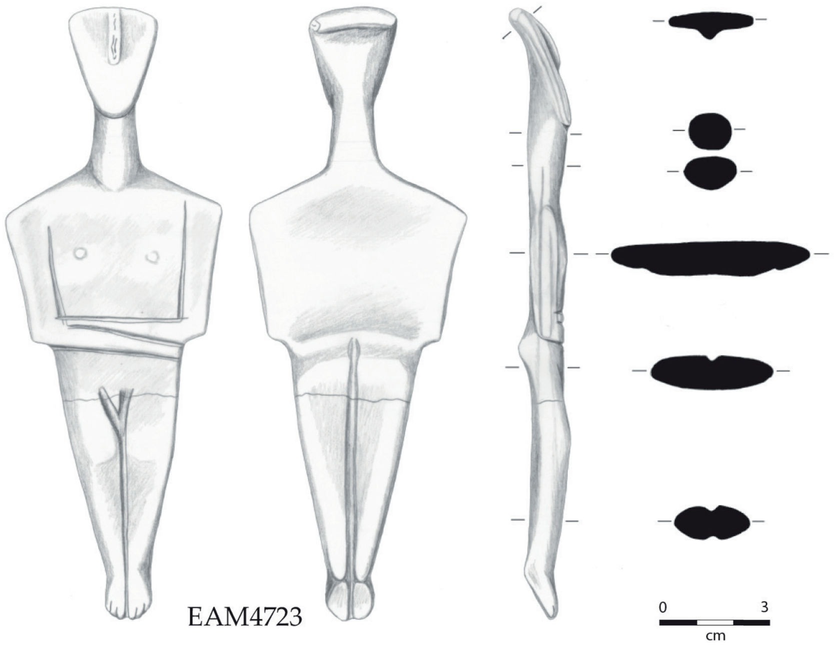


Figure 9.1. *EAM4723 from Dokathismata on Amorgos, recently identified as male by Birtacha (2018).*

a group from Amorgos found there during the excavations of Theodore Bent in 1884 now in the British Museum (Bent 1884, 51, fig.9; Pryce 1928, 13, fig. 12; Thimme *et al.* 1977, 498, no. 259). Within the general discussion should certainly be included other forms, although caution is needed here when the circumstances of their discovery are not well enough documented to establish their authenticity beyond doubt. That comment might be applied to the cupbearer, now one of the most notable sculptures in the N.P. Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art (GM286: Doumas 2000, 188–9, no. 320).

A broader consideration would certainly take account of the notable male figure in the N.P. Goulandris collection (GM969: Doumas 2000, 148, no. 215). Its very existence emphasizes how rare it is to find explicitly male figures in the full Early Cycladic II period of the Keros-Syros culture. Here once again reference should be made to the observation by Birtacha that one of the two sculptures which constitute the name-pieces of the Dokathismata variety appears on further study to be a male figure (Fig. 9.1; Birtacha 2018, 334–5, figs 2–3).

Since this volume is devoted to Early Cycladic sculpture, it has naturally been preoccupied with versions of the human form, and we do not propose to deal in detail with a wider range of materials which could be brought into consideration. These could include the marble vessels of circular form with indications of a line of birds in the interior (e.g. GM329: Doumas 2000, 129, no. 168). Nor has it seemed appropriate here to make reference to vessels or 'sculptures' of chlorite schist where the broader discussion could lead in one direction towards house models (e.g. Thimme *et al.* 1977, 520, no. 360). Another line of thought there could deal with other forms of chlorite schist such as the notable chlorite schist frying pan (EAM20935; Hattler 2011, 307 no. 107).

In this volume, our intention has been to deal with sculptures that were unearthed in the Special Deposit North. This naturally prompts further consideration of all the sculptures for which a discovery on the island of Keros has been documented or indeed claimed. A number of early finds (prior to 1914) without detailed documentation of discovery certainly fall into consideration. So do the more recent finds securely documented from the Special Deposit North, and indeed other finds for which a provenance on Keros seems likely (Sotirakopoulou 2005). Unfortunately, however, many of the Cycladic sculptures within the category of special type lack detailed information pertaining to their original discovery.

For this reason, the 13 fragments of special type published here, along with a further three from the Special Deposit South (Volume III, 238, figs. 3.145, 3.146), are very important in adding to those known to have a secure provenance (such as those from Aplomata: Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs. 15.18–15.21, 15.25, 15.29; see Table 5.3 in this volume for a complete listing) or to have been known before

1914 (such as the harpist and pipe player in the National Museum, both thought to be from Keros). They represent almost the full range of forms within the special type, and extend it with some new variations. Therefore this material offers welcome confirmation of the small but fascinating range of actions and poses represented within the special type. This is hardly surprising, given that the 13 pieces published in this volume, combined with the three from the Special Deposit South, and three from the 'Keros Hoard' thought to have been looted from the Special Deposit North (Sotirakopoulou 2005) amount to 19 examples, the largest and most diverse group of such figures known, outnumbering the 14 special type figures found in other authorised excavations in the Aegean (Table 5.3).

The Dhaskalio sub-variety

It may be appropriate to turn now to the sculptures of schematic type, and specifically the so-called Apeiranthos variety, which were produced from the time of the Keros–Syros culture (EC II). These have also been found on Dhaskalio, in the two special deposits, in some graves on Syros (Chalandriani) and Naxos (Spedos and Aplomata), and at the settlement of Phylakopi on Melos. It is also interesting that a number have been found in the excavations at Skarkos on Ios (Marthari 2017a), where there is evidence that some may have been produced at that site. It certainly seems likely that some were produced also in the settlement on Dhaskalio, as well perhaps as on Keros, although no debris arising from their production has been recognized. As discussed in Chapter 6, the fact that the Special Deposit North figurines of Forms 1 and 2 find their closest parallels in terms of size, body shape, body length and head shape in the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from the Special Deposit South and Dhaskalio, and that the figurines of Form 3 can hardly find parallels outside Keros and Dhaskalio, suggests that the Apeiranthos variety sculptures from Dhaskalio and Kavos may have been not only locally made, but also meant to cover the local needs, as their distribution seems to be restricted within the boundaries of Dhaskalio and the special deposits at Kavos. The same may hold true for the Special Deposit North schematic figurines that do not belong to the Apeiranthos variety, namely those of Forms 4 and 5, despite the fact that these compare best with isolated examples from other Cycladic islands and to a lesser degree or not at all with those from the Special Deposit South or Dhaskalio. The suggestion of local production of schematic figurines found at Dhaskalio and possibly those at Kavos too is further corroborated by the occurrence of unfinished schematic figurines in the Special Deposits.

The Dhaskalio sub-variety of the Apeiranthos variety of the schematic figurine type was defined by Renfrew in 2013 (Volume I, 484). Dhaskalio was chosen as the name for this sub-variety in view of its preponderance in the finds of the 2007–2008 excavations there: nine of the 12 figurines from Dhaskalio during those excavations were of the Dhaskalio sub-variety. It is useful to repeat the definition here:

> These fall within the Apeiranthos variety … and in addition share more specific features which characterize the sub-variety. They are generally small, between 50–100 mm in length. The body although roughly rectangular is somewhat rounded at the corners and is not markedly thin (thickness between 10–20 mm), nor strictly parallel-sided. Considering the body only, below the shoulders, the ratio of length to width exceeds 1.5, and most examples are narrower than this. The most notable feature is the head, which is a narrower protrusion of the body, sometimes distinctly thicker than the body, and narrowing to the front. This gives it a prismatic shape when seen from above, the two planes of the face converging to produce a narrow ridge at the front, indicating the nose. Although the marble is very fine-grained, these figurines are smoothed rather than polished, and the lower part of the body seems rather roughly finished. (Volume I, 484)

Almost all of the Dhaskalio sub-variety figurines from Dhaskalio came from Phase C contexts: just one, **10413**, came from a Phase B context (and this was a layer close to the surface, in the area subsequently excavated as Trench A in 2016–2018). As noted in Chapter 8, of 23 figurines from Phase B contexts in the 2016–2018 excavations, only one was of the Dhaskalio sub-variety. This confirmed the early suggestion that figurines of the Dhaskalio sub-variety might be regarded as late in the overall sequence of occupation of the Kavos sanctuary complex; it was also suggested they might be locally manufactured.

Among the schematic figurines of the Special Deposit South examples of the Dhaskalio sub-variety were also found. Indeed, as seen in Table 8.3, almost two-thirds of the Special Deposit South schematic figurines are of Dhaskalio sub-variety. They are proportionally much fewer in the Special Deposit North, with only one certain example, and much less certain examples constituting only one-third of the assemblage. This goes some way to confirming that there was rather more activity in the Special Deposit South in the latter stages of the Kavos sanctuary than there was in the Special Deposit North.

In the catalogue of the Special Deposit North schematic figurines in Chapter 3 and in the discussion in Chapter 6, we have adopted a typological division based on five forms, among which the only certain example of the Dhaskalio sub-variety is found in Form 1, while less certain examples are also found in Forms 1, 2 and 3. These forms give a more nuanced typology of the figurines found in the Special Deposit North, while the Dhaskalio sub-variety is a more generalized distinction within the Apeiranthos type. These forms do not necessarily apply to the Special Deposit South figurines (except in some instances), nor are they equivalent (for example) to Marthari's four forms from contemporary Skarkos (Marthari 2017a): they are specific to the Special Deposit North assemblage. However, these different ways of dividing the assemblage perhaps highlight different factors. The heads, where preserved (and they are less often preserved in the Special Deposit North) are often the best guide as to whether a given specimen is part of the Dhaskalio sub-variety (Chapter 6). The latter may indeed be basically a local product (as perhaps may be all the Apeiranthos variety figurines from the special deposits), a late addition to the deposits by people manufacturing the items locally, rather than bringing them from afar. The five forms probably better relate to real differences in provenance, crafting and tradition, and indeed have already demonstrated real differences in comparing this assemblage with the wider corpus of schematic figurines (Chapter 6).

The role of the Special Deposit North in the sanctuary at Kavos

It is not an easy task to summarize the contributions which the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros have made to our overall understanding of the sanctuary at Kavos. This, as discussed earlier, arises from the difficult history of the exploration of the sanctuary, which is marred by episodes of looting, which certainly culminated in the years before 1963. After that date, the Special Deposit North was systematically explored by successive archaeological projects (although it is not entirely clear that all illicit excavation ceased in 1963). The extent of the probable small Early Cycladic cemetery at the Special Deposit North cannot now be securely established. Nor is it possible to establish with confidence which of the many items in museums and private collections across the world that have been claimed as originating from the Special Deposit North did in fact derive from there (or, in many cases, whether or not they are authentic).

Nonetheless, the systematic and authorized excavations undertaken at the Special Deposit North have yielded much information which we have attempted to review in this volume. This may be summarized using the themes of monumentality, diversity and fragmentation. In relation to monumentality, we have demonstrated that the very large sculptures previously known from only a very few examples (some of dubious provenance) were in fact well known in the Early Cycladic II world, with 20 examples now thought to have exceeded 800 mm in height, and a good many more not much smaller (Table 9.1). This means that, while recent studies have been right to emphasize the ease with which one can learn to create small folded-arm figurines using only material readily available on a beach (Papadatos & Venieris 2017b), it must remain the case that specialists were involved in the production of much larger pieces. Nonetheless, figurines large and small are found in both special deposits, meaning that the involvement or not of specialists in production had no bearing on the ultimate destination of these figurines toward the end of their use-lives. The uses to which they were put before fragmentation remain speculative (beyond the evidence for repeated painting) but it seems to be the case that conceptually they were in the same category. Hence the very practical matter of how many persons are needed to move a sculpture, and how readily they are held in the hand, do not seem to have impacted strongly on the meanings drawn from them or given to them. That the larger ones were more 'public' and the smaller more 'personal' remains a powerful inference, but not one supported by their equal deposition in the sanctuary at Kavos.

In terms of diversity, all types, varieties and sub-varieties of sculpture were broken and deposited at Kavos. The range of variation is most probably reflective of the number of pieces in existence at given time periods. As styles changed through time this was reflected in the pieces brought to Kavos for deposition. Diversity, of course, also relates to individual style, which is present in every sculpture, and modes of painting, which we can only rarely discern in the material to hand. This diversity within an overarching framework is precisely the definition of the Cycladic 'icon' (Renfrew 2013), which has previously been claimed for the folded-arm figurine: each community, group and individual, on different islands, was working within a common frame of reference, but was able within that to indicate points of difference or innovation. In this sense, the diversity within Early Cycladic sculpture is another function of the sense of community which also drew diverse peoples to the sanctuary on Kavos for rituals of deposition. Cycladic identity, then, was referenced and negotiated through these objects and their modes of production, use, distribution, fragmentation and deposition. The role played by communities beyond the Cyclades in adopting and transforming these iconic objects and practices is also of great interest (Marthari *et al.* 2019a; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou 2017): how many of the makers or users of such figurines on Euboea, in Attica or on Crete would aspire one day to travel to Keros?

Finally our analysis of the fragments from the Special Deposit North has offered further information on the fragmentation of these remarkable objects. It was already clear from earlier studies (Volume III) that the fragmentation took place elsewhere, and that the mode of breakage often led to production of four to six pieces of each sculpture, probably from a single blow or a single drop. One (or occasionally two or very rarely three) pieces were selected for deposition. The Special Deposit North material fits this pattern, with on average slightly fewer and consequently larger pieces being produced per sculpture. Almost no joins were noted, although there may originally have been a few more joining pieces before the looting. Fragmentation, then, was also an act that formed part of Cycladic identity-building, distributed as it was across the region within which these objects were in use. The issue of fragmentation in Cycladic sculpture has not much been studied beyond Keros (Harrell & Driessen 2016), but a recent first review has shown that fragmentation is more prevalent across the Cyclades and the Aegean in general than one would perhaps have imagined (Marthari *et al.* 2019b, 292). While in the past fragmentation may often have been assumed to be accidental, it seems clear that fragments found in graves, and perhaps also many fragments found in settlements, are more likely to have been deliberately broken.

It should be recalled that it was these systematic investigations in the Special Deposit North which then led to the recognition and subsequent systematic excavation of what is now termed the 'Special Deposit South' (Volumes II, III, V). In tandem with the investigation of the Special Deposit South a sustained excavation programme was initiated on the islet of Dhaskalio, which had been first briefly explored by Doumas in 1963 (Volume I, chapter 7); these excavations have now extended over five seasons (2007–2008: Volumes I, IV; 2016–2018: Volumes IX, X, XI). Overall, it can now be claimed that a clear picture has been established of all three components of what may be termed in a larger sense the sanctuary on Keros, namely the islet of Dhaskalio, the Special Deposit North, and the Special Deposit South. In a general sense this has been amplified by systematic site surveys on Keros (Volume VI) and on Kato Kouphonisi (Volume VIII). Consideration has also been given to the relationships between the Mikres Kyklades (including Keros and the Kouphonisia) and surrounding islands, particularly the southeast coast of Naxos (Volume VIII). It is now abundantly clear that the complex comprising Dhaskalio and the two special deposits at the west of Keros constituted a key location for the Cycladic islands in the Early Bronze Age. From this key complex have come many of the finds which have amplified our understanding of Early Cycladic culture. Much, however, remains to be understood about the interactions between the Dhaskalio and Kavos complex and the wider Cycladic world.

Greek Summary

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΕΡΟ ΚΑΙ Η ΑΠΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΛΕΤΟΥΡΓΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ

ΤΟΜΟΣ VII: ΜΝΗΜΕΙΑΚΟΤΗΤΑ, ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΜΟΡΦΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΚΕΡΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΥΚΛΑΔΙΚΗ ΕΙΔΩΛΟΠΛΑΣΤΙΚΗ: ΤΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΒΟΡΕΙΑ ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΘΕΣΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΚΑΒΟ ΤΗΣ ΚΕΡΟΥ

Στο **Προλογικό Σημείωμα**, οι Colin Renfrew, Πέγκυ Σωτηρακοπούλου και Michael Boyd παρουσιάζουν τον τόμο και δίνουν το διάγραμμα των περιεχομένων του. Στο κύριο μέρος του τόμου, το Κεφάλαιο 3, περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς τα μαρμάρινα ειδώλια του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Νάξου που τεκμηριωμένα βρέθηκαν στον Κάβο της Κέρου πριν από το 2006 και κατά συνέπεια προέρχονται πρωτίστως από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση. Ο παρών τόμος εντάσσεται στην σειρά των δημοσιεύσεων της Κέρου, κατάλογος των οποίων παρατίθεται στην αρχή της βιβλιογραφίας.

Ευχαριστίες. Οι συγγραφείς απευθύνουν ευχαριστίες προς την Ελληνική Αρχαιολογική Υπηρεσία και τους διαδοχικούς διευθυντές της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Κυκλάδων για την χορήγηση άδειας μελέτης του υλικού, και στους ποικίλους χορηγούς για την γενναιόδωρη χρηματοδότηση του έργου. Ιδιαίτερες ευχαριστίες εκφράζονται προς τον Χρίστο Ντούμα και την Φωτεινή Ζαφειροπούλου ως τους πρώτους ανασκαφείς της Κέρου, και προς τον Χρίστο Ντούμα και πάλι και την Λίλα Μαραγκού ως συν-διευθυντές του ερευνητικού προγράμματος του 1987. Ευχαριστίες απευθύνονται επίσης προς την Ειρήνη Λεγάκη, επιμελήτρια της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Κυκλάδων και υπεύθυνη του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Νάξου, όπου πραγματοποιήθηκε η μελέτη των ευρημάτων. Οι εργασίες για την προετοιμασία του παρόντος τόμου χρηματοδοτήθηκαν από τον Οργανισμό Leverhulme και το Ίδρυμα Σταύρου Νιάρχου. Επιπλέον χρηματοδότηση για την δημοσίευση χορηγήθηκε από το Ινστιτούτο Ανθρωπιστικών Σπουδών Packard και το Ινστιτούτο Αρχαιολογικών Ερευνών McDonald.

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 1** γίνεται μία σύντομη ανασκόπηση του ιστορικού των αρχαιολογικών ερευνών στην Κέρο, με ιδιαίτερη αναφορά στην περιοχή που τώρα αποκαλείται Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση. Παρουσιάζονται οι εργασίες που πραγματοποιήθηκαν διαδοχικά στην νησίδα Δασκαλιό και στις περιοχές που έχουν ονομαστεί Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση, με σκοπό τον σαφέστερο ορισμό του χαρακτήρα της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης. Ακολουθεί συνοπτική αναφορά στις λαθρανασκαφές που έλαβαν χώρα στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και την γύρω από αυτήν περιοχή, με ιδιαίτερη μνεία στην σημαντική μονογραφία *Ο «Θησαυρός της Κέρου»* (Sotirakopoulou 2005), στην οποία η μάλλον περίπλοκη ιστορία της έρευνας στην περιοχή αυτή παρουσιάστηκε συστηματικά για πρώτη φορά. Γίνεται, επομένως, λόγος τόσο για τις ποσότητες των Πρωτοκυκλαδικών αντικειμένων που λεηλατήθηκαν από την περιοχή αυτή όσο και για τις μεταγενέστερες συστηματικές αρχαιολογικές έρευνες που αποσαφήνισαν και τεκμηρίωσαν τα όριά της.

Η ανασκόπηση αρχίζει με τα πρώτα ευρήματα που αναφέρονται από την Κέρο κατά τον 19ο αιώνα και τις πρώτες επισκέψεις του Χρίστου Ντούμα και του Colin Renfrew το 1963 στο νησί, όπου και οι δύο διαπίστωσαν την καταστροφή που είχε προκληθεί από τις λαθρανασκαφές στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο. Η χρονολογία έναρξης της αρχαιοκαπηλικής δραστηριότητας συζητείται λεπτομερώς: η περίοδος 1957–58 φαίνεται πιθανή, αν και είναι επίσης πιθανόν ότι μικρής κλίμακας λαθρανασκαφές διεξάγονταν και νωρίτερα. Οι εμπλεκόμενοι στις δραστηριότητες αυτές και ο ρόλος που έπαιξε ο καθένας τους αναφέρονται στον βαθμό που μπορούν να εξακριβωθούν. Ακολουθεί η περιγραφή των αρχαιολογικών ανασκαφών κατά το 1963 (από τον Χρίστο Ντούμα) και το 1967 (από την Φωτεινή Ζαφειροπούλου και τον Κωσταντίνο Τσάκο), από τις οποίες κυρίως προήλθαν τα ευρήματα που δημοσιεύονται στον παρόντα τόμο. Γίνεται επίσης αναφορά στα ευρήματα από τον Κάβο που παραδόθηκαν από διαφόρους στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Νάξου κατά τα χρόνια που ακολούθησαν, όπως και στις αρχαιολογικές έρευνες του 1987, οι οποίες απέδωσαν ένα άλλο μέρος του υλικού που δημοσιεύεται εδώ.

Εν συνεχεία εξετάζεται ο χαρακτήρας της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης, τόσο σε σχέση με παλαιότερες θεωρίες όσο και σε σχέση με την γνώση που έχουμε τώρα αποκομίσει από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση (δημοσιευμένη στους τόμους II, III και V της σειράς της Κέρου). Συζητείται ο χαρακτήρας των ευρημάτων (ειδωλίων, λίθινων αγγείων και κεραμικής) από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και συγκρίνεται με τον χαρακτήρα των ευρημάτων από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση. Εξετάζεται με προσοχή το ενδεχόμενο ύπαρξης ενός μικρού νεκροταφείου κοντά στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση υπό το φως τόσο των (αμφίβολης αξιοπιστίας) μαρτυριών των λαθρανασκαφέων όσο και των διαφορών που παρατηρούνται ανάμεσα στα ευρήματα από τις δύο Ειδικές Αποθέσεις. Συζητείται επίσης η σπουδαιότητα του υλικού που απαρτίζει τον λεγόμενο «*Θησαυρό της Κέρου*» (Sotirakopoulou 2005). Το κεφάλαιο ολοκληρώνεται με μία λεπτομερέστερη αναφορά στο υλικό που περιλαμβάνεται στην παρούσα δημοσίευση. Τονίζεται επίσης η σημασία που θα έχει η ολοκλήρωση της μελέτης και των λοιπών ευρημάτων από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση, και ιδιαιτέρως των λίθινων αγγείων (η οποία συμπληρώνεται από την μελέτη και δημοσίευση μέρους της κεραμικής: Sotirakopoulou 2004).

Το **Κεφάλαιο 2**, «Παραλλαγή και υπο-παραλλαγή στην Πρωτοκυκλαδική ειδωλοπλαστική», αρχίζει με την ανασκόπηση της ορολογίας που χρησιμοποιείται τις τελευταίες δεκαετίες για τα μαρμάρινα ειδώλια της Πρώιμης Εποχής του Χαλκού στις Κυκλάδες, με ιδιαίτερη αναφορά στον κυρίαρχο τύπο, το κανονικό ειδώλιο με διπλωμένους βραχίονες. Εδώ αναφέρονται οι αναγνωρισμένες παραλλαγές του κανονικού τύπου και δίνεται περιληπτικά ο ορισμός κάθε παραλλαγής (και υπο-παραλλαγής όπου χρειάζεται). Γίνεται επίσης αναφορά στα ειδώλια του σχηματικού τύπου. Στο κεφάλαιο αυτό, επομένως, παρουσιάζεται εν συντομία η ορολογία που χρησιμοποιείται στα επόμενα κεφάλαια.

Το κεφάλαιο αρχίζει με τον ορισμό του κανονικού ειδωλίου με διπλωμένους βραχίονες και με μία σύντομη ανασκόπηση της ιστορίας της έρευνας επί του θέματος αυτού. Κατόπιν αναφέρονται οι παραλλαγές του ειδωλίου με διπλωμένους βραχίονες που απαντούν στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και δίνεται ο ορισμός της καθεμιάς: παραλλαγή Καψάλων, παραλλαγή Σπεδού, παραλλαγή Δωκαθισμάτων, παραλλαγή Χαλανδριανής και παραλλαγή Κέρου. Απεικονίζονται παραδείγματα της κάθε παραλλαγής. Συζητούνται οι υπο-παραλλαγές του κανονικού τύπου που απαντούν στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση: η υπο-παραλλαγή Κάβου (της παραλλαγής Σπεδού), η υπο-παραλλαγή Ακρωτηρίου (που απαντά τόσο στην παραλλαγή Σπεδού όσο και στην παραλλαγή Δωκαθισμάτων) και η υπο-παραλλαγή της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης (της παραλλαγής Χαλανδριανής). Συζητείται επίσης εν συντομία η παραλλαγή Απειράνθου (με την υπο-παραλλαγή Δασκαλιού) του σχηματικού τύπου.

Το **Κεφάλαιο 3** αποτελεί το κύριο μέρος του παρόντος τόμου. Περιέχει τον πλήρη κατάλογο των θραυσμάτων ειδωλίων που βρέθηκαν στην Κέρο πριν από τις ανασκαφές των ετών 2006–2008 και τώρα φυλάσσονται στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Νάξου. Ο κατάλογος χωρίζεται σε δύο μέρη. Το πρώτο μέρος περιλαμβάνει τα θραύσματα 263 ειδωλίων, τα οποία θεωρείται ότι προέρχονται από την περιοχή της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης, όπως αυτή ορίζεται στο κεφάλαιο 1. Το δεύτερο μέρος περιλαμβάνει τα υπόλοιπα 51 θραύσματα από την Κέρο, των οποίων όμως η προέλευση από την περιοχή της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης, όπως αυτή ορίζεται στο κεφάλαιο 1, δεν είναι δυνατόν να τεκμηριωθεί. Η παρουσίαση των ειδωλίων γίνεται με βάση τον τύπο, την παραλλαγή, την υπο-παραλλαγή και το σωζόμενο τμήμα τους. Σε κάθε λήμμα αναφέρονται οι διαστάσεις του θραύσματος, ο αριθμός των ορατών θραύσεων και η αξιολόγηση της κατάστασης διατήρησης της επιφάνειας του μαρμάρου. Ακολουθούν η λεπτομερής περιγραφή του θραύσματος, με τις απαιτούμενες μετρήσεις, και η σύγκρισή του με παρόμοια ευρήματα τεκμηριωμένης αυθεντικότητας. Η περιγραφή τελειώνει με τον υπολογισμό του αρχικού ύψους του ειδωλίου πριν από τον κατακερματισμό του. Ο υπολογισμός του αρχικού ύψους έχει γίνει με βάση την σύγκριση του θραύσματος με ολόκληρα ειδώλια τεκμηριωμένης αυθεντικότητας, τα οποία είτε προέρχονται από αρχαιολογικές ανασκαφές είτε είναι αντικείμενα συλλογών που δημοσιεύτηκαν πριν από το 1914. Υπολογισμοί αυτού του είδους μπορούν να γίνουν μόνο κατά προσέγγιση, αλλά η τυποποίηση των ποικίλων παραλλαγών του ειδωλίου με διπλωμένους βραχίονες καθιστά το εγχείρημα εφικτό.

Το **Κεφάλαιο 4**, «Το ειδώλιο με διπλωμένους βραχίονες στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση», επικεντρώνεται στον εν λόγω τύπο ειδωλίου, εξετάζοντας κάθε παραλλαγή με την σειρά. Η παραλλαγή Καψάλων εκπροσωπείται στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση από τρία μόνο θραύσματα, ενώ η παραλλαγή Σπεδού είναι η πολυπληθέστερη. Πρώτο συζητείται το ολόκληρο ειδώλιο ΝΜ4181 με τα πιθανά του παράλληλα. Ακολουθεί λεπτομερής συζήτηση για τον τρόπο απόδοσης των διαφόρων τμημάτων του σώματος στα ειδώλια της παραλλαγής Σπεδού με βάση τα θραύσματα της παραλλαγής αυτής από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και τα παράλληλά τους. Συζητείται λεπτομερώς η μεγάλη ποικιλία που παρουσιάζει το σχήμα του κεφαλιού στα ειδώλια της παραλλαγής Σπεδού. Τα σκέλη και οι άκροι πόδες, που αποτελούν το μεγαλύτερο μέρος του συνόλου των θραυσμάτων, συζητούνται επίσης με λεπτομέρεια και με αναφορά παραλλήλων. Ακολουθεί συζήτηση των ειδωλίων των παραλλαγών Δωκαθισμάτων, Χαλανδριανής και Κέρου.

Το Κεφάλαιο 4 συνεχίζει με την συζήτηση του μεγέθους και της μνημειακότητας στα κανονικά ειδώλια της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης. Στον Πίνακα 4.1 παρουσιάζονται τα επτά κυκλαδικά γλυπτά με ύψος μεγαλύτερο των 580 χιλ., τα οποία βρέθηκαν είτε σε επίσημες ανασκαφές είτε προ του 1914 και δημοσιεύτηκαν πριν από την μελέτη των ευρημάτων από τις δύο Ειδικές Αποθέσεις. Οι υπολογισμοί του αρχικού ύψους φανερώνουν ότι ένα σημαντικό ποσοστό των κανονικών ειδωλίων των οποίων το αρχικό ύψος ήταν δυνατόν να υπολογισθεί (15,6%, δηλαδή 37 γλυπτά) είχαν πριν από τον κατακερματισμό τους ύψος ίσο με ή μεγαλύτερο από 580 χιλ. Το συμπέρασμα που προκύπτει είναι ότι τα μεγάλων διαστάσεων γλυπτά ήταν πασίγνωστα στην Πρωτοκυκλαδική ειδωλοπλαστική. Τα περισσότερα από αυτά τα μεγάλων διαστάσεων έργα εντάσσονται στην παραλλαγή Σπεδού, αν και τρία θα μπορούσαν να ανήκουν στην παραλλαγή Καψάλων. Τέσσερα από τα αρχικώς μεγάλου μεγέθους γλυπτά (ένα από τα οποία αποτελείται από δύο θραύσματα που ενώνονται) πιστεύεται ότι είχαν ύψος μεγαλύτερο των 1000 χιλ. Τα ειδώλια της παραλλαγής Δωκαθισμάτων, αν και γενικώς μικροτέρου μεγέθους, περιλαμβάνουν ένα θραύσμα (αποτελούμενο από δύο κομμάτια που ενώνονται) με υπολογιζόμενο αρχικό ύψος 567 χιλ. Το μεγαλύτερο ειδώλιο της παραλλαγής Χαλανδριανής είχε πιθανώς αρχικό ύψος μόλις 255 χιλ., ενώ τα ειδώλια της παραλλαγής Κέρου μπορεί να έφθαναν σε ύψος τα 465 χιλ. Τα δεδομένα δίνουν την δυνατότητα σύγκρισης των γλυπτών από τις δύο Ειδικές Αποθέσεις. Το μέσο αρχικό ύψος των ειδωλίων με διπλωμένους βραχίονες από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση υπολογίζεται σε 338 χιλ., ενώ εκείνων από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση σε 431 χιλ.

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 5**, «Ειδώλια ειδικής μορφής στην Πρωτοκυκλαδική ειδωλοπλαστική», εξετάζονται τα ειδώλια τα οποία δεν εντάσσονται στον κανονικό τύπο με διπλωμένους βραχίονες ή στον σχηματικό τύπο. Σε αυτά ανήκουν ένας «τριγωνιστής» (αρπιστής), άλλες πιθανώς καθήμενες μορφές, μεταξύ των οποίων πιθανώς και «ο εγείρων πρόποσιν», και μία σειρά ισταμένων μορφών, μεταξύ των οποίων πιθανοί αυλητές και ζεύγη ειδωλίων. Τα ειδώλια που δημοσιεύονται στον παρόντα τόμο περιλαμβάνουν 13 θραύσματα παρομοίων μορφών. Τρία άλλα θραύσματα ειδωλίων ειδικής μορφής προέρχονται από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση (Τόμος ΙΙΙ) και τρία ακόμη περιλαμβάνονται στο σύνολο του «*Θησαυρού της Κέρου*» (Sotirakopoulou 2005). Από τα 13 θραύσματα του παρόντος συνόλου, τέσσερα φαίνεται να ανήκουν σε καθήμενες μορφές και εννέα σε ιστάμενες μορφές. Στις ιστάμενες μορφές περιλαμβάνονται πιθανοί αυλητές, ζεύγη ειδωλίων που πατούν σε σύμφυτες βάσεις και ένα ζεύγος μορφών που εναγκαλίζονται η μία την άλλη. Τέσσερα θραύσματα σκελών και ένα θραύσμα βάσης που σώζει τον αριστερό άκρο πόδα ιστάμενης μορφής πιθανώς ανήκουν σε αυλητές. Τρία άλλα θραύσματα βάσεων, κάθε μία από τις οποίες σώζει ένα ζεύγος άκρων ποδών, ανήκουν σε ζεύγη ισταμένων μορφών που πατούν σε σύμφυτες βάσεις. Τέλος, ένας κορμός ανήκει σε ζεύγος μορφών που εναγκαλίζονται η μία την άλλη από την ράχη. Στις καθήμενες μορφές περιλαμβάνονται το θραύσμα του μουσικού οργάνου ενός «τριγωνιστή», δύο θραύσματα σκελών και ένα θραύσμα σκίμποδος. Σχεδόν όλοι οι τύποι ειδωλίων ειδικής μορφής εκπροσωπούνται στο σύνολο του παρόντος τόμου, εκτός από τους κυνηγούς ή πολεμιστές και τους λεγόμενους «ακροβάτες», ενώ τρεις βάσεις που διαφέρουν από τα άλλα γνωστά παραδείγματα φαίνεται να εισάγουν νέους τύπους. Κάποια ειδώλια ειδικής μορφής φαίνεται να ήταν προ του κατακερματισμού τους μεγαλυτέρου μεγέθους από τα άλλα παρομοίων τύπων γλυπτά: σε αυτά περιλαμβάνονται δύο από τους πιθανούς αυλητές.

Το **Κεφάλαιο 6** πραγματεύεται τα 30 σχηματικά ειδώλια από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και την γύρω περιοχή, τα οποία με βάση το σχήμα του σώματος κατατάσσονται σε πέντε τύπους. Ο τύπος 1 εκπροσωπείται από 11 ειδώλια, τα οποία έχουν έντονα γερτούς ώμους και επιμηκυσμένο, περίπου τραπεζιόσχημο σώμα που λεπταίνει προς την βάση. Ο τύπος 2 εκπροσωπείται από εννέα ειδώλια, τα οποία έχουν έντονα γερτούς ώμους, σχεδόν ορθογώνιο σώμα με ευθύγραμμες έως ελαφρώς κυρτές πλευρές και μάλλον στρογγυλεμένες γωνίες, και οριζόντια ή ελαφρώς κυρτή βάση. Ο τύπος 3 εκπροσωπείται από πέντε ειδώλια με επιμηκυσμένο και γενικά στενό ελλειψοειδές σώμα. Ο τύπος 4 εκπροσωπείται από δύο ειδώλια με υποτυπώδεις στρογγυλεμένες αποφύσεις στους ώμους. Ο τύπος 5 εκπροσωπείται από ένα ακέφαλο ειδώλιο με σχεδόν βιολόσχημο σώμα, σαφή δήλωση αποφύσεων στους ώμους και μέσης, και τραπεζιόσχημο κατώτερο σώμα που λεπταίνει προς την βάση. Τα παράλληλα καθενός από τους πέντε αυτούς τύπους συζητούνται λεπτομερώς. Τα ειδώλια των τύπων 1, 2 και 3 εντάσσονται στην παραλλαγή Απειράνθου (Renfrew 1969) και παρουσιάζουν πολλές ομοιότητες με τα σχηματικά ειδώλια που προήλθαν από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση και το Δασκαλιό. Το εάν στο σύνολο της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης υπάρχουν πολλά παραδείγματα της υποπαραλλαγής Δασκαλιού είναι δύσκολο να λεχθεί, δεδομένου ότι το βασικό χαρακτηριστικό της υποπαραλλαγής αυτής είναι η πρισματική διαμόρφωση του προσώπου και τα κεφάλια σώζονται μόνο σε πέντε περιπτώσεις. Θεωρείται πιθανόν ότι τα περισσότερα σχηματικά ειδώλια – αν όχι όλα – κατασκευάστηκαν επί τόπου, σε αντίθεση με τα ειδώλια με διπλωμένους βραχίονες και τα ειδώλια ειδικής μορφής.

Η καλή κατάσταση διατήρησης της επιφάνειας του μαρμάρου σε μερικά ειδώλια της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης δίνει την δυνατότητα διεξοδικής συζήτησης της γραπτής διακόσμησης την οποία έφεραν αρχικά πολλά κυκλαδικά ειδώλια και της οποίας, μολονότι σπανίως σώζονται τα λείψανα του χρώματος, σώζεται ενίοτε το αποτύπωμα ως λευκότερη ή ελαφρώς ανάγλυφη επιφάνεια ('paint ghosts'). Στο **Κεφάλαιο 7**, έπειτα από μία σύντομη ανασκόπηση των μέχρι τώρα γνωστών στοιχείων για τον χρωματισμό των ειδωλίων, συζητούνται όλα τα ίχνη γραπτής διακόσμησης που παρατηρήθηκαν στα θραύσματα που δημοσιεύονται στον παρόντα τόμο. Παρόμοια ίχνη διαπιστώθηκαν σε 19 θραύσματα (13 κεφάλια με ή χωρίς τον λαιμό, δύο τμήματα σκελών, ένα ακαθόριστο θραύσμα και τρία θραύσματα που σώζουν ασυνήθιστα μεγάλο τμήμα του αρχικού ειδωλίου), καθώς επίσης στο ολόκληρο ειδώλιο NM4181. Εννέα θραύσματα σώζουν λείψανα ερυθρού χρώματος και τρία κυανού ή μελανού χρώματος. Αποτυπώματα της γραπτής διακόσμησης υπό μορφήν λευκότερης και ενίοτε ελαφρώς ανάγλυφης επιφάνειας απαντούν σε 13 θραύσματα. Αυτά αφορούν στην αρχικώς γραπτή απόδοση των οφθαλμών, των φρυδιών και της κόμης ή ενός κεφαλόδεσμου. Τρία θραύσματα σώζουν επίσης εγχαράξεις που σχετίζονται με την γραπτή διακόσμηση. Όλα τα στοιχεία που αφορούν στην αρχικώς γραπτή διακόσμηση των θραυσμάτων παρουσιάζονται συνοπτικά στον Πίνακα 7.2. Σημειώνεται ότι ενδείξεις χρωματισμού παρατηρήθηκαν μόνο σε θραύσματα ειδωλίων του κανονικού τύπου και καθόλου σε σχηματικά ειδώλια ή ειδώλια ειδικής μορφής. Το καλύτερο παράδειγμα είναι το κεφάλι NM4182, το οποίο σώζει ενδείξεις γραπτής απόδοσης των οφθαλμών, των φρυδιών, της κόμης και ενός διαδήματος αποτελούμενου από σειρά ενστίγμων ρόμβων κατά μήκος του μετώπου (Εικόνα 3.8). Μερικά θραύσματα σώζουν ενδείξεις επανειλημμένου χρωματισμού.

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 8**, «Επιλογή και κατακερματισμός στην τελετουργική πρακτική», συζητείται κατ' αρχάς η σύνθεση του συνόλου που προέρχεται από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση. Τα ειδώλια του κανονικού τύπου αποτελούν το 83,8% του συνόλου, τα σχηματικά ειδώλια το 9,6% και τα ειδώλια ειδικής μορφής το 4,1%. Το 73% των κανονικών ειδωλίων εντάσσεται στην παραλλαγή Σπεδού και το 14,5% στην παραλλαγή Δωκαθισμάτων, ενώ τα ποσοστά των άλλων παραλλαγών είναι μικρότερα του 3%. Τα ποσοστά αυτά είναι σε γενικές γραμμές συγκρίσιμα με τα αντίστοιχα της Νότιας Ειδικής Απόθεσης, όπου όμως οι παραλλαγές Δωκαθισμάτων, Χαλανδριανής και Κέρου έχουν καλύτερη εκπροσώπηση.

Τα σωζόμενα θραύσματα προσφέρουν στοιχεία για την ίδια την διαδικασία του κατακερματισμού, η οποία εξετάζεται στην συνέχεια συστηματικά. Μόνο τέσσερα ειδώλια βρέθηκαν ολόκληρα (ένα του κανονικού τύπου και τρία σχηματικά). Τα υπόλοιπα είχαν όλα κατακερματιστεί σε τοποθεσίες εκτός της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης. Τα περισσότερα θραύσματα έχουν δύο θραύσεις (46,2%), το 23,9% έχει μία θραύση και το 28,6% τρείς ή περισσότερες θραύσεις. Στην Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση, όπου και πάλι τα μισά περίπου από τα θραύσματα (46,4%) έχουν δύο θραύσεις, τα περισσότερα από τα υπόλοιπα έχουν τρεις ή περισσότερες θραύσεις. Σε γενικές γραμμές, τα ειδώλια της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης κατακερματίστηκαν σε λιγότερα κομμάτια απ' ό,τι εκείνα της Νότιας Ειδικής Απόθεσης.

Όλα σχεδόν τα θραύσματα που βρέθηκαν στον Κάβο παρουσιάζουν κάποιο βαθμό διάβρωσης, αν και τα θραύσματα από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση είναι γενικά πολύ περισσότερο διαβρωμένα, επιβεβαιώνοντας ίσως έτσι την υπόθεση ότι η απόθεση αντικειμένων στην περιοχή της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης συνεπαγόταν την ταφή τους. Στην Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση, αντίθετα, κάποια θραύσματα τουλάχιστον παρέμεναν για κάποιο διάστημα εκτεθειμένα στην επιφάνεια του εδάφους πριν από την ταφή τους.

Στο κεφάλαιο αυτό επιβεβαιώνεται η άποψη ότι στις περισσότερες περιπτώσεις ο κατακερματισμός των ειδωλίων είχε πραγματοποιηθεί αλλού, μακριά από την περιοχή της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης, και ότι κατά κανόνα μόνο ένα θραύσμα του αρχικού ειδωλίου απετίθετο εδώ. Συζητούνται, τέλος, τα συμπεράσματα που προκύπτουν σχετικά με τις τελετές κατακερματισμού που λάμβαναν χώρα αλλού, την επιλογή των θραυσμάτων που θα απετίθεντο στην μία ή την άλλη Ειδική Απόθεση και τον τρόπο απόθεσής τους.

Στο **Κεφάλαιο 9**, «Η Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση και το ιερό στον Κάβο», παρουσιάζονται τα συμπεράσματα που προκύπτουν από την μελέτη των ευρημάτων που περιλαμβάνονται στον παρόντα τόμο. Το κεφάλαιο αρχίζει με την ανασκόπηση του χαρακτήρα της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης με βάση την συζήτηση που προηγήθηκε. Στην συνέχεια συζητούνται οι ομοιότητες και οι διαφορές των δύο Ειδικών Αποθέσεων. Επισημαίνεται η μεγαλύτερη συχνότητα ειδωλίων ειδικής μορφής στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση, καθώς και το σημαντικά μεγαλύτερο μέσο αρχικό ύψος των ειδωλίων της Βόρειας Ειδικής Απόθεσης έναντι εκείνων της Νότιας. Τονίζεται ότι οι δύο Ειδικές Αποθέσεις, παρά τις επί μέρους διαφορές τους, παρουσιάζουν πολλές ομοιότητες και ότι σχηματίστηκαν με παρόμοιες μορφές δράσης κατά τους πέντε αιώνες ζωής του ιερού.

Ακολουθεί σύνοψη των δεδομένων για τις παραλλαγές των ειδωλίων του κανονικού τύπου που απαντούν στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση. Περαιτέρω συζήτηση επί του μεγέθους τους οδηγεί στην παρουσίαση στον Πίνακα 9.1 των 68 ολόκληρων ή αποσπασματικών γλυπτών που προέρχονται από αρχαιολογικές ανασκαφές ή ήταν γνωστά προ του 1914 και έχουν ύψος ίσο με ή μεγαλύτερο από 580 χιλ. Τριάντα τρία από αυτά προέρχονται από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση, 26 από την Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση, τρία από την Κέρο, χωρίς στοιχεία για το ακριβές σημείο εύρεσής τους, και έξι από αλλού (τέσσερα κατά πληροφορίες από την Αμοργό, ένα κατά πληροφορίες από την Κέρο και ένα από τον Σπεδό της Νάξου).

Συζητούνται εκ νέου ο μεγάλος αριθμός των ειδωλίων ειδικής μορφής από την Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση, καθώς επίσης η υπο-παραλλαγή Δασκαλιού της παραλλαγής Απειράνθου, η οποία, ενώ απαντά με μεγάλη συχνότητα στο Δασκαλιό και στην Νότια Ειδική Απόθεση, στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση εκπροσωπείται μόνο από ένα βέβαιο παράδειγμα.

Το κεφάλαιο κλείνει με τα συμπεράσματα για τον ρόλο που διεδραμάτιζε η Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση στο ονομαζόμενο ιερό, το οποίο εκπροσωπείται από τα ευρήματα τόσο από το Δασκαλιό όσο και από τις δύο Ειδικές Αποθέσεις. Η συζήτηση των συμπερασμάτων γίνεται με βάση τρεις άξονες: την μνημειακότητα, την ποικιλομορφία και τον κατακερματισμό. Στο θέμα της μνημειακότητας, εξετάζεται ο ρόλος των μεγάλου μεγέθους γλυπτών στην ζωή των Κυκλαδιτών της Πρώιμης Εποχής του Χαλκού σε συνδυασμό με τις άγνωστες ακόμη θέσεις των εργαστηρίων παραγωγής τους. Από πλευράς ποικιλομορφίας, η ποικιλία των τύπων και παραλλαγών που απαντούν στην Βόρεια Ειδική Απόθεση φαίνεται να αντανακλά όχι μόνο την χρονική της διάρκεια αλλά και την ποικιλία των τόπων προέλευσης των ειδωλίων. Στο κοινό πλαίσιο της κυκλαδικής «εικόνας» (Renfrew 2013), κάθε κοινότητα μπορούσε να καταστήσει την συμμετοχή της εμφανή μέσω της διαφορετικότητας στην τεχνοτροπία και στην τελετουργική πρακτική. Τέλος, το φαινόμενο του σκόπιμου κατακερματισμού των γλυπτών συζητείται ως ένα επιπλέον στοιχείο των πρακτικών που απηχούσαν την κυκλαδική ταυτότητα και ακολουθούνταν σε σχέση με το ιερό στον Κάβο.

Μετάφραση: Πέγκυ Σωτηρακοπούλου
Translation: Peggy Sotirakopoulou

References

Keros volumes

Volume I. Renfrew, C., O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd (eds), 2013. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The excavations of 2006–2008,* Vol. I: *The Settlement at Dhaskalio*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume II. Renfrew, C., O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd (eds), 2015. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The excavations of 2006–2008,* Vol. II: *Kavos and the Special Deposits*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume III. Renfrew, C., O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd (eds), 2018. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The excavations of 2006–2008,* Vol. III: *The Marble Finds from Kavos and the Archaeology of Ritual*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume IV. Sotirakopoulou, P., 2016. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The excavations of 2006–2008,* Vol. IV: *The Pottery from Dhaskalio*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume V. Sotirakopoulou, P., forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The excavations of 2006–2008,* Vol. V: *The Pottery from Kavos*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume VI. Renfrew, C., M. Marthari, A. Dellaporta, M.J. Boyd, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas, J. Hilditch & J. Wright (eds), forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. VI: *The Keros Island Survey.* Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume VII. Renfrew, C., P. Sotirakopoulou & M.J. Boyd, 2024. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. VII: *Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: The finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume VIII. Renfrew, C., M.J. Boyd, D. Athanasoulis, I. Legaki, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas, J. Hilditch & J. Wright (eds), forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. VIII: *Settlement and circulation in the Keros archipelago: survey of southeast Naxos and Kato Kouphonisi*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume IX. Boyd, M.J., C. Renfrew, I. Legaki, E. Margaritis, G. Gavalas & I. Moutafi (eds), forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. IX: *The antecedents of urbanism at Dhaskalio: excavations 2016–2018: the excavation and the architecture*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume X. Renfrew, C., M.J. Boyd, I. Legaki, G. Gavalas & E. Margaritis (eds), forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. X: *The antecedents of urbanism at Dhaskalio: excavations 2016–2018: The material world of Dhaskalio in the wider Aegean*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Volume XI. Margaritis, E., M.J. Boyd, C. Renfrew, I. Legaki & G. Gavalas (eds), forthcoming. *The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice,* Vol. XI: *The antecedents of urbanism at Dhaskalio: excavations 2016–2018: Subsistence, landscape and natural resources at Dhaskalio*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Other references

Bent, T., 1884. Researches among the Cyclades. *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 5, 42–58.

Birtacha, K., 2003. Χρώματα και χρωματισμός κατά την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού στις Κυκλάδες [Chromata kai chromatismos kata tin Proimi Epochi tou Chalkou stis Kyklades], in *Αργοναύτης. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Χρίστο Γ. Ντούμα από τους μαθητές του στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών (1980–2000) [Argonaftis. Timitikos tomos gia ton kathigiti Christo G. Douma apo tous mathites tou sto Panepistimio Athinon (1980–2000)]*, eds A. Vlachopoulos & K. Birtacha. Athens: I Kathimerini, 263–76.

Birtacha, K., 2017a. Examining the paint on Cycladic figurines, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 491–502.

Birtacha, K., 2017b. Ενδείξεις για γραπτή απόδοση χαρακτηριστικών στα κυκλαδικά και κυκλαδικού τύπου ειδώλια από την Κρήτη [Endeixeis gia grapti apodosi charaktiristikon sta kykladika kai kykladikou typou eidolia apo tin Kriti], in *Cycladica in Crete: Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context. Proceedings of the International Symposium, Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens, 1–2 October 2015*, eds N.C. Stampolidis & P. Sotirakopoulou. Athens/Rethymno: University of Crete & Museum of Cycladic Art, 521–33.

Birtacha, K., 2018. Επαναπροσδιορίζοντας το «ωραίον» στα κυκλαδικά ανθρωπόμορφα ειδώλια [Epanaprosdiorizontas to «oraion» sta kykladika anthropomorfa eidolia], in *Οι αμέτρητες όψεις του ωραίου στην Αρχαία Τέχνη. Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο [Oi ametrites opseis tou oraiou stin Archaia Techni. Ethniko Archaiologiko Mouseio]*, ed. M. Lagogiani-Georgakarakou. Athens: Archaeological Receipts Fund, 333–44.

Bosanquet, R.C. & F.B. Welch, 1904. The minor antiquities, in *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos*, by T.D. Atkinson, R.C. Bosanquet, C.C. Edgar, A.J. Evans, D.G. Hogarth, D. Mackenzie, C. Smith & F.B. Welch. London: Macmillan & Co., 190–215.

Broodbank, C., 2000. *An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Broodbank, C., 2007. The pottery, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 115–250.

Carter, T., 2008. Cinnabar and the Cyclades: body modification and political structure in the Late EB I southern Aegean, in *The Aegean in the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age (Proceedings of the International Symposium, October 13th–19th 1997, Urla–İzmir (Turkey))*, eds H. Erkanal, H. Hauptmann, V. Şahoğlu & R. Tuncel. Ankara: Ankara University Press, 119–29.

Caubet, A., P. Getz-Gentle & M. Pic, 2013. Trois figures cycladiques en marbre du IIIe millénaire. *Revue de la Bibliothètheque Nationale de France* 45, 68–74.

Cherry, J.F. & J.L. Davis, 2007. The other finds, in *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos 1974–77*, eds C. Renfrew, N. Brodie, C. Morris & C. Scarre. London: British School at Athens, suppl. 42, 401–37.

Coleman, J.E., 1977. *Keos I. Kephala: A Late Neolithic settlement and semetery*. Princeton (NJ): American School of Classical Studies.

Craxton, J. & P. Warren, 2004. A Neocycladic harpist?, in *Material Engagements: Studies in honour of Colin Renfrew*, eds N. Brodie & C. Hills. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 109–13.

Devetzi, A., 1992. *Τα λίθινα πρωτοκυκλαδικά σκεύη* [Ta lithina protokykladika skevi]. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Athens.

Devetzi, A., 2009–10. Πίσω από την τέχνη. Τα χρώματα στο Ακρωτήρι Θήρας [Piso apo tin techni. Ta chromata sto Akrotiri Theras]. *Als* 7, 30–74.

Doumas, C., 1964. Κυκλάδες. Κέρος [Kyklades. Keros]. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 19B3, 409–11.

Doumas, C., 1968. *The N.P. Goulandris Collection of Early Cycladic Art*. New York (NY): Frederick A. Praeger.

Doumas, C., 1977. *Early Bronze Age Burial Habits in the Cyclades*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 48). Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag.

Doumas, C., 1994. Κυκλαδική Τέχνη [Kykladiki Techni], in Ελληνική Τέχνη. Η Αυγή της Ελληνικής Τέχνης [*Elliniki Techni. I Avgi tis Ellinikis Technis*]. Athens: Ekdotiki Athinon, 31–129.

Doumas, C., 2000. *Early Cycladic Culture. The N.P. Goulandris Collection*. Athens: N.P. Goulandris Foundation–Museum of Cycladic Art.

Doumas, C., 2002. *Silent Witnesses. Early Cycladic art of the third millennium BC*. New York (NY): Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA).

Doumas, C., 2007. The 1963 excavation, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 29–30.

Doumas, C., 2017a. Figurines from Akrotiri, Naxos and Plastiras, Paros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 54–64.

Doumas, C., 2017b. Sculptures from Aghioi Anargyroi and Avdeli, Naxos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 255–62.

Doumas, C., 2017c. Early Cycladic sculptures from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 446–54.

Doumas, C., 2017d. Ἀνασκαφὴ Ἀκρωτηρίου Θήρας [Anaskafi Akrotiriou Thiras]. *Praktika tis en Athinais Archaiologikis Etaireias* 172, 265–72.

Doumas, C. & V. Lambrinoudakis, 2017. The cemetery at Aplomata on Naxos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 184–218.

Dümmler, F., 1886. Mittheilungen von den griechischen Inseln. I. Reste vorgriechischer Bevölkerung auf den Kykladen. *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung* 11, 15–46.

Evans, J.D. & C. Renfrew, 1968. *Excavations at Saliagos near Antiparos*. London: British School of Archaeology at Athens.

Fitton, J L., 1984. Perditus and Perdita: two drawings of Cycladic figurines in the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum, in *Cycladica. Studies in memory of N.P. Goulandris. Proceedings of the Seventh British Museum Classical Colloquium, June 1983*, ed. J.L. Fitton. London: British Museum Publications, 76–87.

Fitton, J.L., 1989. *Cycladic Art*. London: British Museum Press.

Galanakis, Y., 2013. Early prehistoric research on Amorgos and the beginnings of Cycladic archaeology. *American Journal of Archaeology* 117, 181–205.

Galli, I., 2017. Όμοια αντικείμενα σε διαφορετικούς συσχετισμούς. Τα ειδώλια κυκλαδικού τύπου από το ταφικό σπήλαιο Πύργου και το νεκροταφείο του Πλατάνου [Omoia antikeimena se diaforetikous syschetismous. Ta eidolia kykladikou typou apo to tafiko spilaio Pyrgou kai to nekrotafeio tou Platanou], in *Cycladica in Crete. Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context*, eds N.C. Stampolidis & P. Sotirakopoulou. Athens/Rethymno: University of Crete & Museum of Cycladic Art, 219–38.

Gavalas, G., 2017. Marble figurines from sites on Epano and Kato Kouphonisi, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 272–96.

Getz-Gentle, P., 1996. *Stone Vessels of the Cyclades in the Early Bronze Age*. University Park (PA): Pennsylvania State University Press.

Getz-Gentle, P., 2001. *Personal Styles in Early Cycladic Sculpture*. Madison (WI): University of Wisconsin Press.

Getz-Gentle, P., 2008. The Keros Hoard revisited. *American Journal of Archaeology* 112, 299–305.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1976. Herstellung der frühkykladischen Idole und ihre Bildhauer, in *Kunst und Kultur der*

Kykladeninseln im 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr, ed. J. Thimme. Karlsruhe: Badisches Landesmuseum, 74–93.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1977. Cycladic sculptors and their methods, in *Art and Culture of the Cyclades. Handbook of an Ancient Civilization*, eds J. Thimme, P. Getz-Preziosi & B. Otto. Karlsruhe: C.F. Müller, 71–91.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1978. Addenda to the Cycladic exhibition in Karlsruhe. *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1978, 1–11.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1981. The male figure in Early Cycladic sculpture. *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 15, 5–33.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1982. Risk and repair in Early Cycladic sculpture. *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 16, 5–32.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1983. The 'Keros Hoard': Introduction to an Early Cycladic enigma, in *Antidoron. Festschrift für Jürgen Thimme zum 65. Geburtstag am 26. September 1982*, eds D. Metzler, B. Otto & C. Müller-Wirth. Karlsruhe: C.F. Müller, 37–44.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1984. Nine fragments of Early Cycladic sculpture in southern California. *J. Paul Getty Museum Journal* 12, 5–20.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1987a. *Early Cycladic Art in North American Collections*. Richmond (VA): Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1987b. *Sculptors of the Cyclades: Individual and tradition in the third millennium B.C.* Ann Arbor (MI): University of Michigan Press in association with the J. Paul Getty Trust.

Getz-Preziosi, P., 1994. *Early Cycladic Sculpture. An introduction* (rev. edn). Malibu (CA): J. Paul Getty Museum.

Gill, D.W.J. & C. Chippindale, 1993. Material and intellectual consequences of esteem for Cycladic figures. *American Journal of Archaeology* 97, 601–59.

Goula, D., 2016. Thoughts on the funerary use of the Early Bronze Age (EBA) Cycladic figurines: iconography, form, context and embodied lives, in *An Archaeology of Prehistoric Bodies and Embodied Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean*, eds M. Mina, S. Triantafyllou & Y. Papadatos. Oxford: Oxbow, 18–24.

Harrell, K. & J. Driessen (eds), 2015. *Thravsma: Contextualising the intentional destruction of objects in the Bronze Age Aegean and Cyprus*. Louvain: Presses Universitaires de Louvain.

Hattler, C. (ed.), 2011. *Kykladen. Lebenswelten einer frühgriechischen Kultur*. Karlsruhe: Badisches Landesmuseum.

Hatzi-Vallianou, D., 1975. Ἀρχαιότητες καὶ μνημεῖα Κυκλάδων: Κέρος, Μύκονος [Archaiotites kai mnimeia Kykladon: Keros, Mykonos]. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 30B2, 327.

Hendrix, E.A., 2000. The Painted Motifs on Early Cycladic Figures. Unpublished PhD thesis, New York University.

Hendrix, E.A., 2003a. Some methods for revealing paint on Early Cycladic figures, in *METRON. Measuring the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the 9th International Aegean Conference*, eds K.P. Foster & R. Laffineur. Liège: Université de Liège, 139–45.

Hendrix, E.A., 2003b. Painted Early Cycladic figures. An exploration of context and meaning. *Hesperia* 72, 405–46.

Hendrix, E.A., 2006. Επιχειρήματα για την κατά προσέγγιση αναπαράσταση του ειδωλίου αριθ. 252 της Συλλογής Ν.Π. Γουλανδρή [Epicheirimata gia tin kata prosengisi anaparastasi tou eidoliou arith. 252 tis Syllogis N.P. Goulandri], in *Η Μορφή της Αρχής. Καλλιτέχνες του εικοστού αιώνα και η αρχαία Ανατολική Μεσόγειος [I Morfi tis Archis. Kallitechnes tou eikostou aiona kai i Archaia Anatoliki Mesogeios]*, ed. F.T. Bach. Athens: N.P. Goulandris Foundation, Museum of Cycladic Art, 124–6.

Hilditch, J., 2007. Petrographic analysis of the ceramics from Kavos, Keros, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 238–63.

Hoffman, G.L., 2002. Painted ladies: Early Cycladic II mourning figures? *American Journal of Archaeology* 106, 525–50.

Hogarth, D.G., 1927. Aegean sepulchral figurines, in *Essays in Aegean Archaeology Presented to Sir Arthur Evans in Honour of his 75th Birthday*, ed. S. Casson. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 55–62.

Katsarou, S. & D.U. Schilardi, 2017. Recontextualised Neolithic and Early Cycladic figurines at the acropolis of Koukounaries, Paros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 410–20.

Katsarou-Tzeveleki, S. & D.U. Schilardi, 2008. Some reflections on EC domestic space arising from observations at Koukounaries, Paros, in *Horizon: A colloquium on the prehistory of the Cyclades*, eds N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas & C. Renfrew. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 61–70.

Köhler, U., 1884. Praehistorisches von den griechischen Inseln. *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts: Athenische Abteilung* 9, 156–62.

Kontoleon, N.M., 1971. Ἀνασκαφαὶ Νάξου: Νεκρόπολις τῶν Ἀπλωμάτων [Anaskafai Naxou: Nekropolis ton Aplomaton]. *Praktika tis en Athinais Archaiologikis Etaireias* 126, 175–80.

Kontoleon, N.M., 1972. Ἀνασκαφαὶ Νάξου: Νεκρόπολις τῶν Ἀπλωμάτων [Anaskafai Naxou: Nekropolis ton Aplomaton]. *Praktika tis en Athinais Archaiologikis Etaireias* 127, 145–55.

Kosma, M., 2019. Cycladic marble figurines from the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Nea Styra, Eyboea, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 168–82.

Kostanti, K. & A. Christopoulou, 2019. Aghios Kosmas revisited: the Cycladic figurines from the Early Helladic site at Aghios Kosmas in Attica, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 35–43.

Lambrinoudakis, V., 1976. Ἀνασκαφὴ Νάξου [Anaskafi Naxou]. *Praktika tis en Athinais Archaiologikis Etaireias* 131, B, 295–308.

Legaki, I., 2017. Sculptures from Phiondas, Naxos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 219–54.

Legaki, I., C. Renfrew, M.J. Boyd & E. Orfanidou, 2019. Sculptures from the Papaoikonomou property on Kouphonisi, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 266–78.

Marangou, L., 1990a. Κυκλαδικὸ εἰδώλιο ἀπὸ τὴν Μινώα Ἀμοϱγοῦ [Kykladiko eidolio apo tin Minoa Amorgou]. *Archaiologiki Ephemeris* 129, 159–76.

Marangou, L. (ed.), 1990b. *Cycladic Culture: Naxos in the 3rd millennium BC*. Athens: N.P. Goulandris Foundation/ Museum of Cycladic Art.

Marangou, L., 2001. *The Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation, Museum of Cycladic Art, Activities Report 1991–1999*. Athens: N.P. Goulandris Foundation, Museum of Cycladic Art.

Marangou, L., 2007. Keros and the neighbouring islands, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987-88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 9–15.

Marinatos, S., 1933. Funde und Forschungen auf Kreta. *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 48, 287–314.

Marinatos, S., 1972. *Excavations at Thera V (1971 Season)*. Athens: Archaeological Society at Athens.

Marthari, M., 1997. Από τον Σκάϱκο στην Πολιόχνη: Παϱατηϱήσεις για την κοινωνικο-οικονομική ανάπτυξη των οικισμών της Πϱώιμης Εποχής του Χαλκού στις Κυκλάδες και τα νησιά του βοϱειοανατολικού Αιγαίου [Apo ton Skarko stin Poliochni: Paratiriseis gia tin koinoniko-oikonomiki anaptyxi ton oikismon tis Proimis Epochis tou Chalkou stis Kyklades kai ta nisia tou voreioanatolikou Aigaiou], in *Poliochni e l'Antica Età del Bronzo nell'Egeo Settentrionale. Convegno Internazionale, Atene, 22–25 Aprile 1996*, eds C. Doumas & V. La Rosa. Athens: Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene, 362–82.

Marthari, M., 2017a. Cycladic figurines in settlements: the case of the major EC II settlement at Skarkos on Ios, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 119–64.

Marthari, M., 2017b. Figurines in context at the Chalandriani cemetery on Syros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 297–309.

Marthari, M., C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd (eds), 2019a. *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*. Oxford: Oxbow.

Marthari, M., C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd, 2019b. Early Cycladic sculpture beyond the Cyclades: the Aegean context, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 280–95.

Matthäus, H., 1985. Sifnos im Altertum, in *Silber, Blei und Gold auf Sifnos*, eds G.A. Wagner & G. Weisgerber. Bochum: Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau, 17–58.

Michon, E., 1929. Idoles des Cyclades (Musée du Louvre). *Cahiers d'Art* 4, 251–7.

Mylonas, G.E., 1959. *Aghios Kosmas: An Early Bronze Age settlement and cemetery in Attica*. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press.

Papadatos, Y., 2003. Ένα παλίμψηστο, λοιπόν… [Ena palimpsisto, loipon…], in *Αργοναύτης. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Χρίστο Γ. Ντούμα από τους μαθητές του στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών (1980–2000) [Argonaftis. Timitikos tomos gia ton kathigiti Christo G. Douma apo tous mathites tou sto Panepistimio Athinon (1980-2000)]*, eds A. Vlachopoulos & K. Birtacha. Athens: Kathimerini, 277–91.

Papadatos, Y., 2016. Figurines, paint and the perception of the body in the Early Bronze Age southern Aegean, in *An Archaeology of Prehistoric Bodies and Embodied Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean*, eds M. Mina, S. Triantafyllou & Y. Papadatos. Oxford: Oxbow, 11–17.

Papadatos, Y. & E. Venieris, 2017a. An experimental approach to the manufacture of Cycladic-type figurines with folded arms: preliminary observations, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 483–90.

Papadatos, Y. & E. Venieris, 2017b. The manufacture of Early Cycladic figurines: experimental approaches and archaeological implications. Paper given at *Making, Understanding, Storytelling: A Workshop on Experimental Archaeology*, Dublin.

Papadopoulou, Z.D., 2017. Sculptures from Akrotiraki, Siphnos and its cemetery, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 107–18.

Papamichelakis, G. & C. Renfrew, 2010. Hearsay about the 'Keros Hoard'. *American Journal of Archaeology* 114, 181–5.

Papathanasopoulos, G.A., 1962. Κυκλαδικὰ Νάξου [Kykladika Naxou]. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 17A, 104–51.

Papathanasopoulos, G.A., 1981. *Νεολιθικά – Κυκλαδικά. Ἐθνικό Ἀρχαιολογικό Μουσεῖο [Neolithika – Kykladika. Ethniko Archaiologiko Mouseio].* Athens: Melissa.

Papazoglou-Manioudaki, L., 2017. The Early Cycladic figurines from the excavations of Clon Stephanos on Syros and a note on his work on Naxos: towards context, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 310–34.

Petrakos, V.C., 2018. Ἀκϱωτήϱι Θήϱας [Akrotiri Thiras].*To Ergon tis Archaiologikis Etaireias* 65, 37–40.

Philaniotou, O., 2017a. Figurines from Potamia on Epano Kouphonisi (Pandelis Tsavaris property), in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 171–82.

Philaniotou, O., 2017b. Figurines from the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 263–71.

Philaniotou, O., 2017c. Pottery from the cemetery of Aplomata, Naxos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 210–18.

Preziosi, P.G. & S.S. Weinberg, 1970. Evidence for painted details in Early Cycladic sculpture. *Antike Kunst* 13, 4–12.

Pryce, F.N., 1928. *Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum. Volume I Part I. Prehellenic and Early Greek.* London: British Museum.

Rambach, J., 2000. *Kykladen I. Die frühe Bronzezeit Grab- und Siedlungsbefunde*. Bonn: Dr Rudolf Habelt GMBH.

Rehm, E., 1997. *Kykladen und Alter Orient. Bestandskatalog des Badischen Landesmuseums Karlsruhe*. Karlsruhe: Badisches Landesmuseum.

Renfrew, C., 1967. Cycladic metallurgy and the Aegean Early Bronze Age. *American Journal of Archaeology* 71, 1–20.

Renfrew, C., 1969. The development and chronology of the Early Cycladic figurines. *American Journal of Archaeology* 73, 1–32.

Renfrew, C., 1972. *The Emergence of Civilisation. The Cyclades and the Aegean in the third millennium B.C.* London: Methuen.

Renfrew, C., 1976. Typologie und Chronologie der Kykladen Idole, in *Kunst und Kultur der Kykladeninseln im 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*, ed. J. Thimme. Karlsruhe: Badisches Landesmuseum, 60–72.

Renfrew, C., 1977. The typology and chronology of Cycladic sculpture, in *Art and Culture of the Cyclades. Handbook of an ancient civilization*, eds J. Thimme, P. Getz-Preziosi & B. Otto. Karlsruhe: C.F. Müller, 59–71.

Renfrew, C., 1982. Polity and power: interaction, intensification and exploitation, in *An Island Polity: The archaeology of exploitation in Melos*, eds C. Renfrew & M. Wagstaff. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 264–90.

Renfrew, C., 1984. From Pelos to Syros: Kapros Grave D and the Kampos group, in *The Prehistoric Cyclades. Contributions to a workshop on Cycladic chronology*, eds J.A. MacGillivray & R.L.N. Barber. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, Department of Classical Archaeology, 41–54.

Renfrew, C., 1991. *The Cycladic Spirit*. New York (NY): Harry Abrams.

Renfrew, C., 2007a. The 1963 surface collection, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 20–28.

Renfrew, C., 2007b. The figurine fragments, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 265–85.

Renfrew, C., 2007c. Thraumatology, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 405–28.

Renfrew, C., 2008. The Keros Hoard: remaining questions. *American Journal of Archaeology* 112, 295–8.

Renfrew C., 2013.The sanctuary at Keros: questions of materiality and monumentality. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 1, 187–212.

Renfrew, C., 2015. Evidence for ritual breakage in the Cycladic Early Bronze Age: the Special Deposit South at Kavos on Keros, in *Thravsma: Contextualising the intentional destruction of objects in the Bronze Age Aegean and Cyprus*, eds K. Harrell & J. Driessen. Louvain: Presses Universitaires de Louvain, 81–98.

Renfrew, C., 2017a. Early Cycladic sculpture: issues of provenance, terminology and classification, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 1–12.

Renfrew, C., 2017b. The sculptures of Neolithic Saliagos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 24–9.

Renfrew, C., 2017c. The figurines from the settlement at Dhaskalio, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 165–70.

Renfrew, C., 2017d. The figurine fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North at Kavos in 1987, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 369–72.

Renfrew, C. & M.J. Boyd, 2017a. Selected sculptural fragments from the Special Deposit South at Kavos on Keros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 379–94.

Renfrew, C. & M.J. Boyd, 2017b. The marble sculptures from Phylakopi on Melos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 436–45.

Renfrew, C., M.J. Boyd & C. Bronk Ramsey, 2012. The oldest maritime sanctuary? Dating the sanctuary at Keros and the Cycladic Early Bronze Age. *Antiquity* 86, 144–60.

Renfrew, C., C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas (eds), 2007. *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the investigations of 1987–88*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Renfrew, C. & R.K. Evans, 2007. The Early Bronze Age pottery, in *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos 1974–77*, eds C. Renfrew, N. Brodie, C. Morris & C. Scarre. London: British School at Athens, 129–80.

Renfrew, C., M. Marthari & M.J. Boyd, 2016. The curse of looting: the scourge of Cycladic archaeology, in *Cycladic Society 5000 Years Ago*, eds C. Stampolidis & I.G. Lourentzatou. Athens: Museum of Cycladic Art, 117–23.

Riis, P.J., M. Moltesen & P. Guldager, 1989. *The National Museum of Denmark, Department of Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities, Catalogue of Ancient Sculptures* Vol. 1. *Aegean, Cypriote and Graeco-Phoenician*. Copenhagen: National Museum of Denmark.

Şahoğlu, V. & P. Sotirakopoulou (eds), 2011. *ACROSS. The Cyclades and western Anatolia during the 3rd millennium BC*. Istanbul: Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum.

Sakellarakis, I.A., 1977. The Cyclades and Crete, in *Art and Culture of the Cyclades. Handbook of an ancient civilization*, eds J. Thimme, P. Getz-Preziosi & B. Otto. Karlsruhe: C.F. Müller, 145–54.

Sakellarakis, Y. & E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, 1997. *Archanes. Minoan Crete in a new light*, vols. 1–2. Athens: Ammos Publications, Eleni Nakou Foundation.

Sampson, A., 1988. *Μάνικα ΙΙ. Ο πρωτοελλαδικός οικισμός και το νεκροταφείο* [*Manika II. O protoelladikos oikismos kai to nekrotafeio].* Athens: Ekdosi Dimou Chalkideon.

Sampson, A. & A. Hadji, 2019. Manika revisited: a recontextualisation of Euboean Cycladica in the light of new research, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 163–7.

Sampson, A. & V. Mastrogiannopoulou, 2017. Figurines from the Late Neolithic settlement of Ftelia, Mykonos, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 30–38.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, E., 1983. Τὸ εἰδώλιο τοῦ Σαμπᾶ καὶ τὰ ἄμορφα λίθινα εἰδώλια τῆς Πρώιμης Ἐποχῆς τοῦ Χαλκοῦ στὴν Κρήτη [To eidolio tou Saba kai ta amorpha lithina eidolia tis Proimis Epochis tou Chalkou stin Kriti]. *Archaiologike Ephemeris* 122, 44–74.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, E., 2017. Cycladic figurines from Archanes, in *Cycladica in Crete. Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context*, eds N.C. Stampolidis & P. Sotirakopoulou. Athens/Rethymno: University of Crete/ Museum of Cycladic Art, 167–96.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, E., 2019. Cycladic figurines from Euboea, in *Beyond the Cyclades: Early Cycladic sculpture in context from mainland Greece, the north and east Aegean*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 155–62.

Sherratt, S., 2000. *Catalogue of Cycladic Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum: The captive spirit*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 1998. The Early Bronze Age stone figurines from Akrotiri on Thera and their significance for the Early Cycladic settlement. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 93, 107–65.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 2004. Early Cycladic pottery from the investigations of the 1960's at Kavos-Daskaleio, Keros: a preliminary report, in *Die Ägäische Frühzeit. 2. Serie. Forschungsbericht 1975–2000. 2. Band, Die Frühbronzezeit in Griechenland mit Ausnahme von Kreta*, ed. E. Alram-Stern. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1303–58.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 2005. *The 'Keros Hoard': Myth or Reality? Searching for the lost pieces of a puzzle*. Athens: N.P. Goulandris Foundation.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 2008a. Dhaskalio Kavos, Keros: the pottery from the investigations of the 1960s, in *Horizon: A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades*, eds N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas & C. Renfrew. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 115–20.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 2008b. Akrotiri, Thera: the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age phases in light of recent excavations at the site, in *Horizon: A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades*, eds N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas & C. Renfrew. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 121–34.

Sotirakopoulou, P., 2008c. The Keros Hoard: some further discussion. *American Journal of Archaeology* 112, 279–94.

Sotirakopoulou, P. & G. Gavalas, 2017. Κυκλαδικά και κυκλαδικού τύπου ειδώλια από τον Τεκέ Ηρακλείου: ερωτήματα προέλευσης, αυθεντικότητας και ερμηνείας (Kykladika kai kykladikou typou eidolia apo ton Teke Irakleiou: erotimata proelefsis, afthentikotitas kai ermineias], in *Cycladica in Crete: Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context*, eds N.C. Stampolidis & P. Sotirakopoulou. Athens/Rethymno: University of Crete & Museum of Cycladic Art, 133–65.

Sotirakopoulou, P., C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd, 2017. Selected sculptural fragments from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 345–68.

Stampolidis, N.C. & P. Sotirakopoulou, 2007. *Aegean Waves. Artworks of the Early Cycladic Culture in the Museum of Cycladic Art at Athens*. Milan: Skira.

Stampolidis, N.C. & P. Sotirakopoulou, 2011. Early Cycladic stone artefacts and idols, in *ACROSS. The Cyclades and western Anatolia during the 3rd millennium BC*, eds V. Şahoğlu & P. Sotirakopoulou. Istanbul: Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum, 64–84.

Stampolidis, N.C. & P. Sotirakopoulou (eds), 2017. *Cycladica in Crete: Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context*. Athens/Rethymno: University of Crete & Museum of Cycladic Art.

Stéphanos, C., 1905. Les tombeaux prémycéniens de Naxos, in *Comptes rendus du 1er Congrès International d'Archéologie*. Athens: Imprimerie 'Hestia' C. Meissner & N. Kargadouris, 216–25.

Tambakopoulos, D. & Y. Maniatis, 2017. The marble of the Cyclades and its use in the Early Bronze Age, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 468–82.

Televantou, C.A., 2017. Figurines from Strofilas, Andros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 39–51.

Thimme, J. (ed.), 1976. *Kunst und Kultur der Kykladeninseln im 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr.* Karlsruhe: Badisches Landesmuseum.

Thimme, J., P. Getz-Preziosi & B. Otto (eds), 1977. *Art and Culture of the Cyclades. Handbook of an ancient civilization*. Karlsruhe: C.F. Müller.

Trantalidou, K., 2008. Η αρχαιοζωολογική έρευνα στην ανασκαφή του Ακρωτηρίου. Ο ζωικός κόσμος στην καθημερινή ζωή και στην ιδεολογία [I archaiozoologiki erevna stin anaskafi tou Akrotiriou. O zoikos kosmos stin kathimerini zoi kai stin ideologia]. *Als* 6, 26–69.

Tsirogiannis, C., D.W.J. Gill & C. Chippindale, 2022. The forger's tale: an insider's account of corrupting the corpus of Cycladic figures, in *International Journal of Cultural Property* 29, 369–85.

Tsountas, C., 1898. Κυκλαδικὰ [Kykladika]. *Archaiologike Ephemeris* 37, 137–212.

Tsountas, C., 1899. Κυκλαδικὰ ΙΙ [Kykladika II]. *Archaiologike Ephemeris* 38, 73–134.

Voutsaki, S., 2007. The marble open bowls, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987-88*, eds C. Renfrew,

C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 287–321.

Whitelaw, T.M., 2007. The objectives and methods of the 1987 surface survey at Dhaskalio Kavos, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 39–78.

Wilson, D.E., 1999. *Keos IX. Ayia Irini: Periods I–III. The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Settlements.* Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern.

Wolters, P., 1891. Marmorkopf aus Amorgos. *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts: Athenische Abteilung* 16, 46–58.

Xanthoudides, S.A., 1924. *The Vaulted Tombs of Mesara. An account of some early cemeteries of Southern Crete*. London: University Press of Liverpool.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 1968a. Κυκλάδες. Ἀνασκαφικαὶ ἔρευναι – περιοδεῖαι [Anaskafikai erevnai – periodeiai]. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 23B2, 381–3.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 1968b. Cycladic finds from Keros. *Archaiologika Analekta ex Athinon* 1, 97–100.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 1980. Πρωτοκυκλαδικὰ εἰδώλια τῆς Νάξου [Protokykladkika eidolia tis Naxou], in *Στήλη. Τόμος εἰς μνήμην Νικολάου Κοντολέοντος [Stili. Tomos eis mnimin Nikolaou Kontoleontos]*. Athens: Somateio ton Philon tou Nikolaou Kontoleontos, 532–40.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 2007a. The 1967 rescue project, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the investigations of 1987-88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 30–32.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 2007b. A further note on work in 1966 and 1967, in *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The investigations of 1987–88*, eds C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou & G. Gavalas. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 32–6.

Zapheiropoulou, P., 2017. The complete canonical sculpture of Spedos variety from Dhaskalio Kavos on Keros, in *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, eds M. Marthari, C. Renfrew & M.J. Boyd. Oxford: Oxbow, 336–44.

Zervos, C., 1957. *L'art des Cyclades du début à la fin de l'âge du bronze, 2500–1100 avant notre ère*. Paris: Éditions Cahiers d'Art.

Index

Alphabetization is word-by-word.

A

agriculture 1
Akrotiri. *See* Thera
Amorgos (Cyclades) 222–3, 242–3
  Inter-University Project for Research on Amorgos and Keros 4
  See also figurine/s: Dokathismata
animal/s
  bird 9, 263
  bone tube 7, 246
  protome 6
Apeiranthos variety. *See* figurine/s, schematic
Aplomata. *See* Naxos
architecture 236, 256
Ashmolean Museum (Oxford, UK) 207–8, 237, 244–5
  See also 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
azurite/azurite hydroxide 237, 247

B

Badisches Landesmuseum (Karlsruhe, Germany) 209, 220, 223, 243, 262
  Kunst der Kykladen (exhibition) 7, 11
'Bastis Sculptor'. *See* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
Bent, T. 263
Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris) 17
bird. *See* animal/s
boat/s. *See* seafaring
bone. *See* animal/s; human remains
British Museum (London) 242, 263
burial/s 229, 254–8
  See also cemetery/ies; human remains

C

cemetery/ies (Early Cycladic) 2–8, 205, 219, 231, 236, 247, 257, 265
  See also burial/s; human remains
ceramics. *See* pottery
Chalandriani. *See* figurine/s, folded-arm; Syros
charcoal 237
cinnabar 237, 247
clay
  container/chest 247
  See also pottery
clothing
  baldric/shoulder-strap/belt 219
  headdress 237, 244
  penis sheath 219
Copenhagen, National Museum 208–9, 242
  See also 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
craft production/people. *See* figurine/s, manufacture; marble, working/manufacture
Crete 11, 245, 266
  Sabas 229
  Tekes 219, 222, 224
  Minoan influence 556, 558

D

Dhaskalio. *See* Keros
Doumas, C.
  cemetery theory 4
  'House' 4
  Special Deposit North (excavations 1963) 1–5, 23–5, 238–9, 257, 266
  Dhaskalio (investigations 1963) 266
Dümmler, F. 11

E

Erlenmeyer Collection 7, 26, 220, 224, 242, 246
Euboea 208, 266

F

figurine/s/sculpture/s
  authenticity 17, 31, 59, 143, 204, 209, 223, 235, 259, 262–5
  breakage/fragmentation (deliberate) 5–6, 249-56, 258, 265–6
  classification 12, 19–20, 258–62
  complete/almost complete 6, 11, 21–6, 203–9, 213, 222–7, 231–5, 238, 241–5, 249-54, 260–63
    NM4181 6, 23, 31–3, 238–9, 242–5, 249
  deposition 249–66
  eyes 11, 237, 241–8
  folded-arm (type). *See also* figurine/s, classification
    Akrotiri (sub-variety) 18–19, 29, 118, 204, 208, 239, 259–60
    Chalandriani (variety) 19–20, 132–5, 183–5
    Dokathismata (variety) 19, 116–31, 181–3
    fragmentary/indeterminate/uncertain variety 137–42, 157, 161–2, 186–9, 193–5
    hair 11, 14, 34–9, 41, 165–7, 237, 243–8
    hands/fingers 11, 55, 222, 237, 247
    head/s 34–41, 119–20, 133, 165–6, 181–3, 185
    'Hunter-Warrior' 133, 137, 219, 224
    joins 6–7, 26, 60, 65, 127, 189, 249, 255, 266
    Kapsala (variety) 12, 27, 163–4
    Kavos (sub-variety) 17–18, 203–5
    Kea (sub-variety) 20
    Keros (variety) 21, 135–7, 186–7
    Koumasa (variety) 11, 186, 230, 250.
      See also Crete
    large 6, 203–9, 213, 221, 232–4, 242–4, 249–50, 256–8, 262, 265–6
    legs and feet 65–116, 129–31, 134–7, 163, 175–83
    male 161, 164, 186, 195, 219, 222, 250, 263
    necks and torsos 41-55, 119–29, 132, 168–73, 181, 184
    nomenclature 12

    original size (estimation) 25, 213
    pelves. *See* waists and pelves
    Post-Canonical. *See* Keros (variety)
    pregnant/cy 11, 28, 55, 116, 171, 173, 204
    'Sculptor/s'. *See* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
    Spedos (variety) 12–19, 28–116, 165–80
    torsos. *See* necks and torsos
    waists and pelves 55–64, 173–5
  Louros (type) 21, 147, 157, 230, 237
  manufacture 11, 26, 34, 193, 222, 228, 231–3, 236, 259, 262–4, 281
  'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'. *See* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
  Neolithic 17, 230, 234, 237
  paint/paint ghosts 14, 204–5, 237–48
    repainting 262, 265
  pebble 237
  Plastiras (type) 8, 143, 158, 161–3, 237, 247, 259
  schematic (type) 21–2, 227–36
    Apeiranthos (variety) 39–40, 242–54, 416, 534–5, 557
    Dhaskalio (sub-variety) 152, 251, 258, 264–5
  seated 7, 141–3, 163–4, 189, 195, 219–25, 237, 250, 259
  special (type) 219–26. *See also* figurines/s, seated; musician/musical instrument/s
  Special Deposit North (sub-variety) 20, 208
  unfinished 137–8, 149, 158–61, 189–91, 213, 228, 231–6, 249–50, 264
  violin 22, 233–4, 237
  weathering 26, 204, 254–8
Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge (USA) 243
forgery/ies. *See* figurine/s, authenticity
funerary activity, see cemetery/ies; human remains
furniture 161, 193
  throne 219, 224

G

Galanis, I. 25, 31, 34, 41, 60, 69, 75-6, 81, 85-6, 95, 107, 110, 113, 116, 223
Getz-Preziosi/Getz-Gentle, P.
  and Koutoulakis 1, 4–8
  figurine studies 12, 17, 20, 203–7, 223, 239, 260
Goulandris. *See also* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
  cupbearer 224
  N. P. Goulandris Museum of Early Cycladic Art (Athens) 26, 60–61, 203, 209, 222–4, 228, 243–4, 263
Grotta-Pelos (culture) 8, 11, 21

H

Harmon collection 205
harp. *See* musician/musical instrument/s
Hatzi-Vallianou, D. 4, 219
Honolulu Academy of Arts 243
human remains 2, 5–7, 257

I

Ios (Cyclades) 1, 2, 233
  pottery 236
  Skarkos 229, 234, 236, 247, 264
Irakleia (Cyclades) 223

J

jewellery 237
  diadem 34, 41, 195, 237, 239, 242, 246

K

Kampos group/pottery/culture 8, 233
Kavos. *See* Keros
Kea 230, 246
    See also figurine/s
Keros
  'confederacy' 255
  Dhaskhalio 9, 22, 219, 227-8
    See also figurine/s, schematic
  'Hoard' 7, 8, 175, 179, 203–5, 208, 220, 242–6, 257, 264
  Special Deposit South 4-9, 21, 24, 26, 203–4, 213–19, 224–66
Keros-Syros culture 8, 11, 233–4, 263–4
Kouphonisi (Cyclades) 1, 2
  Ano 222–4, 243–4, 266
Koutoulakis, N. 1, 7–8
Kunst der Kykladen (exhibition). *See* Badisches Landesmuseum
Kythnos, Skouries 529

L

Leuthold collection 205
looting 1–7, 24, 61, 127, 203–5, 213, 219, 225, 235, 249–57, 264–6
Louvre Museum (Paris) 21, 133, 139, 186-7, 208-9
    See also 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'

M

malachite 237
marble
  breakage 255-8
  sources 236, 259
  vessels 1, 5–9, 247
    'bird dish' 263
    containers 247
    kandila 259
  working/manufacture 26
  quality/condition 22, 26, 264
  See also figurine/s
'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s' 25, 203–4
  Ashmolean 207
  Bastis 45
  Copenhagen 203
  Goulandris 12, 17–18, 203–4
  Louvre 20
  Schuster 260
  Stafford 18, 20
  Steiner 203–4
Melos (Cyclades)
  Dark Volcanic pottery 236
  obsidian 236
  Phylakopi 232–5, 246, 264
metal/s
  copper/bronze 26, 257
  silver 246
  tools 26
musician/musical instrument/s 143, 164, 200, 219–23, 225, 242, 250, 259, 262–4
  See also figurine/s, special

Mykonos 230, 234
  confiscation 25, 139

N

N. P. Goulandris Museum of Early Cycladic Art. *See* Goulandris
National Archaeological Museum (Athens) 208–9, 213, 220, 223, 225, 242, 245
Neolithic 17, 230, 234, 237

O

Obsidian 236

P

paint. *See* figurine/s, /paint ghosts
Paros 230–34, 247
Phylakopi. *See* Melos
pottery 1, 6, 8, 236, 246, 255, 258
pregnancy 171

R

Renfrew, C. 1–2
ritual/s 6, 9, 226, 237–9, 246–58, 265

S

'Schuster Master'. *See* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
shell
  containers 247
  figurines 22, 230
Siphnos, Akrotiraki 246
Skarkos. *See* Ios
'Stafford Master'. *See* 'Master/s'/'Sculptor/s'
Smigdalas, I. 4, 23, 157, 165–71, 173, 175, 179, 181, 186–90, 193, 195. 219–20, 227, 238–9, 249
Special Deposit South. *See* Kavos
stone
  discs 236
  emery 26
  minerals 237
  pebble 138, 157, 237
    See also figurine/s, schematic
  schist, chlorite 219, 222, 263
    slabs 4
  vessels. *See* marble
survey (archaeological) 1, 4–5, 23, 227, 266
Syros
  Chalandriani 236
  Chalandriani (cemetery) 18, 206–8, 213, 229, 235, 242–3, 247

T

Thera 223
  Akrotiri 18–19, 223, 230, 247, 259
  See also figurine/s, folded-arm
Thimme, J. 7, 11, 21, 259
thraumatology 551, 553
  See also figurine/s, breakage
tools. *See* metal; stone
Tsakos, K. 4, 219, 238
Tsountas, C. 11

V

vessels. *See* marble
Virginia Museum of Fine Arts at Richmond (USA) 242

W

Whitelaw, T. 4
Woodner collection 205

Z

Zapheiropoulou, P. 2–7, 23–5, 219, 227, 238, 249, 257

Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros

The Early Bronze Age sanctuary at Kavos on Keros was discovered in 1963 in the aftermath of a catastrophic episode of looting. This volume publishes the important series of 314 fragmented Early Cycladic marble sculptures recovered between 1963 and 1987, after the initial looting. The assemblage, with significant new forms including fragments of musicians and a number of monumental pieces originally more than 1m in height, adds significantly to the understanding of Early Cycladic sculpture. It supplements and extends the information gained from the excavations of 2006–2008 in the Special Deposit South, published in Volume III of the present series, together presenting the largest overview available of Early Cycladic sculpture from authorised excavations, and therefore of undoubted authenticity. Alongside detailed descriptions, photographs and drawings, the authors discuss the themes of production, scale, typological diversity, painted decoration, fragmentation, special types, the roles of the sculptures, and the nature of the Keros sanctuary.

Published by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research,
University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3ER, UK.

The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research exists to further research by Cambridge archaeologists and their collaborators into all aspects of the human past, across time and space. It supports archaeological fieldwork, archaeological science, material culture studies, and archaeological theory in an interdisciplinary framework. The Institute is committed to supporting new perspectives and ground-breaking research in archaeology and publishes peer-reviewed books of the highest quality across a range of subjects in the form of fieldwork monographs and thematic edited volumes.

Cover design by Michael J. Boyd and Colin Renfrew.

ISBN: 978-1-913344-23-8

LEVERHULME TRUST

THE PACKARD HUMANITIES INSTITUTE
LOS ALTOS, SANTA CLARITA, CAMBRIDGE

ΙΣΝ SNF
ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΣΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΝΙΑΡΧΟΣ
STAVROS NIARCHOS FOUNDATION

THE A. G. LEVENTIS FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

ISBN 978-1-913344-23-8
9 781913 344238